INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

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Topics of the Times

A grocery firm of Liverpool, England, recently sent out circulars, announcing the sad death of a partner, and on the blank page gave the current prices for bacon, eggs, butter, and other staples dealt in by the firm.

A bridge worker in Los Angeles, Cal., recently had a marvelous escape from death. He was falling forty feet toward a pile of rocks when a guy rope caught him under the chin and tossed him to one side upon his feet.

In one consignment recently a feather dealer in London received 6,000 birds of paradise, 360,000 birds of various kinds from the East Indies, and 400,000 humming birds. In three months another dealer imported 356,398 birds from the East Indies.

The postoffice of Great Britain now employs over 1,300 female clerks. The largest number of these clerks are, of course, to be found in the London postoffice, where the bulk of them are paid fairly remunerative salaries, while what may be regarded as plums fall to the few.

Berne has eighteen hotels, but during the Swiss season they are often all full, and tourists have to travel from one to another before finding a bed. To obviate this the authorities have begun posting notices in the railway station naming the hotels where rooms are still to be had.

The 5-year-old son of H. Hagedon, of Kenton County, Kentucky, fell head foremost into the sandy bottom of a well forty feet deep, and had managed to climb nearly to the top of the well when he fell back. He started to climb again, however, and succeeded in getting out safely.

"Chocolat," a Paris dog, without a master, is earning his own living by visiting restaurants at regular intervals and killing the rats. He is fastidious in his tastes, frequenting only the fashionable restaurants near the Madeleine, the cafe concerts in the Champs Elysees, and the establishments in the Bois de Boulogne.

Farmers about Osceola, Mo., raise only corn and oats in large quantities, and the merchants of the place have to import potatoes, onions and other small vegetables; while over in Kansas, in the neighborhood of Arkansas City, one farmer this season has raised 1,000 bushels of white onions and sold them at 50 cents a bushel.

In Syria people never take off their caps or turbans when entering the house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. There are no mats or scrapes outside and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, which, in Moslem houses, are kept very clean, and used to kneel upon while saying prayers.

The British Government is about to increase its subsidies to private steamship companies which will build and hold their vessels in readiness to be turned into warships, if required. Nine additional steamers have already been secured on these terms, and the scheme adds immensely to the effective strength of the British navy at a comparatively trifling cost.

The English provincial press is taking up the cudgels against those who throw or leave broken glass on public roads. It is not merely that the cycling tourist constantly has to pull up to repair damages of mangled tires, but valuable horses are often crippled to a serious extent. The worst offenders are said to be the vans which go from public house to public house with aerated waters.

A new source of revenue is to be opened to the farmers of America, and especially to those of the Eastern and Middle States, in the European demand for apples, which is growing rapidly. Last year 35,000 barrels were exported, while the exports this year already amount to more than 600,000 barrels. The fruit brings good prices, but only the best of it can be sold in competition with the foreign product.

Twenty years ago, when the British formally annexed the Transvaal, they found in the republic's treasury exactly 36 cents. This year President Krueger has asked—that is, commanded—his boer legislature to appropriate from the surplus of the country £850,000 for the purchase of arms with which to suppress any inclination the taxpaying English residents may show toward interfering with local politics.

If the observers at Flagstaff are right in their conclusions that Mercury and Venus make but one revolution on their axes during their journey round the sun, so that each day is a year long, these planets cannot be inhabited by people constituted like those on the earth. It has been supposed that Venus at least was very similar to the earth in its phenomena and characteristics, and might be peopled by much the same kind of beings; but as Venus' period of rotation is nearly the same as that of the earth, it must have six months of uninterrupted sunshine and six of continuous night.

The Paris mint has just sent to St. Petersburg 625,000 silver rubles, which have been coined for the Russian Government. They were packed in 250 casks, which were padlocked and sealed at the mint and then sent to the Gare du Nord in ten carts. Police officers met them there and witnessed their transfer to special railway vans, in which they were taken to Dunkerque. Here a Russian man-of-war was in readiness to receive them and started directly the cases were on board.

White Lies.

When may it be right to tell an untruth? is a problem in ethics not easily solved. That there are times when it would simply be brutal roughness to be honest every one admits, and a deviation from the strict letter of the word is excusable. Indeed, it is a matter of impossibility to be always absolutely truthful. Respect for the peculiarities and opinions of our neighbors has grown to be a virtue; but one virtue suffers for another, and truth must suffer thereby. We do not mentally belabor each other with coarse truths, as in the olden days; we are socially insincere, but with more well meaning. We are so daintily cultured now that we should choke over a small distasteful pill of veracity, the while we unflinchingly swallow a big one and never notice it, or pretend we don't. If we were all brave enough to face honesty boldly, to endure being told that we were boring each other to extinction, that we were not wanted, we had overrun our welcome, and so on—yes, if we could endure such genuineness, then "white lies" would soon become a thing of the past. But that is impossible. We have so built up our social fabric that even one glass pane of Truth would cause a scattering abroad of acquaintance almost as calamitous as there was at the erection of a certain tower. We must all be deceivers in the present state of society; but many "while lies" may be excused on the ground that they are uttered in kindliness of spirit, to give pleasure, or at any rate spare from pain our sensitive neighbor.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

Growth and Peculiarities of the Export Trade.

According to a British Government report, the importation of American cattle into England is steadily on the increase. For the first five months of the current year it was 175,000 head, as compared with 112,000 for the same period last year. If this rate per month be sustained, the year's import will be over 400,000, or much larger than the exceptional importation in 1892. The London and Liverpool markets have been so heavily supplied that the prices of American beeves have there fallen as low as 9 to 9½ cents per pound (estimated dress weight); while export steers were being quoted at Chicago at 3.75 to 4 cents per pound live weight. At these rates shipments must have been at a loss.

The development of the chilled beef import trade presents many interesting features, and is in many respects very similar to that of live cattle. Taking 600 pounds as the average weight of cattle slaughtered for the dressed beef trade, last year's export from this country of fresh beef to England represented a number of cattle nearly equal to that exported alive, the latter being, however, heavier cattle. The past five months' export of chilled beef was 108,759,600 pounds, as compared with 81,841,065 pounds for the same period last year. At this rate the year's export will be some 60,000,000 pounds greater than in 1892. It seems still a matter of doubt which of the two branches of the trade offers the largest profits. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for 1895, says:

"It appears to work out more profitably to transport the live cattle. They are carried on parts of the ship that would otherwise be unoccupied. They do not require such special fittings and appliances as to debar the vessel from carrying other cargo when cattle are not available."

The ocean freight on the forequarters of a steer varies from $5 to $6.

In the Flowery Kingdom.

Of all the curious trades in the world, surely the strangest is the artificial manufacture of wild men. Yet a well-known English doctor in China has just certified from his own personal experience that this art is regularly practiced in the Flowery Kingdom. First a youth is kidnapped, then bit by bit his skin is removed, and the skin of a dog or bear grafted piece by piece upon him. His vocal chords are next destroyed by the action of charcoal to make him dumb, and the double purpose of causing "etiolation" of the skin and utter degradation of the mental faculties is effected by keeping him immured in a perfectly dark hole for a number of years. In fact, by treating him like a brute for a sufficiently long time he is made into one. At last he is exhibited to the entirely credulous Chinese as a wild man of the woods, and his possessors reap a rich harvest. The priests, it seems, are adepts of the art. When a kidnapper, however, is caught by the people he is torn to pieces, and when the authorities get him they torture and promptly behead him.

Why He Is an Anarchist.

"Ever hear how Abbey, a native American, became an anarchist?"

"No."

"His stepmother used to wash him every night with soft soap and fill his eyes with it."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Repeat Order.

Traveler—Can you give me an order to-day, sir?

Shopkeeper—You called last week, didn't you?

Traveler—I did, sir.

Shopkeeper—And I ordered you out of my shop, didn't I?

Traveler—Yes, sir.

Shopkeeper—Well, I'll give you a repeat order!—Fun.

No Terrors for Him.

Pastor (at bedside of dying man)—Mr. Henpec, do you not dread the king of terrors?

Mr. Henpec—No; can't say that I do. I've been living with the queen of terrors for thirty years.—Washington Times.

Stand Off.

Slowly—My mind is unsettled as to what I shall wear this fall.

His Tailor—So is your last bill.—New York Recorder.

The Library Corner

Marriott Watson's next story is to be entitled "The Career of Delia Hastings."

The Rev. Washington Gladden is writing a book on "The Working Church and Its Pastor."

The visitors at Shakspeare's birthplace during the year ended with last March numbered 27,038.

Harold Frederic's new book, "Mrs. Albert Grundy," is declared by the London Sketch to be rather flat and "too easily written."

Maurice Maeterlinck is at work on a new tragedy to be called "Aglavaine et Selysette." The title sounds quite Spenserian, with a touch of the Far East.

Though 74 years of age, Edmond de Goncourt has attracted world-wide attention with his new volume on "Hokousai," the greatest of Japanese designers.

Gladstone's new volume of "Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler" will be published early in July. It will appear simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic.

Gen. Sir T. E. Gordon has nearly ready a volume entitled "Persia Revisited, 1895," in which he comments on Muzaffer-ed-Din, the present Shah, and on the political situation.

After a long stay at his country house at Saint-Tropez Emile Ollivier is again back in Paris. Improved health allows him to push forward his history of the Second Empire and a novel called "Marie Madeleine."

Charles E. L. Wingate is preparing a volume on "Shakspeare's Heroes on the Stage" as a companion to his "Shakspeare's Heroines on the Stage." He also has ready a handsome holiday volume to be called "Famous American Actors of To-day."

The Bookman is authority for it that John Morley has in preparation a new volume of "Studies in Literature," and adds: "It is pleasant to note that Mr. Morley's writings have happily continued to increase in spite of the jealous demands of the political shrew."

Mrs. Lynn Linton's "My Literary Life," which is to be published in volume form in the autumn, is said to contain some startling revelations and much personal gossip about literary characters who lived amid the "Sturm und Drang" of the midcentury period.

Andrew Lang says: "O difference in taste in books, when it is decided and vigorous, breaks many a possible friendship." He indicates the passport to his favor by telling as that "he or she who condemns Scott and cannot read Dickens is a person with whom I would fain have no further converse."

In 1865 four lads occupied the same room on the ground floor of the first division of Cadet Barracks at West Point. Since then they have made their names more or less well known in current American literature. They are Capt. Charles King, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, John Brisben Walker and Richard Henry Savage.

After Mr. Barrie's mother and elder sister were buried together last September it was authoritatively announced that these two were the original of Jess and Leeby in "A Window in Thrums." It is said that the sad beauty of those characters is found in still fuller measure in Mr. Barrie's forthcoming book about his mother entitled "Marget Ogilvy."

Iron Foundations for Tall Buildings.

A new way of constructing a solid foundation for a tall building has been tried with success in Berlin. It was necessary to find a solid base sufficiently strong to carry a building weighing more than 10,000 tons. The plot of ground upon which the building was to stand was adjoined on both sides by high buildings, which rendered unsafe the digging to any depth for a foundation. The only way out of the difficulty was the sinking of a caisson in the center of the plot, upon the cemented top of which a hollow form of cement was built. Into this form molten iron was poured, filling up the space, and upon this cast-iron foundation plate the understructure of the building now rests, while the side walls are supported by a cantilever structure. The full weight of the load upon the cast-iron foundation is estimated at more than 20,000 tons.

Looks Out for Himself.

In hunters' lore there is an idea that the jackal is the lion's provider—that he finds the game and takes the lion to it. This superstition has no more foundation than is found in the fact that after a lion has slain his quarry the jackals always attend, and await the conclusion of the repast, in order to pick up the leavings.

A Gem by Richter.

Look upon fame as the talk of the neighbors at the street door; a library as a learned conversation; joy as a second, sorrow as a minute, life as a day; and three things as all in all—God, creation, virtue.

"I Want You, My Honey."

For those with weakened digestive powers honey is said to be a very desirable food. If a person is very tired—"too exhausted to eat"—a few tastes of honey will act like magic.

The cheaper some men are the more prominent the position they try to secure in an audience addressed by a great man.

A man who has a boil ought to have sense enough to keep away from a circus.

A BOUT AT QUARTER-STAFF.

A Stout Swineherd More than Held His Own with Robin Hood.

Caroline Brown contributes a story about "George O'Green and Robin Hood" to St. Nicholas. Here is an account of the meeting between these two characters:

"How art thou called, Master Pigminder?"

"George o'Green."

"Why that?"

"Ho, ho, ho!" roared the churl. "So wise, and don't know that withal! Why, I live on the green and mind the pigs!" And he wiped the tears of laughter from his eyes on the sleeve of his fustian jerkin.

"I doubt me," said Robin, "if thou canst play with the quarter-staff."

"Ay, but I can!" said George, quickly.

"Show thy prowess, then!" said Robin, with a quick thrust at him with his white-oak staff."

"Bide here and mind the pigs till I go to yon thicket and get me a staff."

Robin consented, and gazed after the brawny man as he walked with long, slow strides to the oak thicket on the hither side of the brook. There he carefully selected a tough green sapling, almost two inches thick, and then wrenched it off near the ground with a twist of his powerful hands.

"This bodes me no good in the coming tilt," thought Robin. But though he never withdraw for any cause, rarely had he suffered defeat.

George turned him about, and, coming up to Robin, said:

"Canst lend that knife o' thine? 'Tis o'er too frayed for a good staff," he said, looking at the fringe of splinters where he had snapped off the stem.

He trimmed the staff carefully, then handed back to Robin his knife. But chancing to look around, he saw the pigs scampering off to a distant corner of the common.

"Thou'st not minded the pigs! Now Goody Hoskins will rate me well!" cried George with heat, yet timidly withal.

"But Sandy didn't give me warning!" pleaded Robin.

"Good old Sandy! Faithful shoat! He knows thee not. He'll talk only to me!" and George's ill-nature left him at this proof of the faithfulness of his favorite.

He set off at full speed after the pigs, Robin at his heels. When they had got the swine back to their own feeding-ground they lay themselves down on the sort thymy turf to rest. The chase had been a right merry one, and both were short of wind; for the pigs had scampered and dodged sprightfully in a way that made the men more weary than a five-mile sprint.

George dozed off on the instant, and Robin panted loud. In ten minutes Robin prodded George with his staff, and said:

"Sluggard! Art ready?"

George yawned prodigiously, showing strong teeth, white as a young dog's, rimming his jaws. Then he rose and ran his fingers through his shock of red hair, stretched mightily, and said briefly:

"I be. Lay on!"

"Well, then," cried Robin, "stand forth now and defend thyself. I'll warrant thou wilt be no longer sleepy when I shall have done with thee!"

At once the sound of the clashing of staves filled the air. As both were so deft in handling the staff, all blows were skillfully parried. At the end of an hour Robin's arm began to weary, but George's brawny arm was unfailing. In warding off a powerful blow Robin's arm swerved, and George's staff came down on his crown with a sharp rap, the first hit made by either. For near two hours the clashing of staves kept up, when Robin's foot slipped on the thyme, and down he rolled into the brook.

A Curiously Named Garden.

There is a garden in Brixton kept by an old gentleman, which presents some curiosities in floral nomenclature. The owner has been seized with a desire to label his flowers after the manner of botanists, but, knowing nothing of scientific terms, consulted an acquaintance. The result is more amusing than appropriate, and proves the folly of wisdom where ignorance is bliss. Scientific names have been affixed to all the flowers, but strictly on the principle that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet." One row bears the inscription "Nux vomica;" another is boldly labeled "Nisi Prius;" a third is affirmed to be "Ipecacuanha," and another to be "Particeps criminis." The amateur gardener is exceedingly proud of his collection, and no one has enlightened him on the incongruity of the descriptions.—London Telegraph.

A Unique Republic.

The republic of Goust is the smallest in the world. Andorra is an empire in comparison. Goust is about a mile square, and it houses 130 persons. It has been independent these 250 years.

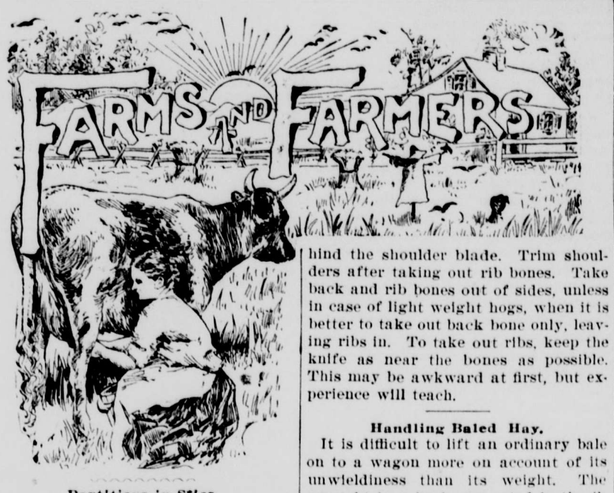
It stands on top of a mountain by the Spanish border, near the edge of France, and it gets along very comfortably without ever mixing itself in other people's affairs, and without reading the evening papers, or, so far as we know, the morning ones. The delectable 130 govern themselves by a council, one member of which is selected to see that the business agreed upon is executed. Matters go along very smoothly, and Goustians are all the happier because nobody knows much about them, and therefore they are unenvied.—Kansas City Times.

Nature.

"Unnatural father," sobbed the heroine.

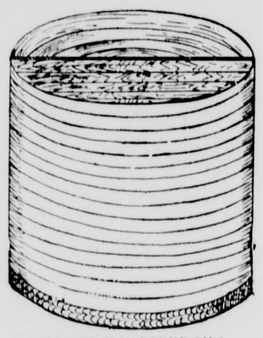
Indeed, he was to such an extent unnatural that the stage manager let him go at the end of the week.

Shivering Passenger—Why don't you have a fire in these cars, conductor?—Conductor (with frigid dignity)—We expect the heat of the campaign to warm these cars, sir!—Chicago Tribune.



Partitions in Silos.

Where several silos are desired, or where two kinds of silage are to be stored so as to be fed at any time, one large silo with one or more partitions will be cheaper than separate silos. In the illustration shown herewith will be seen how a partition may be put in a round silo. By running a second partition at right angles to the first the silo may be divided into four pits, but it is always best to avoid partitions when possible to do so. If a partition is made it should be air-tight, but if the filling takes place on both sides at the same time, it need not be as strong. In the round silo the partition should be put in after the lining. To make the partition, two thicknesses of inch boards with paper between may be used. These should be nailed to studding made out of 6x6's sawed in two diagonally, using two pieces at each end of the partition, placed so that the sawed face fills the corner formed by the partition. With the intermediate studs the boards should be nailed to the sawed or wide side, so as to avoid forming square corners. If a rectangular silo is built, then two layers of matched fencing with tar paper between should be used for the lining. To lessen the spoiling of silage at the corners, these should be cut off with one layer of inch boards about 18 inches long. This should then be lined with roofing tin soldered together into a strip long enough to reach from near the top to the bottom, and wide enough to nail to the lining and to completely cover the two ends of the short boards by as much as two inches



PARTITION IN ROUND SILO.

on each side. The tin should be kept painted with coal tar to prevent rusting.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Selection of seed corn and its care afterwards are of much more importance than many realize, until bitter disappointment faces them with perhaps one-third of a stand, and then it is too late to recover for the year. And still farmers go right on and do the same thing another year. A careful and painstaking farmer who makes a success of all his farm operations says upon the subject:

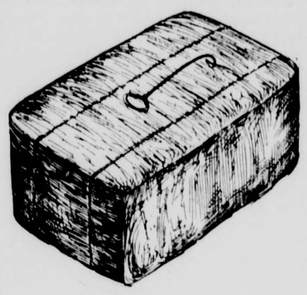
"While I always go into the field and select early at least a part of the seed, I do not plant such selection unless I have failed at husking time to gather such as I desire. I can select just the size and shape that seems best to my mind at that time and I cure it in the chamber over my kitchen stove and leave it there until wanted in the ear. I would not shell any I did not use for the year, and during my entire life I have never so saved corn that 98 per cent. would not grow, and seldom ever fails even at three years old. While the early ripening will always grow and will make very early corn, after a number of years of such saving I am satisfied that variety grows small by so doing. I prefer to sow the largest and best of its kind. At husking time, either from stalk or shock one can make the selection. Leave enough husk on the ear and throw to one side of the wagon and in this way the corn can be selected with little or no hindrance, unless there has been a very hard freezing with corn damp there is very little danger of its not growing if properly cared for after picking."

How to Cure Meat.

After killing and dressing, if in cold weather, bring the hogs into some building where they will not freeze, as pork which has been once frozen is more difficult to cure. To commence cutting up—after the animal heat is out of the carcass—cut off the head just behind the ears. If cut in the right place the head can easily be twisted off. Cut off the feet an inch or a little more below the hocks; then cut down the middle of the backbone, lay the two sides flat and take out the lard, beginning at the kidney. It is not a bad plan to take out the lard while the pigs are hanging, and before they are quite set. Cut off the hams, cutting with a sloping cut. Trim them neatly, the trimmings will all come in for sausage meat, and be more profitable than if ugly corners are left on, which are also wasted when once cured on the hams. Next cut off the shoulder behind the shoulder blade. Trim shoulders after taking out rib bones. Take back and rib bones out of sides, unless in case of light weight hogs, when it is better to take out back bone only, leaving ribs in. To take out ribs, keep the knife as near the bones as possible. This may be awkward at first, but experience will teach.

Handling Baled Hay.

It is difficult to lift an ordinary bale on to a wagon more on account of its unwieldiness than its weight. The wrought iron hook presented in the illustration will enable a man to handle baled hay with much greater ease. The bale to be lifted should be stood on one end, then lean the upper end against you and reach over and place the hook near the other end and bring it up perpendicularly and then the whole bale



A HANDY HAY HOOK.

may be easily handled. The hook should be made of 3-8 inch round iron, with a loop for a good grasp by the hand and may be drawn out smaller at the other end.—Farm and Home.

A Good Cement.

An excellent cement for mending almost anything may be made by mixing together litharge and glycerine to the consistency of thick cream or fresh putty. The cement is useful in mending stone jars or any coarse earthenware, stopping leaks in seams of tin pans or wash boilers, cracks and holes in iron kettles, etc. It may also be used to fasten on lamp tops, or tighten loose nuts, to secure loose bolts whose nuts are lost, to tighten loose joints of wood or iron, or in many other ways about the various kitchen utensils, the range, sink and in the pantry fittings. In all cases the article mended should not be used until the cement has hardened, which will require from one day to a week, according to the quantity of cement used. This cement will resist the action of water, hot or cold, acids, and almost any degree of heat.

What Counts.

Some men will do twice as much work as others in a given time, and not seem to be working hard either. It is steadiness and "know how" that counts. False steps and motions soon wear out the hardest workers. Take an interest in what you do, and hire the men that can get over work rapidly and well, even if they do cost a little more per day. It will pay in the long run.

Caring for Sweet Potatoes.

The old theory of pulling sweet potato vines as soon as killed by the frost is erroneous. The potatoes should be dug before cold weather and stored in layers in a dry cellar. If possible get them off the floor. Pack around the outside of the box or shelf holding them with leaves. They are quite susceptible to light touches of frost.

The Live Farmers.

The live farmer is sure to be at the farmers' institutes where experienced men come to relate the causes of success, and of their various failures, in attaining it. The live farmer is awake to the importance of listening to men of his kind. Their experience is the power which pushes on agricultural progress.

A Divorced Pair Meet.

Walter L. Sinn, son of Colonel Sinn, the well-known theatrical manager, was buried from Plymouth Church yesterday. At the conclusion of the services the lid was removed from the casket and the large audience filed past the remains, taking a last look at the face which had been so familiar to them for many years. Then a pretty, pathetic incident occurred. Colonel Sinn took the arm of his wife, from whom he has been divorced for a number of years, and leaned over the casket. She looked at the face of her dead son and then up to that of her husband. There seemed to be an understanding in the look. He placed his arm in hers and led her down the aisle, following the casket. There was scarcely a dry eye in the large church. Every one noticed the incident, and with a common impulse it occurred to all alike that it meant a reconciliation, an act that would be hailed with joy by the many friends of both.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Where Dressmaking Is Cheap.

"Men in the West Indies do not growl at their wives' dressmakers' bills," says a woman who has just come from Turk's island. "I paid $2.75 for having an elaborate silk gown made, and it was a Chinese puzzle to put it together, for it was a rare silk brought me from England, and was a very scant pattern. The ordinary price for making a gown is $2.50."—New York Times.

BABY INCUBATORS IN FRANCE

New Charity in Paris to Save the Lives of Delicate Infants.

A small shop has been hired on the Boulevard Poissoniere to contain the hot air boxes in which prematurely born babies are kept. It is a gratuitous charity. All that is required is a certificate of poverty to be produced by the family of the child and signed by some responsible person; for the society, not being rich and the process of keeping up the establishment being extremely costly, those who can afford payment are obliged to give it. The place is small and scrupulously clean. On first entrance one's impression is that of seeing the morgue through the wrong end of an opera glass. Fourteen small glass boxes with leaden tops, capped by a long stovepipe-like chimney, topped by a ventilator, stood around the walls. These boxes are heated from below and the mattress on which the baby lies is porous and permits the hot air to circulate freely. Each of these hot air boxes was tenanted by an absolutely motionless atom of humanity, swaddled in white linen, pinned tightly over the feet, so that only the head and hands were visible. Over the pillow of each hung a thermometer, the unvarying temperature being kept at 89 degrees. A rather pretty girl, who acted as superintendent, explained that they saved 50 per cent of the 6 months babies and 80 per cent of the children over 6 months.

One small candidate was waiting for his father to come and take him away. He was quite a fine infant, with a thick crop of dark hair, a truculent expression, and a talent for squalling that amounted to genius. The party was much struck by what was apparently a mulatto baby, the dark yellow of its complexion shading into brown at its finger tips; but the attendants said it was suffering from jaundice, and its case was by no means serious. These poor mites, it seems, are apt to have liver trouble, which causes jaundice, and also inability to swallow, in which case they are fed through the nostril, and even stomach trouble, which is serious, as, if they cannot assimilate any nourishment, they die of inanition. It is rather hard on the hapless infants to suffer all the ills that flesh is heir to at so tender an age, and, after scrambling through all manner of maladies, to be handed over to the joys of a pauper existence; but, putting that philosophic view of the case out of the question, the charity is certainly an excellent one, and does more to combat the depopulation of France than all the speeches and articles on that thrilling subject can ever accomplish.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Reins of Government.

The tyrannical man may be obeyed by the members of his household, but he is seldom loved, even by his own wife. Unreasonable and exacting demands may wear out even that long-enduring thing—a woman's patience. If a man understands how to reign in his own kingdom he may go on being undisputed sovereign without a rebel among his willing subjects. For woman like to be governed—to feel the hand of steel in the glove of velvet—and secretly despise the men who are ruled by them. "Why does Mrs. Jones treat her husband so contemptuously?" a man was once heard to ask. "He looks as if he could crush her with two fingers, and yet she scoffs at his opinion on every subject. I should say he had about twice her sense and twice her talent, and yet she palpably despises him. Why on earth is it?" "Oh, the reason is perfectly clear!" said the lady to whom he spoke. "Mr. Jones let his wife begin to govern him when they were first married, and he has never got the reins into his own hands since. Nothing in the world a woman thinks so lightly of as a man who isn't her master. She treats him as if he were dust under her feet; but if Mr. Jones would only assert himself, even now, and turn round upon her, you would see how she would admire him!"

A Diminutive Watch.

In the year 1764 a handsome and curious present was made to George III. by Arnold, a celebrated London Watchmaker. It was a repeating timepiece set in a ring, and was about the size of an old-fashioned silver 3-cent piece. Though it weighed less than five pennyweights it was composed of 120 different pieces, and was provided with the first ruby cylinder ever made. For this little mechanical marvel Arnold received from the king a present of 500 guineas.

Changed His Mind.

"I find, madam," said a young physician, "that your husband is suffering from overwork."

"And will he have to give up his place under the government?" she asked anxiously.

"What's that? Is he a government official?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm! I'll diagnose his case again. He probably needs exercise of some kind."—New York Recorder.

On the Bishop.

A good cricket story is told of the late bishop of Rochester. He was batting in a local cricket match when the bowler sent a ball very wide of the wicket.

"Keep the ball in the parish!" cried the irascible bishop.

The next ball knocked his lordship's middle stump out. The yokel shouted:

"I think that's somewhere about the diocese, my lud!"—Tit-Bits.

So Cheap.

"Say, Tradeley, why does your floorwalker never watch the bargain counter?"

"Because things are so cheap there that thieves prefer to buy and have the goods delivered."—Detroit Free Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JAN 1 1897

Those Dear Cows.

From first to last, Arnold must have published between 20 and 30 volumes, and as we are told that writing did not come easily to him it is clear that Mr. Morley's description of him as one of the most occupied men of his time is not exaggerated. His correspondence therefore was confined almost wholly to his own family, and is naturally filled with such personal matters as they would be most concerned to know. The fireside concerns of his daily existence—his children, his pets, his health, his garden, the places he visited, the dinners he ate, and the people in whose company he ate them.

The bulk of these letters were written to his mother, and news of his children naturally plays a large part in them. "They go everywhere with me that I will take them, and their talk is delightful. We passed a yard the other day where there were cows, and N. said: 'What a nice smell from those dear cows, papa! Isn't it kind of the dear cows to give us smells?'" One can imagine with what pleasure the grandmother would read such instances of the little one's quickness and sympathy. One can imagine with what pleasure the father would write them. But alien eyes, bent possibly upon their own children and their own cows, may be pardoned for reading unmoved such essentially familiar and domestic records. There is a saying: "Never tell your troubles. You only take up the time of the man who is waiting to tell you his." In this hard and busy world the saying perhaps holds good of other things than troubles. — Macmillan's Magazine.

New York as a Literary Mart.

Edward W. Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal, writes of "The American Literary Center," and presents the claims of New York and Boston (between which cities it may be inferred he believes it rests) for the distinction. He summarizes New York in this way: "New York undoubtedly offers the largest market for literature of any city in America. This is naturally so, as must always follow in the case of the largest and wealthiest city of any country. The Empire City controls the largest number of publishing houses, even though it cannot claim all the principal ones. It has a larger number of magazines and periodicals of all kinds than any other city, even though it is deprived the right to the first and foremost of all American literary periodicals, the leading eclectic magazine of the world or of the most widely circulated channels of serial literature. But, unquestionably, it has the majority, and a powerful majority it is. It has libraries galore, one might almost say, yet the two principal libraries of the country are in other cities. Its list of authors, resident of the city or near it, is long and representative, embracing some of the most gifted pens which make contemporaneous American literature. If all our best writings do not emanate from its immense places of output, a goodly portion undeniably do."

Poor Louisa's Sore Throat.

A teacher in a national school who had been much annoyed by truancy, says London Answers, has recently been stringent in enforcing the rule that her scholars, on their return to school after an absence, must bring her a note stating in full the cause of such absence, the note to be in the writing of a parent or guardian. The following is a note brought by one of her pupils after two weeks' absence:

"Louisa was absent monday, please excuse her.

"Louisa was absent toosday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent wensday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent thursday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent friday, she had a sore throte.

"Read this over again for the next week."

Beauties of "the Code" Illustrated.

Two young Russian officers attached to the Orsk infantry regiment recently quarreled over their cups in a cafe chantant at Orenburg, and one of them struck the other across the cheek with his open hand. The subalterns were intimate comrades, and the aggressor made an ample and satisfactory apology when he came to his senses. This was cordially accepted by his friend, but the regimental court of honor decreed that the officers should fight, and a duel was arranged with pistols at 20 paces. The young lieutenant who had received the affront and forgiven his friend was hit in the thigh and crippled, and consequently is unfitted for further service.—London News.

Something For Nothing.

"It is astonishing," said an observant woman not long ago, "how much some people will give if they think they are getting something for nothing. Now I teach my children constantly that anything of value can never be had for nothing. There is such a thing as luck, and there are bargains, but in the end you will find that such luck never comes to those who are always on the lookout for it, and that bargains are obtained only by those who know what to buy, where to buy and how to buy."

Perseverance is surely the keystone of luck,
And fortune will favor the one who has pluck.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

Applying the Proverb.

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells of an extremely religious man who lives on Lost creek in Greenup county. He is a close student of his Bible, and doesn't propose to live on Lost creek in the next world if he can help it. A few nights ago he was searching the Scriptures and ran across the admonition of Solomon, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." After studying the matter over he concluded that the rod had not been applied often enough to his own family of seven hopefuls, and he yanked the entire seven out of bed and administered a sound whipping to very one of them.

HUMORS OF WHIST.

Remarks That Have Been Made Around the Table.

A good story is told of a lawyer in Chicago who considered himself a great authority on whist. He wrote a book on the subject, and sent it to a famous Milwaukee player for his opinion of it. In about a week the book was returned to him, with the following letter:

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the — inst., accompanied by your book, was duly received. I have read it very carefully. It seems to be a very good game, but I don't think it is as good a game as whist. Sincerely yours,

It is no unusual thing to hear a player at whist remark, after being berated by his partner for very bad playing, "Well, I play whist for pleasure." He does not stop to think that he gives his partner anything but "pleasure." Such players cause their partners many "un mauvais quart d'heure." It might be a great "pleasure" for a novice to play a duet on the piano with Paderewski. One can readily imagine how much "pleasure" Paderewski would find in the performance. If a man wants to play whist, he should study the books and familiarize himself with them before inflicting his play on a partner who knows anything of the game, or else devote his great mind to dominos.

It is related of one of these gentry that, after a hand at whist, his partner asked him, "Why in thunder didn't you trump that queen of clubs?" He naively replied, "Why, I only had one little trump." Sometimes, as in this case, the humor—unknown to the perpetrator—carries off the bad feeling engendered by his horrid mistakes and ignorance. It is so easy, if one would devote a little time and ordinary intelligence to the study of the game, to learn to play a fairly good game of whist.

Four players started a game of whist not long since, a noted wit being one of them. He was dealing and made a misdeal. He dropped his cards and burst into laughter. "That reminds me," said he, "of my dear old friend, Judge Peckham, father of the present judge. He was a great whist player of the 'old school' and had scant patience with a poor player. I was passing the cardroom one day and met one of the poorest players in the club coming out. 'Have you been playing whist?' I asked. 'Yes,' said he. 'Who was your partner?' 'Judge Peckham,' he replied. 'Did he pitch into you pretty strong?' 'No, indeed. He only made one remark. I was dealing and made a misdeal. The judge said, "Why, you fool, you don't even know how to deal!" This is the only remark he made during the entire game.'"—Washington Star.

A SAVAGE MARSUPIAL.

An Australian Mammal That Is a Whole Menagerie In Itself.

The so called zebra wolf of Australia is also called the native tiger; but, strange to say, it is not even a cousin to zebra, wolf or tiger, belonging to the same family as the kangaroo, the slow and gentle wombat and the sly old opossum—all those animals that carry their babies in their pockets.

The eyes, which are large, are furnished with a membrane, like the eyes of owls, and this is called the nictitating membrane. This is almost continually moving in the daytime, as the eyes are exposed to more or less of sunshine. Without this membrane the amount of light admitted through the large pupil would puzzle the zebra wolf.

The general color of the somewhat short woolly fur is grayish brown, a little inclined to yellowish. Across this ground color the black bands show up sharp and clear. These stripes are usually 14 in number, beginning just back of the shoulders, where they are narrowest, and growing broader and longer back of the haunches. The skins are in demand for lap robes and rugs, which gives an added reason for hunting the wearers.

Two zebra wolves were taken to the zoological gardens in London, where they flourished and raised a family. When they came, it was thought Great Britain would be too cold for them, but there seems to be no reason why they should not thrive even in Canada, as they have been known to live on the mountains of Tasmania, 3,500 feet above the sea level, where the ground is sometimes covered with snow for many weeks and frosts are severe.

Do you wonder that his name is slightly mixed? The marvel is that he is not named menagerie and done with it, for with his doglike face and short wolf ears, eyes like an owl, zebra stripes and a pouch like a kangaroo, his mixed pickle beastship could answer to almost any name you might wish to call him. When he becomes extinct, we can truly say we ne'er shall see his like again.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Nature's Noblemen.

Two self supporting gentlewomen were recently comparing their experiences of the past few years, and both declared that on the rare occasions when they had been treated uncivilly by persons of the other sex it had been by those who were known in the social world as gentlemen. George Meredith has made Diana of the Crossways to say: "The English gentleman trades on his reputation. In a third class carriage no woman is unprotected."—London Sun.

At the Navy Yard.

"So this is the minie rifle?"

"Yes, mum."

"And that's the maxim gun?"

"Yes, mum. The minie-mum and the maxim-mum!"—New York Recorder

The rosy fingered morn did there disclose her beauty, ruddy as a blushing bride, gilding the marigold, painting the rose, with Indian chrysolites her cheeks were dy'd.—Baron.

The poison dagger, an infamous weapon still in use among the aborgines of Brazil, is fashioned after the fang of a serpent.

Paper hangings, for use on walls, were introduced into Europe from the east in 1675.

A Weasel's Hypnotic Power.

A London correspondent writes: A friend on whose word I can rely told me the following: He saw a lark flying above the turnpike road, fluttering some four or five feet above the ground in evident distress. As he looked he saw a weasel in the middle of the road waiting for the bird to come down. This it did, falling helplessly close to the animal, which killed it and carried it away. This incident seems to show that a weasel has some fascination in his eye.

Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S E; whence corner to section 13, 24 23 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.51 chs 390 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 56 deg W and S 85 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on S E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E, 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.50 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notice of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 106, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
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O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

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CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 39 min 150 lks distant S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 176 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 112 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bears north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 55 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound marked N. Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described: thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 211 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15 22 and 23, T 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 70 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.00 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 175 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 5.50 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail, bears N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence the corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 65 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.40 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

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☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

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Nine New Rooms Have been Added

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These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

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Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

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——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
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HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
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TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

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BREWERY

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☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:50 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:23 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:20 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:35 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:40 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m		2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m		10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:50 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JAN. 1 1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman .....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GWYNN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. RUNNEY.
Coroner..... .....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Doyle, John Carroll, T W.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

The Leap Year Dance.

The social event of the season was the grand leap year ball given by our young ladies at Mairs' hall last evening. The result of the girls' efforts proved that when the women make up their minds to run an affair of the kind they can beat the men all hollow. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, ivy and myrtle, the words "Happy New Year" appearing in large letters on either side. Flags and portierres were artistically draped to cover sharp corners. At half-past eight the grand march, led by Miss Mary Mulholland and Mr. Martin Church and followed by forty couple, fell into line. The ladies had complete charge of the floor until supper time and no gentleman was allowed to cross the floor without a lady; everyone who violated the rule was fined ten cents. After the supper, which was served at the Norman House, the gentlemen took control and the ball rolled on till five o'clock in the morning. Messrs. Freeman Mitchell and Ed. Ober of Big Pine furnished the music. The dance was pronounced by every body who attended to be jolliest affair of year in the county.

The following were some of the most noticeable costumes:

Norman Mairs—A petite and charming brunette wore a yellow gown decolette.

Louis Schabbell—A demi-blonde of commanding presence, royal purple velvet en train.

Irv. H. Mulholland—Sky blue surah dancing length. Ornaments, pearls entwined in the coiffure.

Julian Eibeshutz—A stately hazel-eyed beauty, white satin decolette with a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Charlie Rose—Rose tulle, rose slippers, a bouquet of Duchesse roses.

George Wood—Ashes of roses velvet with watteau back, and a girdle of postage stamps.

Leon Marx—Cream satin with a diamond locket, the shape of a nursing bottle.

Dennis Hession—Irish green velvet with a bouquet of shamrock.

Charles Walter looked queenly in black satin en traine, point lace and diamonds.

John Ramsey—Pink nun's veiling and white lace collarette.

Ernest Laird—A slender blonde, wore a robe of lavender silk with a snood of lavender ribbon in his fair hair.

Ed. Shepherd—Black tulle over yellow satin, dancing length. Ornaments, a diamond ring on the engagement finger.

Martin Church's well-rounded figure looked very girlish in white swiss and blue ribbons.

Walter Lamar—Black lace and cream roses.

Albert Lewis—Amber satin, gold nuggets for earrings.

John Lewis—Cherry satin with tube roses in the hair.

Abe Church—White illusion with white satin belt ribbon. Ornaments, opals.

Frank Densmore—Canary colored crepon with a bouquet of chrysanthemums.

Jacob Hodge—Nile-green chiffon over white silk; hair powdered; ornaments, a wreath of smiles.

Mr. Julius Roeper—Ox-blood-red plush and necklace of topaz.

Ed. Rose—White organdie and roses.

The ladies appeared in regular evening dress.

We tread the waltz's dreamy maze the late hour scorning,
With limpid eyes and brightest smiles our face adorning,
Nor heed the weary ankles timely warning,
But oh, what a difference in the morning.

Willie Baker of Big Pine is visiting relatives at Fort Independence.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds of Georges Creek is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett and Miss Susie Roughney went to Bip Pine Thursday.

Mrs. Mates and Miss Dodge, of Lone Pine, are visiting friends at Camp Independence.

Mrs. Wm. Walker, of Olancha, has been visiting friends in Independence for several days past.

RANDSBURG.

The Hornespoon to be Born into Newspaperdom.

[Tulare Times.]

Now that the Examiner and New York Journal have recognized our camp through one of its ablest writers, I am afraid the numerous readers of the Times will not care for my descriptive letters. Still it is somewhat satisfactory to know that several of these letters were in your exchanges.

Several transfers have been made in the past ten days. New strikes have been made and much development work has been and is being done.

The rush still continues, but the stages are not returning empty.

As usual, after the proclamation of the citizens' committee, the town lost several of its rounders. Yet their places have been taken by a harder looking crowd. Many of them are here for no good purpose. When the new year steps in many of them will only be too glad to take chances in jumping other people's property.

Harry Watson, an old Fresno county newspaper man, has a "notice" to the good people of Randsburg and vicinity that on or about the 1st of January the Randsburg Hornspoon will be issued.

Beds are the drawback to our camp. Every one who can afford to invest in one or more does so, and starts a lodging room, or rather tent.

Many funny scenes come up every day and night. On the arrival of the stage the usual crowd is on hand to see who comes, etc. The passengers after getting out, have to elbow their way through to the hotel. There the tenderfoot shows himself by edging up to the clerk, and in a patronizing way says: "Now, give me a good room." He is given "the glad hand," and after registering is shown the wash room. After a hurried meal he wants to see the place, and if the stage is late he is more anxious to take in the town. After all the resorts are visited, he generally lands at the variety theater or perhaps at a stud or faro game. Finally he is satisfied and meanders to the hotel and requests to be shown to his room. On arriving at one of the many tents connected with the house he proceeds to roar about being put on a cot in such a place. After a lot of talk about being able to pay his way, and not being accustomed to such treatment, the gentleman is promised a room in a week or so. About the third night he can be found sleeping comfortably in a barroom chair.

One night last week we were putting an extra blanket on a cot when the occupant of the next one woke up with the remark: "Making up the beds, eh? Well, you can make up this one too," and at once preceeded to get up. Dropping into Crawford's he saluted the barkeep with a hearty good morning, and guessed he'd have a cocktail before breakfast. He was asked if he usually got up in the middle of the night for his morning apetizer. He had plenty of time to think it over, for another man slept in his bed.

P. H. Mack is expected home next Tuesday.

A new year—a new administration—a few new women—what may we not hope for?

Mrs. James Hines, her son Will and Matthew Duke came in from Black Rock on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Neil and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conklin, of Aberdeen, attended the Leap Year dance.

R. Hession, Jr., came down from Big Pine last Tuesday afternoon and remained to take in the Leap Year dance.

At the late Citrus Fair at Fresno Tulare county won the first prize of $100, Madera took second of $50 and Stanislaus third of $25.

The charivari at ths Reward mill a few nights ago was a complete success. Mr. Edgington responded by a liberal supply of liquid refreshments and cigars.

Harvey Edgington came over from the Reward mine yesterday and took in the Leap Year dance. Mrs. Edgington, who was indisposed, failed to accompany him.

Supt. Hoskins came in from the Reward mine this morning, bringing in bar of bullion No. 25, valued at $2,000. This bar is the result of a two week's run of the mill.

The Misses Bell gave an afternoon reception at their home at the Fort on the 28th. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and red and white roses.

George Desalier, a mining expert, who was a resident of this county about 16 years ago and who bonded the Golden Star property 10 years ago to W. W. Stow and Steve Gillis, is again in this vicinity inspecting mining property.

Wells Barnes, who is enhaged in mining in Inyo county, Cal., is in town. He came to attend the funeral of his brother, Duncan Barnes. It is the first visit he has paid to Dayton for some time, and it was a sad mission he came on.—*Dayton Times.*

On Sunday last a party consisting of Mrs. J. C. Irwin, Mrs. P. H. Mack, Mr. I. H. Mulholland and wife, Miss Hattie Berger, Miss Grace Collins and Miss Mary Mulholland drove over to the Reward mill and spent a couple of very pleasant hours in the mill, the assay office and the boarding house. Superintendent Hoskins and Assayer Hedrick entertained them most hospitably and showed some of the tricks of the tsade which transfiers the yellow metal from ore to bullion.

FROM AN INDEPENDENT STANDPOINT.

At the Horse Show in San Francisco last week there was a fine exhibition of beautiful and highly trained animals; but the whole affair wore a curiously foreign and artificial aspect. English fashions prevailed in every detail. The horses were bob-tailed, the carriages were mostly imported or of foreign type, the functionaries of the show, from the highly decorated ring master to the smallest groom, were English; and even the exhibitors in their clothes, walk and talk were as English as they could make themselves. American types of horses were decidedly not in it. For the American trotter in harness there was, indeed, one small prize; but for the American combined saddle and light-harness horse, admitted by real horse lovers to be the most beautiful and useful of the equine families, there was no class. But a single representative of the breed was present, and, as a concession, his owner was permitted to exhibit him in the ring once or twice "between acts." Our native California horses have a world-wide fame, especially for their serviceableness under saddle, but the managers of the Horse Show, apparently, had never heard of the breed, or of any other kind of saddle horse save the English-type hunter or park hack.

The system of judging was purely arbitrary, and whoever did not conform to English fashions in the points of mutilating his horses by sawing off their tails, of his own and his groom's attire, and in the minute details of his equipage, had no show at all. One exhibitor lost a prize, not from any fault in his team, but because he drove in "afternoon" instead of "morning" dress. Another blue ribbon was lost because, upon critical inspection, it was found that one of his grooms was building a mustache. The judges, like everything else, were imported for the occasion, and the memory of their English clothes and English accent and English standards of judgment is a thing forever to be held dear in the world of fashionable horsiness.

The manifest silliness of all this mass of cheap and more or less vulgar affectation might easily be pardoned if it did not expose a really mischievous social tendency. The spectacle of a considerable part of the community, and that part a class of large influence, so slavishly obedient to foreign standards and fashions as to hold in contempt the habits and fashions of its own country, is, indeed, a thing to make the judicious grieve. It clearly marks a lack of patriotic spirit among the class for which this country has done most in the way of material fortune. The American who affects English manners, clothes and speech, and who is never so pleased as when somebody takes him for an Englishman, is a discredit and a shame to his country; and so far as his personal influence goes, he is a corrupter of our national life. And, if he could only know it, such a creature is as little of an Englishman as he is an American. Whatever may be the faults of the English character, flunkyism is not among them. The Englishman is always an upholder of his own national manners and ideas and is never, by any chance, an imitator of the fashions of those who are to him foreigners. In his own country, or separated from it by half the world, he still maintains, and is proud to maintain, his character as a Briton. And if he sometimes goes to the extreme of arrogance in the general "blarstedness" of his manners, he is still to be respected as a man who holds to patriotic traditians and who respects the land that gave him birth. In all his qualities, the true Englishman is the precise antithesis of the cheap American anglo-maniac; and his contempt for his flunkyish imitator is usually very wholesome and profound.—*Rural Press*

From Aberdeen.

The Christmas tree and entertainment at the Taboose school house were enjoyed by all who attended.

Mr. J. W. Callaway has sold out his wood contract to Mr. A. A. Neil, who will supply the railroad in the future.

Mr. D. Tapman has had a severe attack of the grip.

AURORA.

Mr. Peter Laberge and Miss Frankie Shannon were married at the home of the bride in Bishop on Tuesday evening last. The young couple went to Lone Pine on Wednesday, where they will make their home temporarily. We extend our best wishes for their future happiness.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 13, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross-examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac. N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 18, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

No. 730.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that LULU GORMAN, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 730, for the W ½ Lot in N W ¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Keegan, John D. Lewis, John S. Gorman and Neel Bell, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in ful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the south-west quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 19, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 18, East half of the South-east quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Placers Nos. 2 and 4, in Blocs No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "la Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1-96, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 10. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.
Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept, 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 633. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.
Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1895, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 328, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 328, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTI E.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. La Faber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1884, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

No. 175.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 21, 1896

Notice is hereby given that Joshua W. Robinson, has filed notice of intention to make proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1896, on timber culture application No. 175, for the N W quarter of section No. 15, in Township No. 12 S, Range No. 34 E, M. D M.

He names as witnesses: Michael Nash, of Carson, Nevada, William Morton, Daniel B. Curtis and James W. Wright, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:——
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

THE BEST PASSPORT.

It Is to Always Look Pleasant and Do No Grumbling.

"What is the first duty of a good traveler?" asked a young lady who was about to start from New York on an extended European tour.

"To look pleasant and never to grumble," was the answer of a veteran wanderer who had crossed the ocean 20 times and gone twice around the world.

It was a good prescription and will help to make a good traveler of any novice. The fatigue of the longest journey can be patiently endured if one can only be amiable and avoid the weariness that comes from fretting over what is unavoidable and worrying over trifles.

An American girl not long ago spoiled the pleasure of a party of tourists by complaining of everything on sea and on land. The ship was a dreadful roller, the cabins were badly ventilated, the cooking was abominable, the service was shocking, the officers were uncivil, and the passengers were disagreeable and stupid! Nothing suited her, and she had not a good word for anybody. Every member of the party was indignant over her want of amiability.

"It makes me almost seasick merely to look at her!" exclaimed one of the ladies.

"Perhaps she will cheer up," was the charitable response, "when she reaches port."

But she was as unhappy on land as she had been at sea. She was angry with the customs officers and told them that they had mauled and ruined her best gown. She found fault with the lovely rural scenery between Southampton and London. She pronounced English cooking to be utterly vile. She inveighed bitterly against the weather and the climate. She was not interested in cathedrals, castles, palaces, pictures, colleges, ruins or country roads. She was bored by everything she saw.

One night she received a round robin signed by every other member of the party, expressing regret that she was not enjoying her journey and offering their sympathies in her vexations and discomforts. It was a bold stroke on the part of her friends, who were worn out by her tiresome peevishness. Fortunately it was not unsuccessful. Not another word of complaint was heard from her during the remainder of the tour.

A pleasant, cheerful face and manner that express kindliness and good will make the best passport which a traveler can carry into a foreign country. They insure civility and courtesy from officials, fellow travelers and strangers and are an unfailing resource whenever there is any misadventure.—Youth's Companion.

TWO VIEWS OF PENSIONS.

Not Many Rich In Our Wars, Writes Ex-President Harrison.

"There may be fair differences of opinion as to the extent and conditions of pension relief, but there is no room for doubts as to pensions," writes ex-President Harrison in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Eleven dollars a month for war service implies at least relief in case of wounds or sickness for the soldier and that the public will care for his widow and minor children. When the law of pillage prevailed, it was otherwise, and when our rich men take to fighting our wars we can abolish the pension system, but thus far it is as historically true of the armies that won our independence, delivered us from the Indians and the British and saved the nation in the great civil war as of the kingdom of heaven, 'Not many rich.'

"There are two views of the pension question—one from the Little Round Top at Gettysburg, looking out over a field sown thickly with the dead and around upon bloody, blackened and maimed men cheering the shot torn banner of their country; the other from an office desk on a busy street or from an endowed chair in a university, looking only upon a statistical table."

Albany claims the honor of having made the first carriages manufactured entire in this country. Several were built in the year 1814, and the event was duly noted at the time as an evidence of the spread of United States enterprise.

THE FAULTS AND FOLLIES OF THE AGE

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation is manifested, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

She—Are you sure that it was a year ago today that we became engaged, dear? He—Yes; I looked it up in my check book this morning.

Blood Poison.

Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians cannot cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, to surely break forth in a more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pensylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says: "I was for a long time under treatment of two of the best physicians of this city, for a severe case of blood poison, but my condition grew worse all the while, notwithstanding the fact that they charged me three hundred dollars. My mouth was filled with eating sores; my tongue was almost eaten away, so that for three months I was unable to taste any solid food. My hair was coming out rapidly, and I was in a horrible fix. I had tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured sound and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery." S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) will cure any case of blood poison. Books on the disease and its treatment, mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

WIND IN THE MOON.

We had slept with our horses grazing all
through a blistering day;
Boots and saddles had sounded, we waited for horse and away;
The sun was down and over the grass dew
had begun to fall,
And shrill across the dusking world we
heard the whip-poor-will call.
We knew what the moon was doing, the
leering moon in the east,
Calling, calling the master winds, luring
them as to a feast,
Prisoning them in her halo ring till the
wildest gust grew tame,
And the stars were blown all out of the
sky, like a flickering candle flame.
An eldritch moon, all gibbous, gray, in a
haze of heat and dew,
Although it was June we shivered there,
as loud the bugle blew;
Foot home in stirrup, hand on hilt, we
thundered down the glade,
And up the hill, where the brave bluecoats stood massed to check our
raid.
We rode but a scant five hundred; they
waited a thousand there,
Yet we laughed as though 'twas the view
halloo at the trumpet's snarling
blare;
Trot! Gallop! Charge! 'Twas a ringing
run, with the dogs of death in cry,
Under the leering gibbous moon, aslant
in the windy sky.
Never a check when the gun fire broke
as lightning from a cloud;
Never a stay when screaming shell
through front and rear rank plowed.
On, up, over the bristling slope, a wedge
of fire and steel,
We cleft a way through the tough blue
ranks till we saw the captain reel.
Then we broke, and the leering gibbous
moon unleashed the winds of heaven.
In writhing riot they leaped to earth, the
peace of night was riven,
Riven, smitten of lightning's sword and
the thunder's hammer clang,
As the riotous winds a Marseillaise of
wreck and ruin sang.
With crash of forest and sweep of grass
the storm chant rose and fell.
The earth was thrashed with a flail of
cloud, aflame like the mouth of hell,
And we, who had fought so wild a fight,
bare breast against bare blade,
Fell, gray or blue, into kneeling ranks,
locked hands and as wildly prayed,
We had fought like men for honor, we
prayed like men for life.
Nor friend nor foe, but brothers all, there
on the field of strife;
Perhaps God heard, the storm was hushed, the moon rode high and white,
And a ruffling wind blew from the south,
soft as it blows to-night.

—New York Sun.

TOO YOUNG TO MARRY

Johnnie Madison dwelt in Norman's inn when he first came to London. He was the only son of his mother, and she was a canon's widow. It was at her desire that he set up his household goods under the time-worn gables of Norman's inn; for there also dwelt a kinsman of the late canon's, Arkwright by name, who was always alluded to in the family as "a steady, plodding young man," and was supposed to live amid a picturesque litter of briefs and books; and the canon's widow hoped he might exercise a mildly restraining influence over Johnnie, being nearly twice his age.

Now the steady, plodding young man looked forward to his arrival without enthusiasm. He remembered Johnnie as a very inky schoolboy of phenomenal lung power and unprepossessing appearance, and felt assured that by now he should have developed into a rakish young man with a taste for small dogs and large neckties, and greatly given to entertaining noisy company; well-knowing that the chastened atmosphere of a cathedral town does not necessarily induce an affection for quiet living in the youthful breast.

Johnnie, however, proved to be a fresh-colored, amiable youth of 22, more plentifully endowed with muscle than with brain power, and with no apparent tendency to come immediately to grief amid what Arkwright would have called—he sometimes wrote for the papers—the shoals and quicksands of London life. He neither gambled nor drank, nor gave his mind too entirely to the lightly clad allurements of light opera. On the contrary, he read with industry as though already covetous of the woolsack, he danced and dined assiduously at houses of irreproachable respectability; and, in Arkwright's company, when he did not talk cricket he talked shop.

Then by degrees, when returned from nocturnal adventures, he began to favor Arkwright with many confidences regarding his attitude toward various members of the other sex; for Johnnie's affairs of the heart became at last alarmingly numerous. Not that he aimed at playing the part of Don Juan; but, being of highly inflammable material, his heart was successively ignited by a pleasing variety of damsels.

Fate brought him face to face with the one and inevitable damsel at last, however. Audrey St. Clair was a dark-eyed girl of 20; Johnnie thought her charmingly fresh and natural. Mrs. Leverson's ball was a rapturous occasion to him, and Mrs. Leverson's niece Audrey entirely dispossessed all other idols, from that date, of the pedestal upon which Johnnie had successively placed them.

Of Mrs. Leverson herself her enemies said that she had been pretty; elderly gentlemen had been known to call her a fine woman, while young ones thought her "not halfbad fun." She possessed an abundance of obviously dyed hair, a somewhat effusive manner and a faultless taste in dress. The late lamented Captain Leverson had indulged a taste for speculation, with disastrous results, and hence the few people who remembered her were surprised to find the widow when she returned from a long absence abroad so comfortably installed as she was in her house at Chelsea.

Johnnie she seemed to hold in high favor. He was allowed to take her and her niece through the polite mobs of the picture galleries; he never failed to appear at her "at homes," and he frequently made one at her theater parties. But, although he thought Mrs. Leverson "aw'fly kind, and all that sort of thing," she would have preferred to see her niece subject to less worldly influences than those brought to bear upon her.

In accordance with the fitness of things, he vaguely imagined she should always be dressed in white, wandering through sheltered rose gardens and indulging an amiable solicitude for birds and dogs and poor old cottagers—a village Lady Bountiful, in short. And to tell the truth the unconscious maiden would infinitely have preferred a more natural way of life, and her happiest moments were spent on her mare in the park, where Johnnie, leaning against the railing, watched her wistfully. He could not afford a horse.

He never told Arkward anything about this particular flame of his. It was Tommy Blake who posted up the plodding young man in his youthful kinsman's affairs one afternoon at the club. "And both women seem dead nuts on your young friend," he said incidentally. "Pretty well off, I suppose?"

"He's worth precisely twopence halfpenny a year," said Arkwright, with more figure of speech than he usually permitted to himself.

Tommy raised his eyebrows as high as nature permitted and said it was uncommon queer.

"And there was a sort of Indian prince—no end of a nabob, I'm told—wanted to marry the girl, and Mrs. Leverson sent him to the right about in double-quick time. And she is not the sort to feel shy about bowing down to the golden calf, either. Can't make her out."

"Perhaps she thinks her niece too young to marry yet," said the plodding young man. "She may be acting merely from a proper regard for her happiness."

"A proper regard for fiddlesticks," said cynical Mr. Blake.

Arkwright was sitting up late one night to finish an erudite paper upon "The Ethics of Modern Drama," when Johnnie stole noiselessly into the room and sank into the easiest chair. Arkwright wrote to the bottom of the page and threw down his pen, thinking he had found an intelligent audience for a reading for his valuable essay. But it was no such matter. Johnnie was occupied with the drama of real life, and, to judge by his aspect, seemed to imagine that he was cast to play principal tragedian in that enthralling piece.

"Off color, Johnnie?" said the elder man, tentatively.

"No," he said, smoking savagely.

"Feel doubtful about your 'call?'"

"No, I think I'm pretty safe."

Arkwright stretched out his hand to reach his pipe.

"By the way, here's a letter for you, Johnnie, from your mother; I have just received one from her myself."

Johnnie, however, made no attempt to take it, or he might have spared his friend the opinions he expressed concerning the station in life to which it had pleased Providence to call him.

"It's beastly, you know," he explained. "I may hang on for years and never be nearer marrying than I am at the present moment. As for proposing to her now—as the mater said—it's decidedly low to get a girl to bind herself to any promise until one has decent prospects."

Arkwright reflected with a flickering smile that Johnnie had probably caught rather the spirit than the letter of his mamma's admonitions. However, it was a sign of grace that he remembered them at all, and he felt sorry for the woebegone youth.

"You're young to think of marrying yet, you know," he said. "Am I right," he continued, after a pause, "in supposing—Blake is my informant—a certain Miss St. Clair has occasioned all this trouble?"

"Oh, if Blake has told you. And the aunt is awfully decent to me."

"But you are not proposing to marry the aunt. Is Miss St. Clair herself—is she——"

"Oh, well, a fellow never knows that sort of thing, you know, till he tries his chances," said Johnnie in a manner which betrayed that he thought he knew quite well that his affections were returned, as, indeed, they were, and Audrey St. Clair was far too frank to take any great pains to conceal it. "Oh, Arkwright, what am I to do?" he said, pathetically.

"Open your letter, Johnnie," he replied, and the tone in which he said it caused the wondering youth to obey promptly.

He looked seraphically happy till he remembered that he ought to look bereaved. Johnnie's ship had come home just in the nick of time. He had always had shadowy expectations from his uncle, but he had been to pessimistic to count too much upon him. However, gout had claimed a victim, and the canon's widow hinted to her son that he had to some extent benefited by the event.

The vanity of riches was exemplified to Johnnie, when, after a decent interval, he returned to town the richer by $22,000 a year, but, as he speedily found, minus Mrs. Leverson's good graces.

Another was reigning favorite with her now, Lester, a picturesque but not very talented painter, who was deep in converse with Audrey when he made his reappearance.

Mrs. Leverson greeted Johnnie without effusion. Audrey was more friendly, but inopportunely asked him if he had seen Lester's latest picture.

Johnnie's soul was already green with jealousy.

"Who's Lester?" he said, "that fellow with the untidy hair?" Audrey reproachfully changed the conversation, but Johnnie was out of humor and continued to sulk.

This lasted for some days, and it was noticed that Mrs. Leverson continued to treat him with as much indifference as she becomingly could.

"Why does she quarrel with a chap for coming into a fortune?" said Tommy Blake, the close observer of human nature. "And why does he hang back when he must see that that little girl is over her ears in love with him?" But he found no solution to these problems.

Johnnie sulked for a month. Then one afternoon he jumped into a cab, drove down to Chelsea, and Mrs. Leverson being alone, presently found himself blunderingly declaring that he would like to bestow his hand upon her niece.

The good lady looked very grave.

"You are both young, you know, Mr. Madison," she said. "Her mother married very young and very unhappily. Perhaps that has set me against early marriages."

"But what has set you against me?" said Johnnie, reproachfully.

"Nonsense, that is only your imagination." But Johnnie was not strong in that quality, so Mrs. Leverson was probably misstating the case.

Audrey was, on this occasion, ill and invisible.

"She is too fatigued to bear any excitement just now. Come in three days' time," said her aunt, "and I will think over the advisability of sounding her on the subject in the meantime."

Three days later Johnnie came to Arkwright in a state of great perturbation. Mrs. Leverson had left her house, and Chelsea knew her no more. It was only by bribery and corruption that Johnnie discovered that she had gone to Scarborough, but probably would not stay there, her plans being unsettled.

"She'll surely write to you," said Arkwright.

But no letter came within twenty-four hours.

"We'd better go to Scarborough," said Johnnie's counselor.

The truant lady was discovered by Johnnie in a stationer's shop on the very day of his arrival.

"Audrey was so ill the doctor advised instant change. In the flurry I forgot to write to you," she said, after a gasp of surprise.

Johnnie decided in his haste that all women were liars, and asked when he might hope to see Audrey.

"You may come and call to-morrow morning—she may be better then. But I think it most undesirable, most undesirable that you should make any proposal to her yet, or entertain hopes that may be disappointed." Mrs. Leverson spoke with conviction, but deferred explanation, and Johnnie laid the matter before Arkwright.

The latter privately debated whether there was insanity or some other cupboard skeleton in the girl's family, rendering matrimony inadvisable, or whether Johnnie had been committing enormities that had come to Mrs. Leverson's ears but not to his. And he was the more mystified when, next morning, the unhappy lover came to him, pale and blaspheming, and told him that Mrs. Leverson had again fled before him, had left her hotel and a brief note to say that she was bound for the continent.

"What is Mrs. Leverson?" said Arkwright. "You never told me her credentials."

"Widow of a man in the Carchester regiment; that's all I know," said Johnnie.

"Then we can consult Major Bagshaw, who is an old friend of mine. Look up the trains to Carchester, and don't pace about the room like that."

Major Bagshaw, who was a bachelor, greeted his visitors cordially, when, on the following morning, they called at his quarters.

He listened gravely while Arkwright told him the strange story of Mrs. Leverson. Then he cleared his throat and asked impressively, "Have you heard of Snaggs' cure for corns?" he looked from one to another for an answer.

As no one who has ever traveled by rail or opened a newspaper can have failed to have heard of that famous specific, neither thought it worth while to reply to this apparently irrelevant query.

"I know Snaggs," continued the Major, deliberately: "He's a very rich man, but a self-made one and one who has sufficient sense to know that his education has therefore been deficient. So he determined to give his only daughter every advantage that money can buy, and two years ago consulted me as to the advisability of intrusting her to a lady of position.

"To Mrs. Leverson?" gasped Johnnie.

"For the sake of poor Dandy Leverson, I mentioned her name to him, and I knew he was involved in debt—evidently she is still. She was to receive £100 a month and all expense to take the young lady through Europe and to launch her in London. I was not aware that it was any part of the agreement that she could call Miss St. Clair—Snaggs changed his name—her niece, but that's a detail! I should not have betrayed confidence but for the strange account you gave me of Mrs. Leverson's behavior. Of course, she's in no hurry to see her niece married; £100 a month is not to be lightly lost; but she must be desperately hard up to play her cards like that."

"And what do you advise?" asked Johnnie.

"Your feeling in the matter are not changed by my revelations?"

"Of course not."

"Then with your permission I shall call on my fellow townsman, Mr. Snaggs, who is, of course, in constant communication with his daughter and put the facts before him. And I have no doubt we shall see the young lady here in a few days; but possibly her preceptress will prefer to remain away."

The canon's widow thought corn curing rather a plebeian trade, but was mollified when her future daughter-in-law was brought to her house.

And a lady of good position advertises that she is prepared to take charge of a young lady desiring an entree to those exalted circules wherein she herself habitually moves. A confidential interview can be arranged.—Pick-Me-Up.

Musical African Warriors.

August 5.—Kisawa volunteered to send two men with me to Kasembi's. Did not suggest any pay; told off two of his young warriors, and gave them instructions; they clapped their hands after each sentence to signify their acceptance of his instructions. Two others have come of their own accord; the only baggage of one is two sticks, upon each of which are threaded four dry rows of fruit, which rattle. The youth owning this property has long hair plaited into ropes, which fall to his neck, and form a screen to his eyes. He is constantly keeping the rattle going, and singing (principally about me) in a most flattering manner, in which performance his friend joins; but the latter confines himself to singing; he has other use for his hands, which carry two baskets full of manioc flour, a banghi pipe, and spare rattles. For the first hour they stayed at my heels. All the time kept up the rattling and singing, and told me it was what they came for, and that they would thus entertain me until we reached Kasembi, four or five days off. I spoke to them firmly, but kindly, told them their music was excellent, but must be heard at a distance to be properly enjoyed. The distance I pointed out was about ten miles away. My musical friends took the hint good-naturedly, but at times they break out into their boisterous entertainment.—Century.

Countesses for the Variety Stage.

Three young Hungarian countesses, daughters of Count Basque, of Buda-Pesth, aged 15, 16 and 17, are fitting themselves for the variety stage.

A GOOD SHOWING.

WHAT A REPORTER LEARNED ABOUT A CERTAIN MEDICINE.

From the Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.

There is one proprietary medicine in use in this city, the name of which has become a household word and that is the preparation known as "Pink Pills for Pale People." Shakespeare said, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." That may be so, but pills by any other name would not have the same attraction nor popular sales that Pink Pills have in Spokane, Wash.

A representative of the Minneapolis Journal started out the other day to investigate the merits of this popular and widely-sold household medicine. The evidence was on every hand. Hamilton B. Merrill, a young money loaner of Spokane, was seen by the newspaper man. Mr. Merrill made no secret of his remarkable cure by these little pellets.

"Do I know the efficacy of Pink Pills?" he reiterated. "I should rather think I do, they have been a blessing to me. I am not in the habit of praising proprietary medicine, but I must say that Pink Pills, as far as my case goes, have no equal in the world. A little over a year ago I began ailing and commenced to lose flesh rapidly. The doctor told me to stop smoking; this I did, but the result was even worse. My heart-beats decreased to less than forty a minute. I was prescribed for by my doctor, but without receiving any benefit whatever. I continued daily to grow worse and my parents became alarmed over my condition. Some one suggested Pink Pills; I thought I would try them anyway. And I tell you that I cannot endorse them too highly, they worked like a charm in my case. My heart soon became normal again, my flesh increased and I felt like a new man. To tell you the truth I am still taking them. I have a sort of fondness for them yet and I am loath to give them up.

"I know of a young lady living in this city, whose condition was even worse than mine; she took Pink Pills and is one of society's gayest young ladies now. I wish I were at liberty to give her name, as I am sure she would only be too delighted to give them a hearty send-off. I believe Pink Pills cannot be too highly recommended. They are gems, indeed."

Mr. Merrill is a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age and today is the pink of health. He has a splendid complexion and would be the last person to be taken for one who has been so seriously ill only a few months ago. He is a splendid athlete besides and and moves in the best circles of society here.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headahce, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A NEW BICYCLE TRACK.

San Francisco Constructs What Will Undoubtedly Be the Fastest Course in the World.

When San Francisco does anything in the sporting line she never does it by halves. A syndicate of capitalists, realizing the importance of the bicycle as a racing factor, have combined and constructed what is to be known as the "Velodrome," occupyng the entire block between Baker, Fell, Lyon and Hayes streets.

The "Velodrome" will be devoted to any and all kinds of outdoor athletic sports, but its principal feature will be its bicycle track, which was dedicated with a large and successful meet on Saturday, November 21st.

Although used simply for practice prior to its opening, the "Velodrome" track has already been heralded at home and abroad as a wonderfully safe, and at the same time, remarkably fast, course.

The track itself is six laps to the mile, and banked in such a manner that it is as safe as a mile track. The banks are nine feet seven inches on the turns, about two and one-half feet on the straights. The track is somewhat oval in shape, the home-stretch being a little longer than the back. The surface is of selected Oregon pine, one and one-quarter inches square laid vertical grain, with no nails showing on the surface.

Owing to construction of the track, it is possible to use the largest multicycles with perfect safety, and after several unofficial trials, it has been proven that world's records are easily within the reach of riders upon this track.

The grand stand and dressing-rooms are the most complete of their kind in America.

The grand stand extends around and following the contour of the track for about one-half its circumference, and will contain a stand proper, promenade and gallery. The dressing-rooms will be underneath and have windows looking out upon the track. There will also be a club room with all possible conveniences for visitors.

Delegate McHugh of the International Federation of Ship, Dock and River Workers has reported in London a deplorable state of affairs in the United States.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING ART AND FANCY WORK.

Mrs. Nella Daggett of Boston has recently written a book, "Fancy Work and Art Decorations," that gives practical instructions for making doilies, table covers, scarfs, tray cloths, pin cushions, etc., etc., with fifty illustrations. This book, together with "Successful Home Dyeing," will be sent free to any reader who forwards the attached coupon and a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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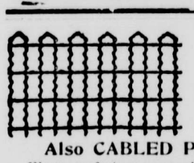

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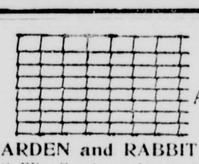

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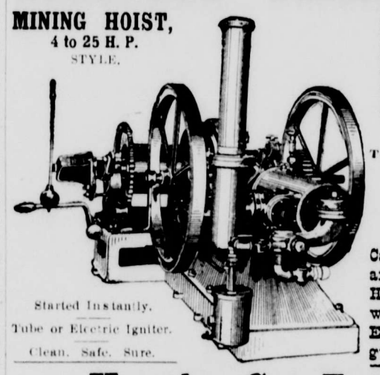

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

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THE CONFESSION.

Once I was a youngster happy,
Not a shred of care I knew;
Mirth was ever on the tapis,
Winged with joy the moments new.
If I had a heart it never
Was the kind inclined to "love,"
And the meaning of "forever"
Was a thing I dreamed not of.

How I scorned my cousin Polly!
"Nothing but a girl!" I said;
How I mocked at melancholy,
Moony, spoony brother Ned!
But the height of my abhorrence
Was a chap who went around,
Quoting verses to "his Florence,"
With his eyes upon the ground.

Woe for all my olden revels!
Mirth and joy—alack a day!
Now I dance with the "blue devils"
If she looks the other way.
She!—my heart is limp as vellum
When I touch her tiny glove,
And there haunts my cerebellum
"Love forever"—ever "love!"

But—(O direst alteration!)
(Awful irony of fate!)
I, who from exalted station
Made such mockery but late,
Now—(and this my pen rehearses
With abasement most profound),
Love to wander, quoting verses,
With my eyes upon the ground.
—Detroit Free Press.

MY OWN DECEASE.

Although undoubtedly I had been very ill, I am by no means certain of my facts at about this time; so whether I was a victim of a little too much indulgence in the flowing bowl, or of a lively imagination, or of a hypnotic trance, I really cannot say, anyway, one morning I seemed to be conscious that I was talking with a demon, who sat by my bedside. He was a very pleasant sort of fellow and not bad looking, but somehow I knew that he was a demon.

"Would you like to hear what they are saying about you and go to your own funeral?" he asked pleasantly.

"People generally do attend that ceremony personally," I suggested; then after a moment's reflection, I asked: "Am I dead, then?"

"Of course. Did you not know it?"

"If I did it must have escaped my memory," I replied imperturbably.

"Well, you are dead, but I will give you the remarkable power of going among your family in the spirit and invisible to them."

"That's very kind of you, but I've heard you people seldom perform services for nothing. What recompense do you require?"

"None. The penalty you will pay will be sufficient reward to me."

"What penalty?"

"To see yourself as others see you, and hear what they say of you."

My friend then dematerialized himself into thin pale air, and the next moment I was gliding noiselessly down the stairs.

I should explain to you that I am an orphan, without parents, but a member of a large family; sisters, brothers, cousins and all the rest of it. I happen to have more money than any of the others, and have hitherto been much sought after on account of my excellent personal qualities. I am not married. Well, the fact is, I am of a rather retiring disposition, and not having yet come across a girl who would help me out with the preliminaries, I had not found courage to take the fatal plunge. My eldest sister, Priscilla, had therefore been keeping house for me.

I passed easily through the closed parlor door without opening it, which was very convenient, and found myself, unseen by them, in the midst of relatives from different parts of the country. They were waiting breakfast for some important person who had not yet made his appearance. I was foolish enough to think it might be myself and sat down in my customary seat at the foot of the table, but of course, no one saw me. I had forgotten for the moment that I was a dematerialized spirit. Soon, however, the door opened and the important individual entered the apartment. It was my eldest brother Tom. Now I began to understand. He was my executor and residuary legatee. He represented me, the late Crawley Slowquicker, Esq., deceased, hence all the court and deference paid to him. This was absurd, you know, for a bigger fool never lived.

Well, he made straight for my chair, and sat down where I was sitting! This was stepping into my shoes with a vengeance—actually usurping the same place occupied by my disembodied spirit. Tom was a bulky fellow, and I felt the affront. Besides, wishing better to watch the proceedings, I got up quickly and sat behind my chair.

Two things especially attracted my attention, and somewhat shocked me. In the first place, Priscilla's presiding seemed more lavish than under my regime, and in the second, I was struck by the happiness and gayety of the whole company. This was calculated to take my fatuity down a few pegs, for I had fondly imagined that my death would plunge my entire family in the uttermost depths of despair. But it hadn't!

"I never like going into black," Priscilla was saying in her even tones to Aunt Gwen, "it's so very unlucky."

"I don't mind the change at all," said Aunt Gwen, "the color just suits me, you know. But I really can't tell what orders to give, not knowing how I am provided for."

"That's as good as asking," said Tom, with one of his horrible laughs which I used to consider so hearty. "A nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse. I suppose the regular thing is to read the will after the funeral, but as it's all among ourselves it doesn't matter, and I'll read it to all directly after breakfast."

Then they started talking about their late relation, Crawley Slowquicker, and the things I heard about myself positively astonished me.

They were all sadly deficient in the bump of reverence, and I found that not one of them entertained that respect and affection for me of which I had imagined they were all possessed. Now I fully realized the truth of my friend the demon's words. It was a dreadful penalty to pay, a sad mortification to hear what they said of me, and to see myself as others saw me.

"Well, of course," my cousin Vernon said, responding to some remark in a virtuously deprecatory tone. "Of course, de mortuis nil nisi bonum, and all that sort of thing, you know; but I can't help saying that Crawley was always mean—horribly mean!"

Confound the fellow! And this was a man to whom I had left £500, forgiving him all the money he owed me which was as good as doubling the legacy!

"No, no; not mean," Tom answered, and I blessed him for those words, but he spoiled it all by adding, "A bit careful, you know."

"Ah, I should think so," says Priscilla. "You would hardly believe it, but it's a fact he never allowed me money enough to keep house decently."

Of course, this was not true, as you may imagine. She was always wanting more money, and yet it never succeeded in purchasing anything remarkable. And this was my sister Pris., whom I had always thought so affectionate, so entirely devoted to me. Oh, it was too horrible.

These three were my principal legatees. If I had only known sooner! But how was that possible?

I knew what I would do. I had made up my mind—and having no body, I was all mind now—I would go at once to my solicitor's, and have a codicil drawn up while there was yet time. But say, there was no time; it was too late. I had quite forgotten that I was only a poor ghost, a dematerialized spirit, and that old idiot, Sharpitlaw, was so wedded to routine and old-fashioned custom that he would certainly regard a posthumous testament as informal, and as I was invisible he would treat my signature as null and decidedly void.

When next I turned toward my amiable and disinterested family circle, I perceived that the breakfast things had been removed, and Tom Slowquicker sat in the armchair with my will spread out before him.

"There's some one missing," he said, looking around him magisterially; "who is it?"

"Only my sister Minnie," Vernon remarked casually. "I went to her this morning, but she's so upset about his death that she feels quite ill, and could not come down to breakfast."

"Don't be absurd," said Priscilla; "why, she never gave him so much as a civil word." Then, sotto voce to her brother, "And that's what has upset her, I expect. She is afraid she has spoiled her chances of a legacy."

Oh, that spiteful Priscilla! If I could only alter my will! But it was too late, for here was my executor standing, or rather sitting, in my place. At least, there was one thing I could do; I would find my friend the demon and see if arrangements could not be made for haunting them!

But these precious words about Minnie had sent balm into my tortured spirit, so that my incorporate heart throbbed, shaking the venetians, and Tom asked where the draft came from. I would go to her at once, so I traversed the closed door again, passing them all as the sigh of a summer breeze, which is we know not what, or whence it comes, or whither it goes—a breath from—well, no matter where; I don't exactly know myself.

Thus I went upstairs, and into Minnie's room, where I found the poor girl still in bed, her cheeks pale, her eyes red with weeping, all the signs upon her of a sleepless night of sorrow, and pressed close to her soft bosom she held a likeness of my unworthy self, which I had given her once long ago. And this was the girl who never spoke save to ridicule and poke fun at me, whose dislike for me was almost proverbial in the family, and yet the girl whose love—with usual human perversity—I would have given all the world to win.

Ah, this knowledge of her heart's secret was sweet to me! It gave me courage. I would comfort her. I would pour forth my love. I would tell her—stay! What could I tell her? Was I not forgetting again that I was only a poor ghost—merely the shadow of a shade? Was I not unseen by her? And even were it possible for me to make myself visible for a few moments I should only succeed in terrifying my poor love out of her senses.

Alas! was this the realization of a hereafter? The punishment of early vanities and sins? To see things just as they are and yet to be so miserably impotent to alter them; to see too what might have been and to beat out my weary spirit on into eternity in vain longing for a fruition that can never come!

My funeral was appointed to take place the next day. It was a very grand affair altogether, and cake and wine had been laid in the parlor to entertain the guests upon this festive ocasion. I dare say I should have done the same had I been burying a relation, but somehow it hurt me to see my best dry sherry being put away.

As I accompanied the mourners down the steps I suddenly perceived my friend the demon by my side. Vainly I sought a coach, but could find no room. I turned to him somewhat angrily and remarked:

"I say, you promised I should go to my own funeral, but I don't seem to have been considered in the arrangement at all."

"You forget that corporeally you hold the place of honor at the head of the procession, but in the spirit you can get in here. There's only the doctor and the clergyman."

"Between the doctor and the parson! Really, my dear demon, you are remarkable for a most sardonic humor."

Well, the men of medicine and religion talked politics all the way, which I thought inappropriate, but as they were both conservatives they did not disagree. I am a liberal myself, and began vociferously expounding Mr. Gladstone's policy, quite oblivious that my gesticulations were unseen, my words unheard by them.

"Good job for yourself you are dead," said the demon. "You're just the sort to get into a jolly row with red-hot politicians."

The cemetery was soon reached, and I looked down and saw my coffin lowered into the grave.

"Earth to earth——"

A few lumps were thrown, and fell upon the lid with a grewsome rattle, and——

I awoke with a start, and my eyes met those of my brother Tom, who asked cheerily, "Well, how do you do now, old fellow?" But I turned from him—for I could not help thinking of him as I had seen him last, reading my will down in the parlor—turned away and encountered my darling little Minnie, who sat unobtrusively in a remote corner of the room, and I felt, oh! so grateful and happy at seeing her there. I felt then that it was not all a dream.

I have used feigned names in this veracious tale, because I think she would not like to know the strange experience which led me to take the courage to woo and by and by wed her.—Spare Moments.

Hanging Above a Tiger.

A British officer in India had gone out upon an elephant in search of a tiger, which had just killed a man and two bullocks within half a mile of camp. The hunt was brief, and the officer presently got two shots at the tiger, but without killing him. The jungle was heavy, and it was already getting dusk when the servant touched the officer from behind and said, "There he is!" The adventure is best described by the man himself, as quoted by Gen. Wilkinson.

The tiger was lying within ten yards of me, unable to rise, as I afterward found out, from his loins being broken. Seeing that he was not dead, however, I was in the act of taking up my rifle, when something struck me on the back and jammed me to the front of the howdah. I had just time to lay hold of the branch of a tree and pull myself out of the howdah, otherwise my back would have been broken.

Then the frightened elephant ran away, and left me suspended immediately over the tiger, which lay looking up at me, growling and lashing his sides.

You may imagine my feelings. In vain I tried to get into the tree, and at last, my fingers becoming cramped, I lost my hold and fell on the tiger. It was like dropping into the jaws of death.

The instant I touched the ground, the tiger with a terrific roar seized my left foot in his mouth, and with one bite crushed the heel and ankle bone to powder. Then he gave me three other bites, two on the calf of the leg and one on the knee, every bite breaking the bone to pieces.

My agonies were dreadful. In vain I called for help, but after a struggle I got my right leg free and gave the tiger a tremendous kick on the head, which induced him to let go. Instantly I got up and hobbled to the foot of the tree, where I fell exhausted, with the tiger still a few paces off.

The sepoy, who had been with me in the howdah, had lodged safely in the tree, and witnessed the whole scene. Now he came down within a few feet of the ground, and begged me to get into the tree. At first I thought I could not, but when the sepoy told me that the tiger would be at me again, I gave the fellow my hands, and he managed to pull me up into the lower branches.

By and by my brother officer, whose elephant, like my own, had become unmanageable, came back, and finally killed the tiger, after which I was somehow got into the howdah and carried back to camp.

A Russian Crime.

A simple method of murder and robbery, with small chances of detection, devised by some Russian peasants on the Prussian border, has recently been brought to light. A fever for emigration has existed for some years in Poland, and people who could not obtain passports to leave Russia after selling all they had, would secrete their money upon their persons and hire these peasants to smuggle them across the frontier. As their departure had to be kept secret, and the emigrants were generally illiterate persons of no prominence, it was easy to lead them into out-of-the-way places, murder them and strip them, with little probability of their being missed.

For Preservation of Timber.

Another method of preserving timber has recently been tried. It consist in dissolving in naphtha the heavy oils and waxes left after the distillation of petroleum, and forcing the solution into the seasoned timber in the same manner as in creosoting. The timber is then heated, when the naphtha evaporates and is recovered in a cooling chamber, while the waxes, etc., remain behind in the wood, waterproofing it.

Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two pennies have been taken up in the Canton, O., schools as a collection for the Francis Key monument which is being erected at Frederick, Md.

How a man does hate to say anything that will please his wife!

The Army Worm.

While we do not think there is much likelihood of a recurrence of the army worm pest next year, yet it may be well in case we should have another infection to know a little more about it. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has devoted Bulletin No. 104 to an investigation of the beast, and from it we extract some facts which our readers would do well to bear in mind.

The eggs are very small, globular in form, and nearly white in color. They are usually laid in the leaf sheaths of grasses and grains, and the early brood, which does the mischief, ovipositt freely in the cut straw of old stacks, in hay ricks, in old corn shocks, and in bits of corn stalk that have been left upon the surface of the ground in pastures. This will explain a fact that has been noted by many, that the worms started in blue grass pastures on which cord fodder had been fed to cattle.

The young caterpillars come forth in about ten days from the time the eggs are laid. In case the eggs were placed on fresh grass or grain, the young larvae feed for a time in the sheath where the eggs were placed, but finally include the whole blade in the bill of fare. They are full grown in about four weeks. At this time a single larvae measures about an inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in diameter. They may be briefly described as being smooth, naked caterpillars, moderately dark in color, with longitudinal stripes running the full length of the body. The third stage in the insects' life begins when the caterpillars go into the ground or under stones to make the wonderful change from an active caterpillar to an apparently lifeless creature. This stage is

THE ARMY WORM.

called the pupa stage, or, in the case of the butterflies and moths, is more familiarly known as the chrysalis stage. A single chrysalis measures about three-fourths of an inch in length.

Capacity of a Corn Crib.

It is a safe rule in estimating the size of a crib, to allow two cubic feet to each bushel of corn. By a cubic bushel is meant 70 pounds of ear corn, which is equivalent to 56 pounds of shelled corn. The rule is to allow 14 pounds for cob in the fall, and 12 pounds in the spring after the corn has been dried out perfectly. Two cribs thirty feet long, six feet wide and ten feet high, will by this rule hold 1,800 bushels. Ten feet is too high to throw corn easily with a scoop shovel, but there can be two openings for each crib extending down to within four or five feet of the floor, and when the crib is full to the bottom of these, short boards can be placed across them, as the crib is filled, and most of the filling can be done with ease. When the cribs must be filled to the top, a boy or man can throw corn back to the ends and fill it, so as to utilize all the space.

Preserve a Record.

It would be no bad plan for every farmer, and particularly for every young farmer, to make a resolution—and keep it—to preserve an intelligible record of all his transactions, the times, the seasons, the crops grown, the dates of planting, with such history of their progress as will throw light upon the results reached. How one's time has been employed, what work was done, when, and in short every fact relating to the economy of the farm might be briefly but intelligibly noted. Such a record, even for a single year, would be of value in planning for the next year, enabling the farmer to better plan his work, because the points at which he succeeded, as well as those at which he failed during the previous year, would be full of suggestion and reminder.

The Advance in Wheat.

The price of wheat has advanced in all parts of the world, and is due to legitimate causes. First came a drouth in Australia, which cut down the last crop in the colonies very materially. Later the advices from Adelaide indicate great need of rain, and the next crop there may be dwarfed on that account. Two bad years in succession in Australia are improbable, but not impossible. The crop in the Argentine Republic is short for the same reason, and this is also true of India and Russia. The spectacle of California shipping wheat to Calcutta is one the world has never before beheld.

Pay Off and Quit.

Whenever there is any misunderstanding between employer and employe on the farm, and one or the other feels that they have not had their just deserts, it is time to pay off and quit. These sores never heal up entirely, and it doesn't pay to doctor them up, and have them break out in a new place worse than ever.

A Time for Liberality.

A little neighborly help and counsel may go a great ways toward keeping some people from failure. There are in every community those who are in a position to either distress or to help their less fortunate neighbors. In most cases it will do these people no good to draw the lines too tightly, while such action may cause the failure of some who would otherwise have avoided it. A man may be pretty hard up financially, and yet be all right. If his creditor knows this and takes advantage of it in a time of financial unrest the debtor and the whole business community are wronged, usually with no advantage to the creditor. No one is urged to take any great risk for the sake of accommodating a neighbor, yet all should realize the good that a little leniency may do, and the harm that may result from the opposite course.

Poultry Feeding Rack.

For the bottom take a board 1 inch thick, 6 inches wide and 6 feet long, ends 1 inch thick, 6 inches wide and 18 inches long. Nail solid to ends of bottom; their ends flush with underside of bottom. Two strips half an inch thick and four inches wide are nailed to the edges of the bottom, thus making a trough three inches deep with ends 18 inches high. Then take strips one-quarter inch thick, 3 inches wide and

GRAIN WASTE PREVENTED.

18 inches long, pointed at upper end, and nail them to the sides of the trough, leaving a space between pickets of 1½ inches for chicks or 2 inches for fowls. This gives a complete and durable feed rack, where the weak have equal chance with the strong, and no waste of feed.—Farm and Home.

No American Fat Stock Show.

There will be no American Fat Stock Show in Chicago this year. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has decided that the time is too short to allow for proper arrangements being made. The stockmen, too, are of the opinion that it would not be convenient for them to attend, the time being too short for them to get their herds in condition. It is probable that another cause has operated to some extent. The Springfield fair involved them in debt about $15,000, and they had asked to have a guarantee fund of $20,000 raised if the fat stock show was to be held. Only $15,000 of the latter sum had been subscribed.

Dead Furrow a Nuisance.

The dead furrow is always a nuisance in preparing land for a crop, unless it is upon wet lands, which must necessarily be thrown into ridges a couple of rods wide to carry off surface water. The reversing plow is now used and highly recommended when it is desirable to have lands level. We shall investigate this reversible plow and report upon its practical utility another season.

Dairy Dots.

It is well to remember that cuts will come with the best of breeding.

If a cow has a sore teat, milk very carefully, and apply extract of witch hazel.

If a cow's teats are muddy or covered with other filth, they should be washed with water and then wiped dry before beginning to milk.

With temperature under control and churning direct at the right time, the butter will come solid so as to be easily handled and free from buttermilk.

When the butter is marbled, it is either caused by leaving too much buttermilk in the butter at the last working or the salt has not been distributed evenly.

Much of the average farm butter contains many of the essentials of good quality, but because it fails in one or more essentials it fails to bring best prices.

The laws enacted during the past two years with reference to oleomargarine seem to be slowly but surely reducing the output of the stuff, and they are certainly of great benefit to the legitimate dairy interests.

Agricultural Atoms.

Chinch bugs winter over among dead grass, in corn shocks, piles of rubbish, and along fences, especially hedges.

The potato blight is on the increase. Bordeaux mixture for blight and Paris green for bugs will have to be kept in stock by the potato grower.

For storing corn fodder, either shredded or bulk, any sort of a shed that has a rainproof roof will do. All that is necessary is that it be kept dry.

Land that is rich enough to produce crops on the "intensive" plan does not need rest, but a judicious rotation must be kept up, with clover mixed in somewhere.

Make your cellars frost proof, whitewash them, and let them at all times have light, and be capable of frequent ventilation. A cellar may be of greater value, or a nuisance.

The preponderance of evidence seems to be against the replowing of corn land for wheat. The land is in good condition without plowing. Cut the corn off low and drill in the wheat.

To tell when pumpkins are ripe chip them with the finger nail. If the nail makes a snapping noise when breaking through the rind it is ripe, but if it makes no noise or the chip comes off soft it is not ripe.

CONCEALING A SCRAWNY NECK.

MANY women decide without due investigation that they cannot wear low-necked dresses. Prominent collar bones and a "washboard" chest may be concealed by a skillful arrangement of the bodice when evening dress is required. The thing to do is to study the neck until its best points are determined, and then to so dress it that these are brought out where the defects are concealed. Sometimes the neck is pretty at the nape or along the slope to the shoulder. Then let the gown be cut square front and back, and it may be a little lower in back than in front. In front it must be only a bit lower than where ugliness begins. In front, too, the cut will narrow a little more sharply to pass over the shoulders than it does at the back. Into the edge of the gown set a band of insertion as wide as seems needed and finish the insertion by a frill of very narrow lace, tiny ribbon in beading being between it and the lace. This ribbon will draw the insertion close to the neck, and it is a wonder how delicate insertion will not seem to make the neck higher, and yet will mask the scrawniness and not hide smoothness.

Women on the Street Cars.

"Street car companies," said the new woman, "do not appreciate women. Why, do you know that women are their best patrons? They ride oftener, they ride shorter distances and they are forbearing to the last degree. A woman who has two or three blocks to travel will hail a street car. A man walks the same distance. It should not surprise me to find more than half of the nickels which find their way into the coffers of the street car companies were contributed by women. I've seen a woman spend 30 cents on street car fare going up and down the Sixth avenue shopping district. A man seldom gets into a street car unless he wishes to ride at least ten blocks. That's the reason I say that we women should have every privilege in street cars, and that we should not be driven from smoking cars because a few men wish to smoke, or passed carelessly by when we are trying to make the conductors stop the cars."

Cabinet Ladies on Wheels.

What was once a stately old colonial mansion known as the Van Ness place in Washington has been turned into a fashionable bicycle academy, and here several of the cabinet ladies have learned to ride the wheel. Velvet lawns and elaborate flower beds have long since disappeared. Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, has at last, after many painful efforts, vanquished the steed of steel, and Mrs. Daniel Lamont learned quite easily. She is a graceful woman and quickly learned the difficult arts of mounting and dismounting. She did not have a single fall worthy of the name. With Mrs. Carlisle it was different. Her wheel seemed to play her all manner of tricks. It ran away. In spite of careful steering it would dash into every obstacle she especially determined to avoid. Mrs. Carlisle, for some reason, does not take very kindly to it, and even now, after sevral months' instruction and practice, is afraid to go any distance alone.

Spinsters of To-day.

The spinster of the past was depicted as thin and scraggy, sour of temper and disgruntled with the world. Heaven knows she had just cause to be. She was foredoomed to live with some relative, no matter how uncongenial, because she was supposed to have perpetual need of a protector, though her age and ugliness might have been a sufficient chaperon anywhere on earth. She was expected to have no opinions or tastes, to prefer to ride backward and eat the drumsticks of the chicken and to have an insatiable passion for teaching children the catechism. That was under the happiest conditions. When the old maid was poor and dependent, then, indeed, her bread was bitter and her drink was tears. Happily, modern progress has changed this. The old maid is no longer scrawny and sour. She has discarded the meek and self-abnegating black alpaca for frills and frivols. She has a thousand interests. She teaches, she type-writes, she paints, she does a hundred things that are money-earning. She travels where she pleases and sees the sunny side of life, and the last thing she dreams of needing is the sympathy of preachers and laymen.

The Five O'clock Tea.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once described an afternoon tea as an occasion when people "giggle, gabble, gobble and git." In too many cases this is true, but it also serves to bring together pleasant people, who in this simple way grow better acquainted with one another, and get lots of good ideas that they would never obtain from the most intellectual of clubs. The very fact that people are not expected to give their views in so many set phrases, written on paper and delivered with elocutionary emphasis, often removes restraint and stiffness, and puts people in a frame of mind to utter their most brilliant and spontaneous witticisms. The fondness for the "cup that cheers, but not inebriates" is steadily increasing and the popularity of the herb is constantly pushing westward.

Cradles Out of Fashion.

The cradle, familiar through centuries, is giving way to the crib, and cribs of iron and brass are taking the place of wooden cribs. At one large furniture establishment cradles were not kept at all; it sold only cribs. At other places the sales of cribs greatly exceeded that of cradles. Of the cradles now sold only the cheapest are made to rock on rockers in the old-fashioned way, by far the greatest number swing between standards. There are now made, however, cradles that rock on platform rockers, like those of the modern platform rocking chair.

Wedding Invitations.

The latest style wedding invitation is much larger than formerly, rather longer than it is wide, on unglazed paper, in paragraph form, with everything, even the dates, written out. It is customary to make them very formal and "requests the honor of your presence" and "half after six," instead of half-past six, is the accepted fashion.

The Bride's Veil.

A square veil from the hem of the gown in front to the edge of the train in the back is considered more the thing than one with a short, removable piece to the knees in front. The opening is left on the left side and is thrown back by the maid of honor before the briday party leaves the altar. This looks very billowy and is very becoming put back so.

SWIMMING PARTIES THE LATEST SOCIETY FAD.

Flings at the Fair Sex.

Clara—Isn't your love for him very sudden? Maude—Well, his aunt died very suddenly.—Life.

Tom—I don't see what makes you so confident that she will marry you. Ned—Why, everybody in her family has told her that she sha'n't.—Somerville Journal.

"Is he happily married?" "Well, his wife is the sort of woman who will stand up near the rear door of a street car when there are vacant seats further up front."—Puck.

"I don't see what you women find to talk about at your literary circle," he sneered. She gave him a pitying look. "You must remember, Harry, that all the members are never present at any one meeting."—New York Press.

"Girls of the jury," exclaimed the counseless for the defense, "we are guilty of murdering our husband and four children, but we plead extenuation. We look perfectly lovely in black." It was evident that the twelve good women and true were profoundly moved.—Detroit Tribune.

"Billingshurst says he has mastered his typewriter at last," said the married man. "Does he mean a machine or a girl?" asked the single man, who often tried to be funny. "The machine, of course," said the married one, wearily. "Didn't I just tell you he has mastered it?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do Not Reach Earth.

In the Colorado desert they have rainstorms during which not a single drop of water touches the earth. The rain can be seen falling from the clouds high above the desert, but when the water reaches the strata of hot, dry air beneath the clouds it is entirely absorbed before falling half the distance to the ground. It is a singular sight to witness a heavy downpour of rain, not a drop of which touches the ground. These strange rainstorms occur in regions where the shade temperature often ranges as high as 128 degrees Fahrenheit.—Kansas City Star.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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THE CLEVER WOMAN.

Two Kinds of Cleverness, but Only One That Really Pays.

"I wish I were clever."

The woman was charmingly dimpled, wore a Felix gown, was the mistress of a luxurious establishment, and was dispensing tea to afternoon callers in cups of priceless faience.

"Women who write" had been the subject on the tapis, and the remark was a delicate compliment to the woman to whom she handed the tea. She was a successful writer—successful to the extent of making a good income as the fruit of unwearied industry. She had never known the delights of diamonds or her own carriage or a box at the opera. She sometimes spent a hard earned $5 for a drive, but there was neither luxury in the carriage nor swiftness in the steeds, and she was conscious all through the drive that when she went back to the office she would write something about the country in spring or the flotsam of fall foliage and flowers with which the suburban resident could decorate his house and table.

If she took a $2 seat in the opera house, she rarely lost herself completely in the music, as she would have liked to do, because skeletons of paragraphs on theater hats and theater manners, on lovers who make love in the stalls as well as on the stage, and a thousand other things for the next day's paper flitted through her mind. She never had a Felix gown; on the contrary, she walked ten blocks and climbed seven stories to find a dressmaker who would make, though at the same time mar, her one gown for $10. Her modest house was pretty, and she was even quite famous for her petites soupers, at which one sometimes met eminent and always delightful people, but only herself and her one maid knew at what cost of perspiring brow and smutched fingers and aching back those dainty little dishes were evolved.

So there was almost reverence in her tones as she replied:

"My dear, you are the clever woman; you are far more clever than George Eliot. The really smart woman is not the one who makes her own daily bread, even though there be a Nesselrode pudding thrown in now and then. It is she who, without raising her hand, can cause all this luxury to be laid at her pretty satin shod feet. It is like eating a Delmonico dinner and lamenting that you are not the chef who cooked it. Not the woman who works, but she who gets all there is in life without working, is the really clever woman."

"May there not be two kinds of cleverness?" said the woman who came to make her adieus.—New York Herald.

MEN WITH POOR MEMORIES.

Names of Friends and Even Servants Suddenly Forgotten.

An amusing instance of aphasia was that of an old country gentleman, who retained in his employ a large number of servants, most of whom he had known since childhood.

Wishing one day to suddenly summon his butler, he found that the man's name had for the moment, as he thought, escaped him. He determined to call his footman, but to his surprise he discovered that he could no more remember the man's name than the butler's

He was all the more astonished when he found that he had entirely forgotten the names of every man and woman in his service.

He had also forgotten the names of his most intimate acquaintances, and so set about providing substitutes. Every man was known by his peculiarities; certain persons of rank in the neighborhood he called the "king" or the "queen" or the "grand vizier;" his butler and footman were respectively "old waiter" and "young waiter."

Another curious instance of aphasia was that of a famous Berlin physician. He was sitting in his study one morning, writing a receipt for a bill, when suddenly, after having written two words, he lost all sense of their meaning.

He tried to write on, but found he could think of no word. He threw down his pen in despair, and attempted to speak, but was equally unsuccessful.

This was one of those cases, however, which soon pass off, and in a short time he was able to finish the receipt.—Odds and Ends.

Japanese Singing.

Japanese music is crude. There are no written notes to go by in playing, nor has the singer any "Do, Re, Mi" to play by observation, imitation and practice. Instrumental and vocal music are always taught together, and by the same instructor, who is either a lady or a blind man, who has received a musical degree.

The singular method of practicing by a young lady intent upon cultivating her voice is thus described:

During the winter the girl in training clothes herself comfortably, takes a samisen—a banjo with a square body, played with a plectrum of ivory—and ascends every cold night the scaffold erected on the roof of the house for drying purposes.

There she sits for hours, sitting and banging away, until she can endure it no longer. Upon coming down she is so hoarse as to be unable to utter a word.

This training is persisted in until her natural voice has left her and a new clear voice has been acquired, which can be heard in a storm. The girl screams her worthless voice out and away.—Pearson's Weekly.

Too Vague on One Point.

"Your story is a little vague at one point," said the publisher, and the young woman naturally wanted to know the whereabouts of the alleged vagueness.

"Where you say," exclaimed the publisher, "that 'she, defeated in argument, had no recourse but to woman's most effective weapons against the tyrant man.' Now, do you refer there to tears or flatirons?"—Liverpool Mercury.

KONGO CANNIBALS.

DESCRIBED BY A MISSIONARY WHO KNOWS THEM WELL.

Their Appetite For Human Flesh Illustrated by Scenes That Father Allaire Has Witnessed—A Life That Is Constantly Beset With Dangers.

Father Allaire, missionary apostolic to the French Kongo, was recently in France to order a small iron steamboat to be used in visiting the mission stations, and was persuaded while there to contribute to Le Correspondant an account of his work and its field. The courageous fathers of the French Catholic missions in Africa visit regions hitherto scarcely known to white men, and, living habitually far beyond the bounds of the new African civilization, have peculiar opportunities of studying unmodified savage life. Father Allaire has been for ten years in the French Kongo, and for the last six years at Liranga.

His home station of Liranga is surrounded by cannibal tribes, and not only has he time and again declined hospitable invitations to take part in a cannibal feast, but more than once he has discerned among his neighbors a hankering after his own flesh.

"You are wrong," said a cannibal when the father turned in disgust from an offer of human flesh. "You should taste it, and after that you'd never turn away; it is so good."

A cannibal, bearing aloft a bloody human head, said to the father:

"That is the head of one you knew well. We ate him three days ago. He was delicious. You should have come earlier so as to have a taste."

Cannibalism is a veritable passion with some of the father's black neighbors. Rescued slaves tell him, and he believes it, that there are in the interior chiefs who eat no flesh save that of girls and boys from 10 to 16 years of age. He made a journey up the Kongo to the land of the fierce Bondjos, strangers to him, with the hope of buying children out of slavery and taking them back to the mission station. When he reached Ngomboc, an agglomeration of six or seven large cannibal villages, he was constantly saluted with the words:

"Sell us children. We will buy, but not sell them."

The cannibals had evidenntly heard of his mission, and the journey was in vain. When he was about to return, a chief invited him to anchor opposite a village, saying:

"Show your goods there, and my people will fetch down the slave children to sell."

The father accepted the invitation, climbed with difficulty the steep embankment, more than 30 feet high, upon which stood the fortified village, and entered the place with an interpreter and a few followers. Sixty savages surrounded the priest, and he and the chief went through the famous form of blood brotherhood, each making a slight wound in his arm and permitting the outflowing streams of blood to mingle. The father then discovered that there were no women or children in sight, and that the points of spears were trembling behind the houses. The chief suddenly demanded gifts for himself and all his men.

There was silence in the village, while the blacks babbled ceaselessly in the sun, and the lances peeped out here and there from behind the huts. The father answered that he would be glad to pay handsomely for any slaves that should be brought to the boat. At this the chief seized his left hand and bade him begone. When the father was ready to make the steep descent of the bank, he saw a stealthy giant just ready to lance one of the men from the steamboat. His left hand still grasped by the chief, the father aimed his uncharged rifle at the negro below, and the latter, dropping his weapon, drew back.

The next instant the chief had pushed the father over the bank. He lay stunned for a second, but rose unhurt to find the savage lancers attacking his own men, and the latter casting themselves into the river for safety. Quickly loading his rifle, he turned upon the attacking party, but at sight of the loaded weapon the negroes fled. Once on the boat the father found that none of his men was wounded. One, the black interpreter, was missing, and he was soon discovered making ready to storm the village. He declared that with two rifles the missionary party could sack the place, and was disgusted when the father refused to undertake the task.

"It is curious," said the interpreter, "that when these people were making ready to eat you you are unwilling to be revenged on them."

He then explained that as the missionary party clambered up to the town the negroes were vowing to have the goods as presents or by force, and that when the cannibal chief took the priest's hand the savage said significantly to his men:

"It is well; he has no skin and his hand is fat."

Father Allaire says that slavery in his part of Africa is not a thing of constant blows. Its worst feature is the possibility of human sacrifice at the death of a slave owner. The slave at ordinary times may go and come as he will, subject only to the possibility of being resold or of being called to be sacrificed in order that a dead master may have slave company in another world. Slavery is worse for children than for adults, and in parts of the French Kongo children are used as money. A pirogue is spoken of as worth so many slaves. Slave children pass through the hands of as many as 20 chiefs. A native law makes a thief caught in the act the slave of his captor, and it is not unusual for men to expose valuable things, and then lie in ambush to capture and thus enslave any one that yields to the temptation to steal the article exposed. Young children are seized and enslaved when found alone, and African mothers, who are most tender of their little ones, guard them with great care.

The common garden slug has the means of spinning a gelatinous thread by which he can let himself down from dangerous heights.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race. — Phillips

Tulips are so sensitive to the light that during a cloudy day they will often close their petals and remain shut up until a return of sunlight.

Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA. October 19, 1896

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 150 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2 75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.80 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S E; whence corner to section 13, 14 23 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.0 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.54 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 50 deg W and S 50 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16 25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face, and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 20 W and S 20 deg E, 6.50 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right, 6.50 chs, top of ridge bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 15.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.00 chs top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notice of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 105, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 31 deg E along lode line, ascending 2 75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 39 min 150 lks distant. S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 176 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 142 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L 1.; mouth of incline shaft bears north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.60 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14 70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N. Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3 20 chs 2 1 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked 1. No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15 22 a 23, T 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 20 deg E; 6.50 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound mark d I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of vein, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 34 deg 15 min E 175 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14 75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked I No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 150 lks distant. Thence deflecting 36 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail bears N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence he corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 66 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.10 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13 11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Silver	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sehurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:30 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JAN. 8 1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

The weather is perfect.'

The Reward mill is again in running order.

P. H. Mack returned from Mexico last Tuesday.

A. L. Conklin has taken his sheep to Kern county.

T. C. Boland was up from Keeler on Tuesday last.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett and Miss Susie Roughney returned from Big Pine last Saturday.

There is only one dress suit in Randsburg and it has gone around nearly the entire camp.

S. W. Austin, Supt. of Schools, has been visiting schools in this vicinity for the past week.

Dick Eldred of Big Pine accompanied by his daughter, Miss Clara Eldred, are in town this week.

Mrs. Addie Jones and Mrs. Annie Mates were passengers on the north bound train Tuesday.

Miss Hattie Berger, of Bishop, returned to that town on Tuesday last after a holiday visit to friends in Independence.

Mr. Decker, an employee of W. D. Roberts at Round Valley died of typhoid fever a few days ago. His remains were shipped East.

Wm. McDonald, C. J. Schalten and Daniel McPhail, of Big Pine, passed through Independence Friday morning on their way to Randsburg.

Miss Grace Collins, who has been spending the holidays with friends in Independence, left for her home yesterday morning She was accompanied by Mrs. Chas. Mulholland.

A number of our young men followed the time honored custom of making New Year calls. The fact that they had been royally received became very evident about 6 p. m.

Joseph B. McCullagh, chief editor of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* committed suicide on Dec. 31st. The late campaign undermined his health, leaving his nervous system badly shattered.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief." Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Christmas at Liberty.

Following is the program of the literary exercises held in the school house Christmas Eve:

Song ..... School
Prayer ..... Rev. J G Smith
Bennnie's Whistle ..... Oscar Smith
Christmas Eve ..... Edith Anger
Where Santa Claus Lives ..... May. Smith
Song ..... School
The Boy Hero ..... Paulita Aguirre
Recitation ..... Gilbert Wright
The Road to Heaven ..... Minnie Smith
Song ..... School
Somebody's Mother ..... Herbert Anger
Recitation ..... Grace Smith
My Umbrella ..... Ethel Anger
Who is Santa Claus?. .... Harvey Smith
Recitation ..... Manuel Aguirre
Song ..... School
Dr. Puff Stuff (very comical) . Al. Wright
Solo ..... Rita Aguirre
All for the White Man. Negro dialect, en costume ..... Walter Wright
Song ..... School

The candles on the prettily trimmed tree were now lighted and the lights turned down, when in came our jovial old friend, Santa Claus, (Mr. Frank Rickey) who, after wishing all a Merry Christmas, began distributing the many presents. After this the candy and nuts were passed around. The farewell sond, "God Be With You," was sung and the audience dispersed with many a Merry Christmas.

The Misses Edna and Villa Partridge, of Big Pine, were the guests of Miss Gregory during Christmas holidays.

Messrs. Frank and Will Morton spent Christmas in Bishop.

M. M. G.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1897,
10 o'clock, a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time in regular session.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board met at above stated time. Present—Supervisors F. Shaw, J. R. Eldred. Supervisors elect A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart and Frank Fitzgerald appeared and took their places on the Board.

On motion of Supervisor Fitzgerald, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, A. C. Freeman was unanimously elected permanent Chairman.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the General Expense Fund, as follows:

H S Crocker, Record Book	$ 26 25
A Carlisle & Co., election supplies	316 90
James Ingraham, rent of house for Election Board	6 00
Morton George, arranging election booths	10 00
C Crohn, house rent for Election Board, Cerro Gordo	6 00
T Henebery, carrying ballot box and booths	10 00
Paul Pfefferle, house rent for Election Board	6 00
C Walter, registering voters and conveying election returns	10 50
A Decker, registering voters and conveying election returns	26 50
C H Tyler, registering voters and conveying election returns	5 00
M F Showalter, carrying election booths from Big Pine to Fish Springs	7 50
W C Brown & Co., printing brief in sheep cases	65 00
A Carlisle & Co., Record Books	59 55
A K Eugley, registering voters	13 25
J D Blair, surgical operation on prisoner	10 00
David Stubblefield, cutting wood	20 00
A W Eibeshutz, supplies	55 10
J E Laird, making blanks	5 00
S D Crosscup, expense in pursuit of prisoner	7 50
W A Chaltant, printing Great Register and supplies	351 07
L Wood, supplies	28 00
W T Bunney, postage stamps	3 50

Board adjourned at 4 o'clock p. m. to meet Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5th, 1897,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the General Expense Fund, as follows:

N Rhine, supplies	$ 17 75
Inyo Lodge F. & A. M., rent of hall for Grand Jury	30 00
Volney Goodale, carrying election returns	2 50
Mrs A A Clark, boarding pris	13 25
Indp. Water Co., water supply	13 00
A V Davidson, Justice fees	3 00
I H Mulholland, printing	243 00
A M Given, postage and exp	29 15
S G Gregg, storage for election booths	5 00
D J Hession, expressage and postage on election supplies	81 52
O I Mairs, boarding prisoners	26 65
P W Forbes, traveling expenses	28 40
John Clarke, conveying and arranging election booths	10 00
J H Shannon, Justice fees	6 00
W E Smith, Constable fees in the sum of $48.25, allowed in the sum of	38 95
Mrs. F K Andrews, interpreting.	3 00
On Hospital Fund.	
E H Edwards, burial expenses of John Bennett	20 75
Mrs M Lewis, Hospital contract	250 00
N Rhine, supplies	22 95
I J Woodin, County Physician	112 50

Board adjourns to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time pursuant to adjournment, all members present as before.

Resignation of S. G. Gregg as Justice of the Peace in and for 2nd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, laid over until the next regular meeting.

Resignation of O. Allerton as Justice of the Peace in and for 2nd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, laid over until the next regular meeting.

Petition of citizens of Supervisor District No. 5, praying for a change in the boundaries of said District being under consideration, laid over until next regular meeting.

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. O. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1897,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Petition of citizens and electors of Township No. 5, praying for the appointment of a Justice of the Peace in and for said Township, considered and rejected for want of the required number of signatures.

Petition No. 1 of citizens of Keeler and vicinity praying for a school district, including in its boundaries Keeler, Darwin and Modock, being under consideration; on motion of Fitzgerald, secended by Stewart, the same was ordered rejected

Petition No. 2 of citizens of Keeler and vicinity praying for the establishment of a school district at Keeler considered, and on motion of Stewart, seconded by Fitzgerald, petition accepted and school district established as prayed for in petition, to be known as Keeler School District, with boundaries as follows:

Commencing at a point which will when surveyed be the northwest corner of Township 16 South, Range 38 East, M. D. M.; thence east along the north line of said Township to what will be when surveyed the northeast corner of said Township 16 South, Range 38 East; thence south along the east line of said Townships Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 South, Range 38 East, M. D. M., and the course thereof to what will be when surveyed the southeast corner of Township 19 South, Range 38 East, M. D. M.; thence west along the south line of Township 19 South, Range 38 and 37 East, and course thereof to what will be when surveyed the southwest corner of Township 19 South, Range 37 East, M. D. M.; thence north to a point in Owens Lake corresponding to the northwest corner of said Township; thence east to what will be when surveyed the northeast corner of said Township 19 South, Range 37 East, M. D. M.; thence north along west line of Township 18 South, Range 38 East, M. D. M., and along the course thereof to the point of beginning.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on file herein, the Board proceeded to select a list from the last Assessment Roll of said County, eighty trial jurors to serve for the transaction of business in the said Superior Court for the year 1897.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment and proceeded to select a list of Trial Jurors for the year 1897.

Board adjourned to meet Thursday, Jan. 7, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1897,
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors F. Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded with selecting and listing of Trial Jurors for the year 1897, and having revised and completed the list, the following were selected and listed as Trial Jurors for the transaction of the business of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, for the year 1897, to wit:

TRIAL JURORS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
William Henry Adams	Round Valley
George L Albright	Bishop
John C Anton	Lone Pine
Frank K Andrews	Bishop
Lewis W Barnaby	Big Pine
John Barlow	Lincoln
Albert H Barter	Round Valley
John W Bentley	Round Valley
Henry J Bell	Big Pine
John F Beale	Independence
George W Brady	Independence
William C Bulpitt	Round Valley
Edwin E Burdick	Bishop
Christobal Carrasco	Lone Pine
Ruperto Carrasco	Lone Pine
John W Calbreath	Georges Creek
John W Clark	Bishop
John B Clarke	Bishop
T F A Connelly	Bishop
Norris J Cooley	Lincoln
Fred M Crocker	Big Pine
John Davies	Citrus
Oren F Dearborn	Lone Pine
Andrew Dell	Bishop
John A Doly	Laws
John H Dodge	Lone Pine
John Dugan	Lincoln
Henry Evans	Round Valley
Jacob F Frager	Lincoln
George A Free	Poleta
Henry Gerken	Bishop
Henderson D Gill	Independence
Joseph Halliday	Lone Pine
George Hall, Sr.	Big Pine
Mark Hand	Lone Pine
Hiram C Hamilton	Lone Pine
Harmon Hankhammer	Big Pine
Ottiwell Hampton	Poleta
Josiah D Harger	Lincoln
John L Hayes	Bishop
James L Holland	Lone Pine
Paul Z Houard	Lone Pine
James R Moffett	Independence
Charles Hoole	Independence
George W Huckaby	Laws
Thomas Hughes	Bishop
Frank W Inman	Bishop
William H Jenkins	Georges Creek
John E Jones, Jr	Round Valley
John Keegan	Independence
Samuel Kennedy	Bishop
Thomas Kehoe	Independence
Peter M Laberge	Lone Pine
John W Lacey	Georges Creek
Ben M Leete	Bishop
Jacob C Miller	Independence
Mathias Merten	Bishop
William G Morton	Independence
William G McCrosky, Jr.	Bishop
Henry H McDonald	Lincoln
William McLaren	Lincoln
Jonathan W McMurry	Big Pine
Joseph McNally	Laws
Alexander B McNett	Big Pine
Michael McSweeney	Independence
Henry P Nelligan	Lincoln
Alexander Porteous	Bishop
William H Powers	Lincoln
George Reinhackle	Big Pine
George Rose	Fish Springs
William Rowan	Lincoln
Edward Schober	Lincoln
Newton Sheldon	Big Pine
Eugene E Smith	Bishop
John P Smith	Round Valley
Luke E Smith	Taboose
Edward B Smith	Independence
George Thorpe	Independence
Jacob W Tracey	Big Pine
David Vaughn	Citrus

Board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour they reconvened, all members present as before.

Monthly reports of County Treasurer and Quarterly reports of County Auditor, examined, accepted and approved for the term ending Dec. 31st, 1896.

In accordance with petition of citizens of Round Valley and Irving school districts laid over from the April meeting of this Board, it was

Ordered, that Sections 5 and 8 of Township 7 S. R 32 E, M. D. M., be, and the same is set off into Irving school district.

Board adjourned at 4:15 o'clock p. m. to meet Friday, Jan. 8, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Judge Conklin to Remain.

After retiring from the bench, Judge A. R. Conklin expects to spend a resting vacation in San Francisco, and then return here and resume the practice of law in company with his son, N. E. Conklin. They will occupy the rooms now known as the judge's chambers, in the Galtes block. This will certainly be a strong firm, and none will have a greater circle of warm, substantial friendship.—*Californian.*

Bee Keepers Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Inyo Co., Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Hall in Big Pine on Wednesday, Jan. 20th, at 1 p. m. Come prepared to state what supplies you will need for next season or communicate with F. K. Andrews of Bishop in that regard.

MM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Secretary.

Randsburg Is in Kern.

County Surveyor Congdon got back from Randsburg Thursday night after having completed the survey of the new county road from Mojave, via Garlock to Randsburg. His notes settle the much discussed question of where the mining town is located. It is on section 35, township 29 south, range 40 east. This portion is in the same judicial as Mojave, but section 15 is in the first township, the same in which Kernville and Havilah are situated. This settles a question that is of great interest to the owners of school land and other claims in that vicinity. Surveyor Congdon has six letters in his pocket asking about it.—*Californian.*

Principal Scott of the Bishop school has not forgotten how to play foot-ball as the following from the *Selma Irrigator*:

"The Visalia boys were outclassed from the start, and at no time during the game had any chance of winning.

"The Selma boys rushed them from one point to another almost at will, and allowed them only one opportunity to play ball when one of the Visalians broke through Selma's line but was caught by Fred Scott before he reached goal, even though he had twenty yards the start. The V's had their blood up and managed to make the few remaining yards to the line when they kicked goal in excellent form and made their only point during the game."

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of he Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

On Sunday, Jan. 10th, religious services will be held as follows: Preaching service in the morning at Aberdeen at 11 o'clock. At Liberty at 3 o'clock p. m., and at Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. Subject of the evening discourse, "The Syrian leper and his cure." All are cordially invited to these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidInyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eeject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 13, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon A. C. Maude, U S Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A M of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

NO. 730.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that LELU GORMAN, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 730, for the W½ Lot in N W ¼, sec. 5, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land; John Keegan, John D. Lewis, John S. Gorman and Neel Bell, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 18, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartler, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

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will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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BLUNDERS OF SPEAKERS.

A Well Known Orator Points Out Some Humorous Instances.

Mr. Joseph Malins, himself a well known public speaker, gives The Woman's Signal some amusing instances of the humors of public speaking. It is, he thinks, a lack of fluency that causes the speaker so often to blunder. Mr. Malins has listend to a temperance orator deploring the fact that a friend resorts to "the frequent use of the daily glass." He heard a notable lady speaker speak of slum children "brought into the world with no more idea of home comfort than the children of negroes in Africa."

One speaker said, "I rise emphatically," and another said, "I stand prostrate with astonishment." Yet another feelingly told his audience that it was "not the platform speaker, but the house to house visitation and the utterance of the silent word by the caller which did the most good." The statements that "the previous speaker's suggestions were very suggestive" and that another speaker's remarks were "miscalculated to mislead" Mr. Malins also mentions.

Then there is the speaker who always misplaces his "h's" and who prays "that we might be brought to the halter." There was a flight of fancy when the speaker asked, "Suppose if a modern balloon dropped upon an uninhabited island, what would the natives say?" The scientific lecturer said of his coming experiment that "all depends upon the present condition of the body about to be created." A town councilor spoke of "the rivers and streams that abut on the borough boundaries." Among Mr. Malin's other examples is the speaker who began with saying, "The proper study of mankind in general is the—the study of mankind in general," whereupon an urchin in the audience cried out, "You're a-goin in at the same hole you came out at."

No less embarrassed was the old gentleman, who, stumbling through an after dinner speech, said, "I—I have no more to say, and so—and so—I'll make a few more remarks." The builder frankly declared he was "more fitted for the scaffold than the platform." Sometimes the chairman errs in welcoming the speaker. A chairman was heard to welcome a speaker as one "who is always with us, and we wish he would come oftener." Kind was the announcement that "there will be two more opportunities to hear the lecturer once more." It was when the meeting ended that the chairman asked the audience to "close by singing just one verse of the doxology."

Bone Casings.

Mistake is made by many "home dressmakers" in putting on bone casings drawn very tightly. They should be left loose—even wrinkled—as the bones when inserted will bring them to their proper arching shape on the inside. Whalebone soaked in warm water an hour before using render them more pliable. Belt ribbon should never be sewed to the underarm seams. Bent hooks should be chosen for fastenings, setting on first a hook and then an eye, and so on alternately down the bodice, and it will never unhook of itself. Waist linings are cut an inch longer than the outside to allow for the stretching of the outside material. The extra length is taken up gradually in the seams.

Perfectly Natural.

Willie—Dobbs, in all my life I never saw a more natural expression of contempt than you have put in the face of this woman. Who was your model?

Dobbs—I used two models at the same time. One was an old maid, and the other had had three divorces. The painting, consequently, is a composite. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Did He Mean?

"Do you think that beautiful women are apt to be spoiled?" she murmured, with upturned eyes.

"Your beauty will never spoil you, darling," was his equivocal answer.

ITS LESSON.

From the hard times people will reap lessons of experience, learning how to act with more care in business and how to apply remedies for the stringency of such times. With more care we will have less accidents, and much less suffering if we know the true remedy. In the field and work-shop, indeed in all activities, sprains and bruises happen and bring the hard times of pain and suffering. Experience teaches that it is always best to get the best remedy, which is the cheapest in the end. Experience points to St. Jacob's Oil as without question the best remedy for such mishaps, being the surest and promptest cure. Suffering brings hard times even in prosperity. The best remedy for it is the surest way out of them.

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You don't have to pay the difference, though. It comes out of our profits.

We make money in giving up profits. Queer!

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The Clown and the Missionary.

By VIOLA ROSEBORO.

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It was a sunny May morning, and the Baltic was steaming out of New York bay for Liverpool. It was the old ship's last trip in these waters, and she made it under special conditions. She was given up entirely to second class passengers, who, of course, as a result, had in some respects first class accommodations. The consequence was a social mixture perhaps a shade odder and more varied than is usually seen. Two weeks before my friend Miss Milman had happened to see this arrangement advertised, and we had suddenly and happily discovered that at the rates given we could afford to drop work (our painting and writing) for a month or two and together "run over to the other side."

We were on deck in that May sunshine, our hands full of flowers—for our friends had graciously ignored our lowly second class estate in their farewells—the bright waters dancing around us, the workaday world behind us, enchanted lands of romance and beauty before us, and at our elbows a new and heterogeneous representation of the dear, dull, supremely interesting human race. By the time we had spent an eternity of two days in a universe of water and sky we had discovered beneath the prevailingly commonplace exteriors various pleasing features among our fellow passengers. The Irish ward politician's obvious moral heinousness, taken together with his tender devotion to a little sick wife, gave us an enjoyable incongruity. We relished the simple and profound moral patronage we received from a trio of professional feminine philanthropists, well meaning souls, dripping with self esteem, who were going over to investigate the workings of some society for the promotion of some sort of good works. We delighted in their genuine horror of a stunning, bouncing, good looking young woman who was said to be an actress, but whose normal position, it was perfectly clear, was at the head of a column of lightly clad amazons in a Kiralfy spectacle, and we liked her as a perfect specimen of her kind, but we had most pleasure in the simple admiration and respect we felt for a shabby, gentle, intelligent missionary from China, who was on his way to a great Exeter hall meeting in London, and in the curiosity aroused in us by a dumb, wooden youth with watery, pale eyes and a red head, who looked rough and "horsy," and whom we repeatedly saw sitting in his stateroom—it was opposite ours—reading a small Bible.

We thought it piquant when we found he knew the spectacular amazon, but that was but the beginning of satisfactions, for we soon discovered that he was himself a circus clown.

To look upon a little dull, faithful looking creature like that, to see him absorbed in reading a pocket edition of the Holy Scriptures and to be able to reflect that he lived by the violent vivacities of a sawdust buffoon was a privilege that, among other things, made me laugh till I cried. Perhaps the step from the one expression to the other was shorter than usual.

The sight of him gave me new thoughts as to the possible value of rites, of formal observances. There was nothing in his aspect as he read to suggest keen intellectual or spiritual activity. On the contrary, I could imagine him turning two leaves at once and being never the wiser or the less wise. The occasion was plainly one of ceremony, but it was equally plain that it was ceremony observed with religious feeling, and without going into the gloomy question of how far religious feeling may be removed from a sense of moral obligations I felt very sure to such a boy as this, English or American, and unflattered by the public opinion of his world, the ceremony of Bible reading was morally conserving.

The third day out I did a highly reprehensible thing. I had seen the clown on deck as I came down to my stateroom, and when near the open door of his I saw the Bible lying on one of the theatrical trunks with which the place was filled. The temptation was irresistible. I took it up and opened it at the front fly leaf. Yes, there was the inscription in a half formed, schoolgirlish Italian hand. American schoolgirls wrote something like it 40 years ago:

The missionary handed them to her.

"To my beloved brother Teddy, from his loving sister Emmy. Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

I called softly to Amy and held up the page.

"How could you be such a br"—brute she was going to call me, but she stopped to avail herself of my misconduct and to read the words, and then we laid the book where I had found it and slipped away.

"Yes," she said as we exchanged a look and a smile, "it would have been a pity to miss that because of any small scruples. And now you'd better stop. A little circus clown traveling over the earth like that is too picturesque an object for investigation. He'll never come up to the situation."

I thought she was probably right. Still my curiosity was not slaked.

During the several years spent by myself "on the stage" I had occasionally come in touch with circus people. To some extent they recruit the stage, and though actors affect a great superiority there is a degree of common understanding and on occasion of good fellowship between all show folks. I consider myself to hold rather originally favorable opinions of the sawdust performers as compared to other nomads, but I am not accustomed to see religion flourish among any such class, except semiocasionally in the case of Roman Catholics. One effect of Puritanism on Protestantism has been to unfit it for many Christlike ministration which the old church still better or worse performs. It was the loneliness of the little clown's religious aspirations that touched me most. I reflected on how many good people would be disconcerted to hear of them, on how many would feel that in some mysterious way such aspirations most irritatingly and unjustly weakened their own position of condemnation toward clowns and circuses in particular and the world, the flesh and the devil at large.

I smiled at the thought. I was lying on deck in my steamer chair, and just then the captain of the amazons, in much nautical splendor of blue serge and white anchors, whirled down the deck and collided in front of me with the shabby missionary.

The girl turned pale. It was pleasing to see the awe with which the cloth inspired her. In the confusion of her

He touched his hat.

apologies she dropped a pack of cards. The missionary picked them up, and with a kindly, faintly humorous smile handed them to her, and she got herself off expeditiously, though, so to speak, with much sail taken in.

It occurred to me that perhaps this preacher did not illustrate the points I had been making against the pious. We had arrived at a bowing acquaintance, the missionary and I, and now when he glanced my way I smiled my recognition of the moment's accident. He smiled, too, and said, "When I first went to China, I found that for the work I wanted to do I must dress like a Chinaman." The conclusion of his thought—that the clerical broadcloth might still interfere with his usefulness—he expressed only by a quizzical glance down the deck toward the young lady whose normal costume was tights.

Later in the long, fair, ocean girt day as the ship glided on between two still, blue wonder worlds—the water was like satin—Amy brought her water color box on deck and began to sketch.

Everybody was on deck. The clown, with a white bell shaped soft hat pulled down to his ears and his hands in his pockets, was doggedly taking a constitutional and chewing a toothpick.

I was planning to use my past connection with the stage to help me to his acquaintance when it appeared that we were to win that privilege through a quite different appeal. As I lay, drowsy with content, watching the dashes of color brighten Amy's pad, I became aware that Teddy Catty—that was his delightful name—was circling about us, his pale, white lashed little eyes blinking fixedly—if you will permit the paradox—upon Amy's work.

I looked up at him amicably as he came nearer. He touched his hat. There was a touch of the grotesque, something clownish, in his very organization, and the way he touched his hat was faintly funny, was dimly Audreylike. He came nearer shyly, cleared his throat and said, with a very good accent and in quite the usual English way:

"Beg pardon. I hope you'll excuse me for watching, but I take such an interest when I see any one painting."

"Do you paint?" I concluded my reply.

"Oh, no, no, no, indeed, but I have a sister who does. She paints wonderfully." Then, lowering his voice, he added hesitatingly, as if it were really immodest to speak of so much glory, "She has a picture in the Royal academy this year."

Now, this was exactly what I wanted to hear about. Amy was painting away. She had recognized the clown's presence by a civil glance only, so I encouraged him to draw up a stool and wait till her sketch was done.

I soon learned much of the little all that my week's acquaintance with him disclosed. The sight of a girl painting had melted him into a mood as communicative as a child's, and he only wanted a sympathetic audience to enjoy with him the music of Emmy's name. Yes, the heroine of the Royal academy and the dear giver of the little Bible were one—she was Teddy Catty's only sister.

Let me give such an outline of their history as I can in orderly sequence.

(To be continued.)

The Nose.

The nose is intended for breathing, the mouth for speaking and eating. Who has ever seen a horse breathing otherwise than through his nostrils? Minute scientific investigation has revealed the fact that the number of people who breathe through their nostrils are becoming gradually but surely fewer in number. The consequence is that the nostrils decrease in size, while it has been found that the prevailing nose is quite an inferior organ to that of our forefathers.

Doctors at the present time are frequently asked to operate on noses and to enlarge them. Their owners have found that they do not fulfill their functions as well as they used to. It is beginning to be feared by scientific people that if matters grow much worse we shall lose the use of our nasal organs entirely.

It is a well known physiological fact that unused muscles and bones gradually disappear. Fish who live in the dark, for instance, or the mole, who resides underground, become blind. Thus, if we cease to use our noses for breathing, they will cease to exist. They will become superfluous!—Pearson's Weekly.

Ruskin's Strange Recovery.

News has come in a private letter from an artist that John Ruskin, the greatest English art critic, is recovering. He has been mentally deranged for a long period, and at one time his death was expected momentarily. Ruskin began to fail not long after the romantic transfer of his wife to Sir John Millais, and his recovery dates from the week in which Millais died.

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Try Paine's Celery Compound, the Most Advanced Remedy That Science Can Give.

MRS. R. R. PRATT.

There are very intelligent men and women who still prefer open fires to steam pipes and furnaces.

But only a very shallow-minded person would deliberately choose an old-fashioned remedy in case of sickness.

Sufferers from neuralgia, rheumatism or kidney trouble want the surest and most advanced remedy science can give them. Getting well is not a matter of sentiment, but the most seriously practical matter. That is why the most thoughtful and conservative people now use Paine's celery compound, and recommend it to friends and relatives who are threatened or afflicted with nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, disordered liver or blood diseases.

That wonderfully acute and patient investigator, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college, embodied in Paine's celery compound the most progressive, yet thoroughly established, views on the cure of diseases of nervous origin.

All of the imitators of Paine's celery compound—every one knows how many there are—have proved to be entirely wide of the mark. Their promises of astonishing curative abilities are easily made on paper; but they are not kept.

It is easy to verify every claim made by Paine's celery compound. There is no village so small but it contains families in which this wonderful remedy has made some member well. Men who weigh their words and are careful what they write above their signatures have publicly given this great invigorator its deserved credit for health-making powers such as no other remedy ever received.

MRS. W. R. JOHNSON.

That Paine's celery compound certainly cures such diseases as neuralgia, sleeplessness and dyspepsia does not admit of a doubt. It builds up the entire nervous system, plumps out the tissues, starts the blood into healthy circulation and regulates the action of the nerves. It makes people well, strong and energetic.

Mrs. R. R. Pratt of Centre Brook, Conn., whose portrait is given here, says plainly:

"I find Paine's celery compound a perfect medicine. I took several bottles for general debility, and it did for me all I could ask. It made me well. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak in its praise."

Paine's celery compound is the most assured and direct means of getting back a full store of vitality. It is a true nerve regulator. It exterminates all vicious humors that linger in the blood. It cures rheumatism, and is used by physicians as a specific for this disease.

Says Mrs. W. R. Johnson of Cape Rozier, Me:

"I was attacked with rheumatic fever in its worst form. I employed the best physicians, but received no permanent relief. When I commenced to take Paine's celery compound my feet and hands were swollen so badly that they were useless. I could not walk a step and was suffering very much. When I had taken four bottles of Paine's celery compound I could walk well, and I continued until I took six bottles. It made me perfectly well, and I have been so ever since. I wish the whole world might know of its great value."

Paine's celery compound makes people well!

Winter searches out the weak parts in the body; colds settle in the deranged organs and develop disease. Make every part of the body sound; build up the strength and be ready for the shock of cold weather by taking Paine's celery compound

A Legal Opinion.

"Do you think there is anything in this case?" asked the junior partner of the law firm.

"Certainly," answered the senior partner. "Our client is worth a million."—Detroit Free Press.

Gustavus Adolphus was the Snow King, from the fact that his dominions were termed the Snow Kingdom.

Twelve days are required for mail from New York to be delivered via London in Barcelona, Spain.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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A LONG SEARCH.

Everywhere Kitty had sought the quotation—
Browning and Tennyson, Shelley and Lang.
Shakespeare she handled with great veneration,
Shutting, however, the tomes with a bang.

Byron she searched, and Swinburne so burning—
Gosse, Austin Dobson, Stevenson, Moore.
Leaves of each one she was futilely turning,
Hopeless her search as ever before.

Then wearied, tearful, she angrily flirted
Out of the library—rushed she distraught.
"Let's give it up," then she poutingly blurted,
"For I have forgotten the line that we sought."

—Exchange.

A SHOWER IN THE VILLAGE.

This Word Picture Somehow Awakens Pleasant Memories.

Over the whole village that stillness reigns which only a Sunday in summer can produce. It is nearing the noon hour, and there is a glare of sunlight everywhere.

The quiet of the streets seems to be intensified as one approaches the corner where the small stone church stands alone. There is a service going on inside, and the rolling music of the organ faintly wafted from within reaches the deserted streets outside. Rows of houses with closed blinds and unoccupied doorsteps meet the eye on every side, and down a narrow lane near at hand a freshly painted barn gleams hotly in the fierce sunshine. Three or four pigeons have fluttered to the roof and are sunning themselves and softly cooing.

Near the door of the church a horse and buggy stand, and now and again the animal, bothered by flies, stamps and splashes in the shallow puddle under him.

A dog trots lazily up the street and stops on his way to chase and bark at a few belated sparrows. One of the pigeons stalks with dignity across the roof, and another flutters into the air with a whirring sound and disappears.

The sound of the organ has died quite away and only the distant clucking of a disturbed hen breaks the quiet. The sunlight seems to have taken on a darker shade.

A sharp gust of wind sweeps up and down the street and rushes through the foliage of the sleeping trees. The sparrows that occupied the street are not in sight. No living thing is to be seen, and the newly painted barn, that a moment ago looked scorched and blistered, seems to have taken on a cooler tinge. The breeze has died quite away, and there is a moment of supreme stillness.

Then a dull, sullen sound that seems like the roar of a distant train steals upon the air. It comes again, and there is no mistaking it—it is thunder. A flurried hen runs across the lane and disappears behind a board just as three large drops mark the dust covered sidewalk. Drops are falling everywhere, and as they increase in number they decrease in size. There is a gentle patter on the sidewalk, on the house tops, through the trees, which becomes more and more hurried until it generates into a steady rush of falling rain. The landscape is almost shut out from sight.

Slowly and by hardly perceptible degrees the steady rush becomes a patter, and the sun, with sudden brilliance, changes each drop to a glistening diamond.

The rain ceases, and the sparkling trees gently shake themselves in the sunlight.

The shower is over.—Walter M. Egginton in New Bohemian.

The Erie canal, in New York, was the first artificial waterway begun in this country. Ground was broken for this enterprise July 4, 1817.

First Philadelphian—Who did you vote for Tuesday? Second Philadelphian—Andrew Jackson. Who did you vote for? First Philadelphian—Why, Abraham Lincoln of course.

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The above class of scientists recognize, and have repeatedly borne testimony, to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

The nurse (smilingly,)—Well "It" is twins. Wheeler (crushed)—Heavens, I hope bicycles will be cheaper next year.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
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FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

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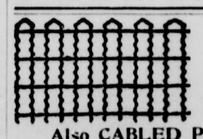

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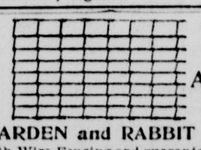

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

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THE SONG OF PAN.

Mad with love, and laden
With immortal pain,
Pan pursued a maiden—
Pan, the god, in vain.

For when Pan had nearly
Touched her, wild to plead,
She was gone—and clearly
In her place a reed!

Long the god, unwitting,
Through the valley strayed,
Then at last, submitting,
Cut the reed, and made,

Deftly fashioned, seven
Pipes, and poured his pain
Unto earth and heaven
In a piercing strain.

So with god and poet:
Beauty lures them on,
Flies, and ere they know it
Like a wraith is gone.

Then they seek to borrow
Pleasure still from wrong,
And with smiling sorrow
Turn it to a song.

—Archibald Lampman.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

Ambition to get leading parts induced me to throw up a good position in the north of England to join a manager starting at Salisbury. The business turned out disastrous, the theater closing in a fortnight. I, an utter stranger in the place, with a wife and babe, was taken ill, and could hardly stir for days. But for a good-hearted landlady I do not know what would have become of us.

One morning, however, over a melancholy pipe in the grassy hollow below Old Sarum, a ray of hope dawned upon me. In my anxiety and depression one old acquaintance had altogether slipped my memory. This was a Mr. Atherstone, an art dealer of Bond street. He first knew me when I had become assistant to a well-known engraver and watched my progress with great interest. I wrote, telling him the whole story of my misfortune. A prompt reply followed.

Apart from proof of Mr. Atherstone's good feeling toward me his letter contained news that I read with surprise and pleasure—not without reason, as the following extract will show:

"I want you to undertake a commission that requires tact and discrimination. It is a private inquiry, and has to be carried through at Shrewton court, Merivale, the seat of Lord Mountfalcon, within a few miles of Salisbury. Obtain permission from the owner to see his art treasures. I shall forward to you a jeweled miniature of Lord Mountfalcon, and want you to ascertain if it is a fac simile of one in the collection. That is the least important point of the inquiry with which I intrust you. Find out, at any trouble and with all the skill you can command, the circumstances under which the fac simile came to be painted. There is a keeper of the galleries; try to make friends with him. Keep the object of your visit as dark as possible."

On again hearing from the art dealer I wrote to Lord Mountfalcon, asking permission to visit his picture galleries. By next post I had the most courteous of replies, acceding to my request. One thing puzzled me, the handwriting of the note signed by the nobleman was familiar. Where I had before seen it I could not recollect. Next morning I went over to Merivale. Shrewton court, situated in a spacious park, commands many picturesque objects. One is a graceful Ionic temple, half hidden in a mass of firs and white elms. So much did it strike my fancy that I left the pathway to obtain a close view. It was prevented, however, by a singular incident. As I approached a young girl in white bounded down the marble steps. Her melancholy, yet beautiful, face, and sunny tresses decked with pansies and lilies, might have been Ophelia's. To my perplexity, she advanced and courtesied three times. Directly afterward a matronly woman ran out of the building. She quickly took the girl by the hand and led her away.

The Shrewton collection would be famous if only for its Florentine and Venetian masterpieces. While absorbed before them, a light foot fall behind aroused me. I turned and saw Lord Mountfalcon. His open, handsome face would have been an excellent letter of introduction anywhere. He said:

"I have seen you before; was it not as Charles Surface at Exeter?"

From theatricals Lord Mountfalcon's talk glided into matters of pictorial art, in which he was evidently an enthusiast. Half an hour passed, and his lordship remarked:

"I must now leave you. On no account miss the small blue galleries. There is a portfolio of Rembrandt etchings that must have special value in the eyes of a practical draughtsman. Perhaps you might also like to look at my bronzes, cameos and miniatures?"

"I should, my lord," I answered, "very much. Are there many?"

"Yes, a large number," replied his lordship, "very representative, from Hilliard and Cooper to Ross and Moule. My portrait by Moule I regard as fine as anything painted by Cosway. The keeper shall now attend to you. He will have orders to let you see anything in which you may have an interest."

When the keeper entered the mystery vanished about the handwriting sent to me the day before.

I had known Samuel Crackenthorpe, and we were no longer on speaking terms. We had become intimate at Exeter, where he was then a lawyer's clerk and a small money lender. It was not long before I found out he was a mean, wily, intriguing, treacherous fellow, and on discovering him guilty of gross dishonesty I angrily cut his acquaintance. We met, of course, like perfect strangers, but Crackenthorpe's manner was polite, even to obsequiousness.

I had looked at water colors, bronzes and prints and now asked for the miniatures. They were contained in three large cases, placed upon the table in the smaller chamber of the blue gallery, and unlocked at my request. Just as I was preparing to examine the works of art a footman entered and informed me it was his master's wish I should take luncheon. I could either sit down with Mr. Crackenthorpe or be attended separately. But I excused myself on the score of wanting to leave almost immediately, intending to resume my visit next day. Left alone, I examined several of the miniatures. At last I unhooked the Mountfalcon picture. It represented the nobleman in court dress. I satisfied myself on every point. After the closest scrutiny I was convinced the miniature I carried in my breast pocket differed in nothing from the original. It was perfect in similarity of jewels, arms and setting. It struck me that I would compare the pictures.

The light being less strong in the northern than southern division of the gallery, I entered the brighter chamber. There I looked at the miniatures side by side. I was aghast for a moment lest they should become displaced. To tell which from which would have been impossible. Putting the copy in my pocket, I returned, placing the original on a small table near the cases. Some feeling impelled me to again visit the south apartment, where I once more examined every point in the picture Mr. Atherstone had sent. My all-absorbing thought was to get a clew to the history of that picture. My meditation was broken by a faint sigh-like sound from the inner apartment. I looked around; it was perfectly solitary and silent. But on returning to replace Lord Mountfalcon's miniature, it had disappeared.

My feelings can be conceived. I searched in vain. Everything else had been untouched. Amid bewilderment a terrible idea occurred to me. I knew Crackenthorpe's malevolent nature. Had he, I thought, found an opportunity to pay off his grudge against me? It was time, however, to meet the difficulty. Stating what had happened, I requested Crackenthorpe to at once summon his master, if at hand.

Lord Mountfalcon listened to my statement with the greatest calmness and patience. In reply, he said most likely I must have inadvertently dropped the picture among the prints or other things on the table. The keeper and a footman were then ordered to make a search through everything. It was perfectly fruitless. The nobleman, whose eyes had never left me, said:

"What explanation have you? I learn that you have been alone with the works of art more than half an hour, and during the time no one has been near the gallery."

"It is a matter of opinion, my lord," I returned, looking hard at the keeper; "a noise I heard warrants my belief that someone secretly did enter."

"Do you want to throw suspicion on me?" exclaimed Crackenthorpe. "It would not be the first time you have falsely charged me with dishonesty."

The nobleman waved his hand and said to me:

"It is very painful to me, but I have no alternative. You must be searched."

"Forbear, my lord," I calmly replied; "spare me such humiliation."

"Hear me for a moment only," cried the keeper. "I assure you he is a man of disreputable character," and, creeping closer to me, Crackenthorpe struck my breast pocket and hissed out, "What have you there?"

I knew full well, heaven knows, but what could I do?

"I have no property of Lord Mountfalcon's," I said, "and Mr. Crackenthorpe knows that perfectly well."

"Disprove his charge, then, by producing what your pocket contains," was the answer. "I can have no more delay. If you again refuse what is demanded one of my servants must ride off to Salisbury for a constable."

Surveying the whole situation, I answered:

"Allow me a private interview, Lord Mountfalcon, and I can give you such an explanation that must remove all suspicion."

What the nobleman's answer might have been I know not. At the moment a wild, mocking cry came from the garden.

"What is that?" exclaimed Lord Mountfalcon, anxiously; "surely I know the sound."

In an instant he had quitted the gallery. Soon confused voices, intermingled with the angry tones of the master of the mansion, arose in the corridor. Something unusual had taken place. In a few minutes Lord Mountfalcon, strangely pale, re-entered and laid the missing miniature on the table. He said to me, with extended hand:

"I deeply regret we have caused you so much anxiety. Hear my explanation. A niece of mine, unfortunately of weak intellect, gained admission in some inexplicable manner to the gallery. The noise you heard doubtless came from her entrance or departure. A gardener observed her unattended, and, following the young lady, saw her cast something into the rosary. It was the portrait taken from the table where you had deposited it. I deeply regret you should have been placed in such an awkward situation."

I bowed and prepared to depart. Lord Mountfalcon would not hear of it, stating he wished to see me in private.

"By the way," he added to Crackenthorpe, "it is a mystery to me how Lady Hester could have obtained entrance here. By means of that locked door she is entirely cut off from this side of the mansion. Has the door been unlocked since my orders?"

"I have no knowledge of it," faltered the keeper, turning pale.

Lord Mountfalcon crossed to the door, and it opened on the handle being turned. What transpired I did not learn until an hour later.

As I sat down over my luncheon I began to see my way to the possibility of obtaining a clew to the history of the miniature in my pocket. Atherstone had given me some facts, but I had been sensitive about disclosing them. It was not long before I was closeted with the owner of Shrewton court. In a lull of conversation his lordship observed in a quiet tone:

"Was it solely an interest in art bringing you to Merivale?"

I answered in the negative.

"I thought so," was the reply. "Now we have established friendly relations, may I ask why you at first so firmly resisted my demand of your being searched?"

"Because, my lord," I answered, "I have such a terrible witness of guilt in my pocket."

"What was it?" observed the nobleman.

"Only this," I replied, handing over the replica.

Silence in the room was only broken by the faint ticking of a small French clock. "I am astounded," cried the nobleman. "Surely this is my miniature. Yet, no! My own was slightly stained by the wet grass of the rosary. To whom does it belong?"

"I am ignorant," was my answer. "It has been in the hands of a dealer for sale, and one of his clients is eager to ascertain how it came to be painted."

"Who is that?"

"I have no knowledge," I replied.

"Well," observed the nobleman, "I would pay a handsome reward to find out the history of the thing. Have you any key to unlock the mystery?"

"No," I said, "but most likely Crackenthorpe has. May I put him through a cross-examination in your presence?"

"By all means," returned Lord Mountfalcon; "it may prevent his being lodged in jail. That unlocked door in the blue gallery has revealed what a grossly dishonest fellow he is. Ask him what you please."

Sam Crackenthorpe, fearful of being prosecuted by his master, answered every question I put. The examination, as near as I recollect, was as follows:

"Well, Mr. Crackenthorpe, you know this fac simile of the miniature you asserted I had in my pocket?"

"Yes."

"Who painted it?"

"Mr. Moule."

"Where?"

"In my sitting room."

"Who obtained his services?"

"I did."

"At whose request?"

"A lady came to see the galleries after Lord Mountfalcon went off to the Mediterranean."

"Her name?"

"Miss Wincaunton."

"Where did she see the original miniature?"

"At Moslem, the jeweler's, in Picadilly."

"What story was told the miniature painter to blind him?"

"That his lordship's sister secretly wanted a copy."

"How came Miss Wincaunton to wish for a copy?"

"Because she so admired the likeness."

Three months afterward Mr. Atherstone and I witnessed the ceremony of the marriage at St. George's, Hanover square, between Lord Mountfalcon and the beautiful Lady Susan Brewster. A rival, Miss Wincaunton, had insinuated the nobleman was in love with her, producing as proof the miniature she had obtained under such mean and crafty circumstances. Lady Brewster returned Lord Mountfalcon's picture in a fit of anger, believing the falsehood, and broke off the engagement. On Mr. Atherstone communicating the facts of the case Lady Susan became reconciled to her old lover.

After the ceremonial was over Mr. Atherstone took me out for luncheon. Later on, dallying with a cigar and a bottle of claret, the art dealer said:

"I think we are in duty bound to drink the health of the bride and bridegroom."

"By the bye," continued my old friend, "I shall run down the week after next to Shrewton court, for Lord Mountfalcon told me he had fitted you up capital quarters as the new keeper of his art galleries."—Lloyd's London Weekly.

We Can't Do a Thing to Her.

To one who has visited a telephone exchange and noticed how central works, it is amusing to watch the behavior of the man who cannot get recognition. In nine cases out of ten, if the hour is late and central is sleepy, he goes through this performance:

He turns the handle sharply, jabs the receiver at his ear, and shouts "Hello!" through the transmitter. After waiting a moment or so, he repeats the action. Still no answer. Then, unless he is a church member, he uses language that he would not wish his wife to hear, and twists the handle of the calling bell until his wrist aches.

It does not disturb central. No bells ring in the telephone exchange. When the subscriber rings a lozenge-shaped disk drops, and the number of the calling 'phone is exposed. That is all. It remains exposed until central answers the call and puts the disk back. If central's head is turned the other way, all the ringing in the world won't attract her attention. When she looks around she'll see the exposed number and answer the call. If she never looks around she'll never learn of the call.—New York Times.

A good many people would rather make a party call than attend the party

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

A rainfall of six and a sixteenth inches was recorded at Trieste recently in twelve hours.

Two States of the Union—Wyoming and Nevada—have less than one inhabitant to the square mile.

In Paris it has been decided that gambling on the part of a wife constitutes sufficient grounds for divorce.

Women constitute two-thirds of all the church members of the United States, but only one-thirteenth of all the criminals.

Among the curiosities in the Richards free library museum at Claremont, N. H., is the anvil on which was manufactured the first scythe in the United States.

The Mississippi negroes are said to have had a very prosperous season in cotton raising. They will have more cash money this winter than before in ten years and are paying up their debts rapidly.

The ancient copper mines of Sinai have just been re-explored. These were worked by the Egyptians, or their slaves, 7,000 years ago, and are believed to have been abandoned about 3,000 years ago.

One successful venture which has come of the Manchester ship canal is the steamship service between the cotton metropolis and London. It is a long way round, but the saving in freight dues is enormous.

One of the features of California life which is not often noticed in print is the large decrease of the Chinese laboring population of the State. San Francisco's Chinatown has fallen off almost one-half during the last three years.

Mathematical calculations show that an iron ship weighs 27 per cent less than a wooden one, and will carry 115 tons of cargo for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship of the same dimensions, and both loaded to the same draft of water.

Newest of London's periodicals is the Automotor and Horseless Vehicle Journal, a 6-penny monthly paper, which, in its own words, "anticipates the field which will doubtless soon exist for its operations." Its originators are convinced that in the near future the autocar industry must become an important one in England and other countries.

The marriage rate in Scotland is 66.92 in every 10,000 of the population. To every 100 marriages 456 children are born, as against 418 in England. Of a total of 27,604 marriages which took place during the year 1,166 were irregular, having been performed without proclamation of purpose and without reference to the intervention of religious ceremony.

Italy is about to publish at the government expense a photographic reproduction of the manuscript of Justinian's "Pandects," now preserved in the Florence library. The Florence manuscript is the oldest and most correct we have of the great code of Roman law. It is of the sixth or seventh century, at least, and may perhaps have been written as early as Justinian's own time.

Twenty-three colleges in the United States were founded before the beginning of this century. Among the leading ones are: Harvard, 1636; William and Mary, 1693; Yale, 1701; University of Pennsylvania, 1740; Princeton, 1746; Washington and Lee, 1749; Columbia, 1754; Brown, 1764; Rutgers, 1766; Dartmouth, 1769; Hampden-Sidney, 1775; Washington (Md.), 1782, and Dickinson, 1785.

At the "Theater Salon," the first of the single-performance entertainments to open this season in Paris, the show consisted of the recitation of new ballads of low life, with living pictures as illustrations. All the songs were indecently ambiguous, while the pictures were not ambiguous at all, providing the exhibition of woman's underwear now common to the variety stage. The show was presented as a parlor entertainment.

A learned scientist has recently been investigating the effect of food, particularly vegetables, on the human character. He finds that a diet of carrots ameliorates harshness of character and reduces nervous irritability; peas create fatty tissue and encourage joyousness; white turnips have a depressing influence. Cabbage is good for pulmonary complaints, while lettuce acts as a sedative upon the human frame, owing to the opium contained in its milky juice.

At Trieste three experienced divers are just now engaged upon a highly interesting task. In 1811, a terrible explosion took place in the harbor there, the causes of which have never been explained. Much loss of life and property was caused, and the Danae, a French frigate, was sunk. The divers soon ascertained the position of the hull, but all efforts to raise it have been in vain. The vessel contained $600,000 in gold and the valuable jewels of a French princess.

England's royal marine corps is to be increased by 8,000 men, who are to be substituted for the army contingents that form the garrisons of British strongholds out of Europe, such as Halifax, Hong Kong, Bermuda, St. Helena and Aden. The idea seems to have sprung from the recent growth of the French infanterie de marine and colonial army. The result of the change would be to put the military control of these places entirely in the hands of the navy department.

Considerable apprehension has been excited among Bostonians of a certain sort by the persistence of rumors about a plan for confining the city's liquor saloons to a prescribed territory outside of the residential districts. Nobody seems to know just how or why or by whom this scheme is to be carried out, but as Boston has few or no districts in which very considerable numbers of people do not live, those for whom a convenient saloon is regarded as a necessary condition of existence, show an angry irritation that such a project should have advanced far enough even to have become a topic of conversation.

The Biggest Pension.

The biggest annual pension that is paid in any part of the world is $95,000. The Duke of Richmond is the recipient, and he has never moved a finger or a leg to acquire this vast annuity, which is perpetual, passing from son to son, for no other reason than that the first Duke of Portland had a pull with Charles II.

According to the Army and Navy Journal, in 1676 Charles II. granted to the Duke of Portland a pension of £19,000 a year, in perpetuity, in lieu of a duty of 1 shilling a caldron on all coals exported from the Tyne. Up to 1799 the family had received as proceeds of the duty upward of £2,000,000 sterling, and in July, 1799, the duty was commuted for an annual payment in perpetuity of £19,000 a year from the Consolidated Fund. As security for its payment consols to the value of £633,333 6s. 9d. were purchased. In the following year £485,434 4s. 7d. worth of these consols were sold, and the proceeds invested in land, and during the present reign the remainder of the consols were sold and the proceeds similarly invested.

Taking the annual payment on account of pensions at the present time, Earl Nelson is in receipt of the highest outside the royal annuities, viz., £5,000 per annum, payable in perpetuity to all and every one of the heirs male to whom the title of Earl of Nelson shall descend.

The Duke of Wellington's annual pension of £4,000 is for life, and Lord Rodney's pension of £2,000 is, like that of Earl Nelson, perpetual. The amount of royal annuities, excluding the Queen's grant of £385,000, is £173,000, and, counting the pensions for naval and military services, £27,700; political and civil, £13,086; judicial, £70,705, besides a large number of miscellaneous pensions; the total comes to £316,758 yearly. The largest pension on retiring from office is the £5,000 a year given to retiring Lord Chancellors.

Mongolian Pheasants Cunning.

The number of pheasants coming to market led a young man to suppose that it would be the easiest thing in the world to go out in the country and shoot all he wanted. He is a good shot, but had no hunting dog. He took the train to Forest Grove, and was delighted and surprised to see pheasants sitting on the fences in many places as the train rushed along. He thought all he had to do was to walk back along the line and just shoot the birds right and left. When he walked along the line the birds, which had paid no attention to the train, noticed him a half mile away and quickly disappeared, and tramp where he would not a feather could he raise. He finally came to a large field of corn, and noticed a number of pheasants on the fence at the far corner. He thought to steal around through the corn and get a shot at these birds, but when he got round to where he thought to see them there were no birds there. He skulked around through that corn field, crawling between the rows and peering in every direction, but although he knew there was quite a number of birds in among the corn not one could he see, and he came home without any. He says the Mongolian pheasant is the shyest, slyest, cunningest bird that walks the face of the earth, and when he goes hunting them again he will have a good dog.—Portland Oregonian.

John P. Hale in Public Life.

During his sixteen years of service in the Senate he was known to the whole country for his knightly courage in facing the embattled hosts of slavery. He was equally well known by his sallies of ready wit and his abounding good nature, without which he would not have been able to stand in his place as the representative of a hated cause. They softened the asperities of debate, and perhaps averted personal assaults. He kept down the ire of his enemies by compelling them to laugh at the moral grotesqueness of the attitude in which he placed them. He was anything but a fanatic on the slavery question; he never gave countenance to any scheme of disunion or any form of revolutionary action. His whole public life was guided by his strong common sense. He had no desire to be singular. He loved the approbation of his fellows, and would have lived in peace with all men. But he had convictions and followed them, and for the sake of those convictions he would have been ready to lay down his life.—Century.

A Depleted Stock.

"I understand that you have relics of the war for sale, my little man," said the Northern tourist to the towhead. "We did have," replied the boy; "but they bought us out, an' the swords daddy buried last week won't git rusted 'fore winter."—Atlanta Constitution.

What They Were For.

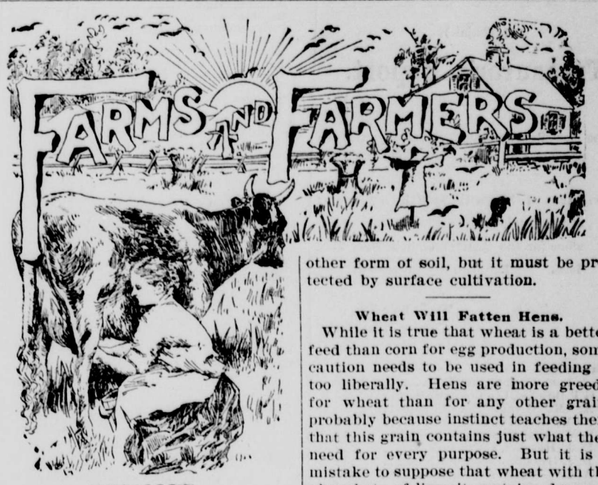
George—How do you like it, Cora?

Cora—It's perfectly lovely. But what do they have all these policemen at the game for? Oh, I know; it is to keep the men from stealing bases.—Somerville Journal.

The Reason.

"Say, father, why have all the pictures got frames?"

"Why, you little fool, so that the artist may know when to stop painting, of course."—Fliegende Blaetter.



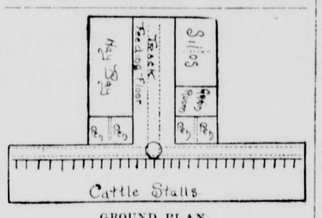
Barn for Dairy Purposes.

A common barn can be easily and cheaply changed into a dairy barn of large capacity, by employing such a plan as that shown in the first illustration. Two wings, with "shed" roofs, are extended out at right angles from each side of the old barn at one end.

ENLARGED BARNS.

The interior arrangement is shown in the floor plan. A feed car, with a track, is arranged for the feed floor and the feeding alley in front of the cows.

A double silo, grain room and calf pens, with lofts over them, occupy one side of the barn proper, while calf pens and a hay bay occupy the other side. Thus the main barn is used mainly for the storing of feed, while the addition is given up to the stalls. The expense of such a plan will be very



GROUND PLAN.

much less than would be entailed by the building of a new barn, or even a lengthening of the old one, while the plan shown herewith gives a much more convenient arrangement than could otherwise be had.

Why Fruit Trees Die.

Why so many nursery grown trees die when transplanted is tersely and truthfuly stated in Bulletin No. 20, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station. It says: Among the causes of failure have been the following: Failure to prepare the land before trees arrive; hurried and imperfect planting; high heads, exposing the body of the tree to sunscald and attacks of borers. Planters are urged to set strong, healthy trees, in well prepared soil, plowed deep and sub-soiled, first pruning the roots to one or two inches in length, which will cause them to strike down deep into the soil. Start the head fifteen to eighteen inches from the ground and lean the tree to the southwest. Then the top will shade the trunk, prevent sunscald and attacks of borers. Give frequent and shallow cultivation to keep in the moisture which the deeply subsoiled land has caught during winter and spring. Grow only hoed crops, if any, in a young orchard, and none at all in an old one, except peas or clover to be cut and left to decay on the land.

Sheep Per Acre.

It is frequently asked how many sheep can be kept on an acre of land. Prof. Shaw tells us that on the experimental farm last year they kept six ewes and ten lambs on one acre of land for five and a half months. This, however, we think would be too high an estimate for the ordinary acres and ordinary management. The best way to estimate any kind of herbivorous or grass-eating stock is by the pound rather than by the head. There will not be a very great difference between the amount of grass consumed by a thousand pounds of beef, horse, or sheep. With hogs it is different because they are not usually dependent on grass for their feed, and hence a greatly increased number of pounds can be kept per acre when hogs are fed a grain ration. We are, of course, speaking of stock animals and not of cattle that are kept on full feed, corn, and other grain, and allowed all the grass they will eat.—Exchange.

Nature of Sandy Soil.

Sand has a great power for the transportation of water. It will convey water quicker than any other soil, but it will not hold as much. A clay soil hold more, but water will pass through more slowly. Sandy soils take in all the rains that fall, and if there is a subterranean supply within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, it seems to have a power to pump the water up to the roots of the plants. If, however, there is no such supply, the higher temperature of summer will usually increase the temperature of the top sandy soil and gradually dry it out faster than a fine, clayey soil. Clay will hold more moisture, and hold it longer than any other form of soil, but it must be protected by surface cultivation.

Wheat Will Fatten Hens.

While it is true that wheat is a better feed than corn for egg production, some caution needs to be used in feeding it too liberally. Hens are more greedy for wheat than for any other grain, probably because instinct teaches them that this grain contains just what they need for every purpose. But it is a mistake to suppose that wheat with the phosphate of lime it contains does not also furnish the fat-forming nutrition that needs to be given to fowls in moderation. Hence there ought to be light rations of wheat, with some chopped clover hay and vegetables like cabbage or turnip, to give variety and fill the gizzard without furnishing too much nutrition.

Hints from Horsemen.

There is undoubtedly a scarcity of first-class horses in the leading horse markets, and a surplus of inferior ones.

There is nothing so good for bedding as good, long rye straw, and it has the preference over anything else, peat moss included.

The colt should be educated from the start not to be afraid of anything, and should be handled and driven when not over one year old, just enough to teach it what it means to be hitched and driven about the road and the city.

Never strike or in any other way abuse or frighten a colt as it is impossible for him to understand why you are doing it, and it will only make him wild, timid, or vicious, and cannot possibly do any good, and is bound to do harm. Use patience and kindness, and you will be sure to conquer in the end.

An old broncho driver gives the following as a sure way to cure a horse of kicking: "The way we fix a kicking horse is to tie one of his forelegs with a rope to the hind leg on the other side. Then, as soon as he starts to kick, he jerks his front leg off the ground, and goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of that kind will cure the worst case you can find."

Horticulture.

Burn all the wood cut out of black and raspberries, so as to destroy the eggs of insects.

Keep it in mind, that like begets like, as much so among plants as it does among animals.

There is no advantage in mulching strawberry plants or fruit trees until the ground freezes.

Bank up young apple trees to the height of fifteen inches; it will have a great tendency to keep the mice and rabbits from girdling them.

With a growing young orchard the farm will augment in value in your own eyes as well as in those of your neighbor, and you will be very independent in naming a figure.

Too little attention is paid to the quince as a market fruit. What few growers there are in the country find the business a very paying one, and there is room for more without crowding the market.

Dogwood.

The West Indies are very rich in forest trees. Many of these are turned to singular uses. The bark of the prune tree is used in the making of a liquor suggestive of cherry brandy; the wood of the ironwood, which sinks in water, is turned into massive mallets for the heavy work of the carpenter; the rubber tree is tapped by the negro boys, and its oozing juice is made into balls for their games, or, if near the seaside, for dressing the oakum with which the cracks in the fishing canoes are calked. The calabash bears a fruit, the skin of which, when dried, gives the natives drinking vessels and water bottles; the fustic gives a beautiful yellow dye, and the logwood dyes a rich purple, and is much used in the manufacture of crusty old port. The West Indian negro is a born poacher. He catches the quail by the cruel expedient of strewing finely powdered cayenne or bird pepper in the little dust pits where the birds "wash." The burning powder gets into the eyes of the bird, which, confused and helpless, is then easily caught. When he wants a wholesale supply of fish, he explodes a piece of dynamite, which was probably intended for the making of new Government roads, over a hole in a mountain stream, and the fish are killed by the concussion. But his favorite resource is the bark of the dogwood, one of the most plentiful of the forest trees. This he drops into a river hole, and the mullet, intoxicated, come to the surface of the water. This singular property of the dogwood has been made the subject of recent experimentation, and it is now found that the sap of the tree specially prepared gives a solution which acts as a powerful local anaesthetic, and it is expected that the new extract will be of great service in dentistry.

Before the invention of the barometer and the thermometer, which are the basis of meteorology, there could be no question of water predictions; prophetic almanacs existed none the less, but their authors confined themselves to speaking of the influence of the planets or of the signs of the zodiac; they spoke also of the character of the individuals who should be born in such or such a part of the year.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15 1897

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1896. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Oct. 1, 1896, Cash on hand	$ 9,202 08	
G P Bourland, on redemption	15 36	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	19 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	4 00	
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	10 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	19 80	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	41 60	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector Lien	370 00	
Yuen Lee, on redemption	9 17	
George Rolton, on State Land	175 38	
James Ward, Jr., on State Land	133 55	
A. J. Tompkins, on State Land	179 63	
Frank Johnston, on State Land	177 06	
	10,317 63	
Nov. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	10 00	
A M Given, Sheriff	11 50	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	9 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	32 30	
Inyo Development Co. Int Lk Ld	28 87	
" " " " " "	49 91	
" " " " " "	28 06	
" " " " St. "	13 32	
" " " " " "	4 80	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	2,173 39	
Mrs. Kate De La Matyr, rdmptn	2 54	
P. M. Laberge, on redemption	2 32	
J. C. Leary, on redemption	19 70	
Nathan Clibert, Int. State Land	160 66	
E. H. Edwards, Int. State Land	11 20	
E. H. Edwards, Int. State Land	32 00	
	12,920 04	
Dec. I. H. Mulholland, redemption	82 92	
W. O. Meroney, on redemption	11 05	
S. F. Bulletin Co., redemption	24 87	
S. F. Bulletin Co., redemption	24 91	
C. L. Brook, on redemption	47 14	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	83 40	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	5 15	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	12 00	
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	31 00	
A. M Given, Tax-Collector Sett.	21,947 58	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor, P. tax	249 90	
C. & C. Ry Co., 1st instlmnt taxes	1,365 47	
P. H. Roddock, on State Land	31 69	
August Lagier, donation	1 00	
Hattie Livengood on State Land	168 60	
John Weston, on State Land	156 56	
J. G. Herr, on State Land	169 73	
James E. Powers, on State Land	168 60	
M. G. Vallejo, on State Land	137 50	
Lillie Harback, Int on St Ld	85 80	
Louis B. Preble, on State Land	89 26	
Abner Hurd, on State Land	116 85	
Rowland Segler, on State Land	75 02	
State Treasurer, commissions	36 30	
	30,035 24	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Oct. Sundry Road Districts	$ 508 24	
Bridge	149 72	
Property Tax, rebate	29 97	
Bishop Bond	1 28	
Lone Pine Bond Fund	16	
Big Pine Bond	22	
Independence School Bond	37	
Union Bond	08	
General Expense	1,065 93	
Salary	1,235 88	
Hospital	474 30	
Teachers Library	10 31	
Fish Spring School	65 00	
Station School	85 00	
Irving School	137 50	
Riverside School	60 00	
Milton School	75 00	
Valley School	60 00	
Bishop School	252 00	
Taboose School	47 78	
Lone Pine School	216 85	
Independence School	80 00	
Round Valley School	54 50	
Big Pine School	176 00	
Lone Pine Library	16 25	
	4,892 28	
Nov. General Expense	929 19	
Salary	1,145 88	
Hospital	38 00	
Independence School Bond	28	
Union School Bond	16	
Bishop School Bond	1 26	
Lone Pine Bond	71	
Property tax fund	39 44	
Lone Pine School	173 00	
Big Pine School	191 30	
Valley School	60 00	
Bishop School	250 00	
Taboose School	74 53	
Round Valley School	75 00	
Riverside School	78 00	
Independence School	174 30	
Fish Springs School	78 00	
Station School	250 50	
Irving School	110 00	
Liberty School	140 00	
Warm Spring School	223 05	
Union School	85 00	
Independence Library	6 18	
Lone Pine Library	14 10	
Fish Springs Library	11 70	
Liberty Library	13 82	
	8,825 28	
Dec. General Expense	1,010 60	
Taboose School Bond	265 00	
Salary Fund	1,166 64	
Hospital Fund	35 00	
Big Pine Bond	52	
Bishop Bond	12	
Independence Bond	37	
Property Tax	48 12	
Liberty School	32 40	
Lone Pine School	294 25	
Bishop School	294 73	
Big Pine School	405 45	
Station School	166 04	
Fish Springs School	65 79	
Warm Springs School	34 62	
Irving School	207 46	
Milton School	161 10	
Round Valley School	72 15	
Taboose School	84 00	
Riverside School	60 00	
Union School	85 00	
Valley School	151 23	
Station School Library	16 60	
Warm Springs Library	5 31	
Big Pine Library	48 15	
Fish Springs Library	4 50	
Milton Library	3 00	
State General Set., Treas.	7,219 41	
Cash	17,427 40	
	38,035 24	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Jan. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$ 218 11	
General Expense	2915 50	
Hospital	1544 92	
Bond	1200 65	
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1230 58	
State School		3000 00
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	394 76	
Road District No. 2	567 19	
Road District No. 3	511 23	
Road District No. 4	371 85	
Road District No. 5	173 81	
Unapportioned County	147 04	
Road Poll Tax	76 50	
Bridge	770 76	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 32	
Institute	28 00	
Teachers' Library	10 43	
Property Tax		23 55
County School	44 32	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	315 21	
Round Valley	259 75	
Irving	533 13	
Bishop	672 57	
Station	276 16	
Warm Springs	282 91	
Big Pine	158 75	
Milton	308 19	
Independence	294 57	
Fish Springs	242 00	
Union	331 43	
Lone Pine	717 69	

OFFICIAL.

Liberty	275 57
Valley	177 04
Taboose	244 23
To the various School district Libraries:	
Milton	21 85
Round Valley	25 94
Irving	81 57
Bishop	83 95
Station	12 14
Warm Springs	18 94
Big Pine	36 55
Independence	35 28
Union	45 70
Riverside	24 96
Lone Pine	28 31
Fish Springs	13 27
Liberty	11 68
Taboose	29 69
Valley	25 50
To the various School District Building Funds:	
Independence	3 00
Fish Spring	19 84
Independence Bond	584 78
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02
Union Bond	357 61
Bishop Bond (new)	925 01
Big Pine Bond	581 59
Fish Springs Bond	230 88
Lone Pine Bond	1200 24
Taboose Bond	21 97
	20,472 92
Cash on hand	17,427 40
	20,472 92

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed Jan. 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Jan. 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

[Official.]

Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quanter ending Dec. 31, 1896.

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Sept 30, 1896 and Dec 31, 1896.		
Total warrants drawn		$13,183 43
General Exp. Fund	2,995 72	
Salary Fund	3,548 40	
School Fund	5,211 45	
Hospital Fund	557 30	
Bridge Fund	149 72	
Road Dist. No. 1	120 50	
Road Dist. No. 2	176 88	
Road Dist. No. 3	39 11	
Road Dist. No. 4	64 00	
Road Dist. No. 5	197 75	
Unapportioned	117 13	
Bishop Bond	2 66	
Big Pine Bond	74	
Independence Bond	1 02	
Union Bond	24	
Lone Pine Bond	81	
	$13,183 43	$13,183 43

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:		
Inyo Countys' total Indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Exhibit showing present financial condition:		
Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		17,427 40
Remaining indebtedness		45,563 15
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Filed Jan. 5th, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Jan. 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 8, 1897, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpos.

Bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA.
October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2 75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.80 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. S t post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S E; whence corner to section 13, 14 23 and 24, T 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.51 chs 596 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending steep slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 55 deg W and S 55 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.51 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.60 chs, cross road bears N 20 W and S 20 deg E, 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.50 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 1.50 chs 309 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notice of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 106, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $4.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE——
TAILOR
——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2 75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 39 min 150 lks distant. S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 176 lks distant, a shaft bears S 89 deg E 112 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bear north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound marked N Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 211 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, T 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 chs cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 80 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 1.75 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 50 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 30 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail, bears N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 8.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence his corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 61 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.40 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—
HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.
Completely Renovated, Refurnished
A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
——AND——
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:20 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	146	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:55 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rap

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JAN. 15 1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Carroll, P. L. — Powers, Albert
Paullis, Ed. — Thorpe, Geo.

Messrs. Pilgrim & Schee.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

MARRIED.

SHEPHERD—WALDRIP—At the residence of John Baxter, Jan. 13, 1897, by Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas, J. E. Shepherd and Miss Rosa C. Waldrip, both of Independence.

ANGER—CARVER—At Independence, Jan. 13, 1897, by Rev. Thos H. Nicholas, Lorin A Anger and Hannah M. Carver.

Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald was in town a few days this week.

A. O. Allerton, Henry Bell and wife are down from Big Pine.

George C. Perkins has been re-elected as U. S. Senator from California.

Commencing on Wednesday last, nearly three inches of snow has fallen here.

Editor Chalfant came down from Bishop on Monday last, returning Tuesday.

Dr. J. S. McQueen is at the Norman House. Those needing dental work should call early.

W. Lilian of Bodie is in town. He is on his way to Randsbburg where he will start an assay office.

The Funding Bill has been defeated in the U. S. Congress by the following vote. For the bill 102; against the bill 168.

Mrs Gifford of Bishop and her daughter, Mrs T. Leece, visited the Bell family at Camp Independence this week.

At the Shepherd wedding the boys tendered the customary charivari, and were well treated by the bride and groom.

Last Sunday a train load of cattle were shipped from Citrus by Mr. Blackburn, a cattle buyer from Reno. They were beef cattle bought of E. Robinson.

T. B. Rickey has purchased the Kirman cattle range, amounting to 80,000 acres of land, mostly in Mono county, Cal, and nearly 30,000 head of cattle.—*Ex.*

Mrs. J. J. Gunn and her little daughter, Helen, arrived in town Wednesday from the Minnietta mine, ner Modock. She expects to remain in town a couple of weeks.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief." Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

A Wedding.

On last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. John Baxter, Miss Rosa C. Waldrip and Ed. Shepherd were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride has been residing with her sister for some months past, and has a large circle of friends in Independence and vicinity. The groom has long been known as a deserving young man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. H. Nicholas, Miss Jennie Baxter acting as bridesmaid and Mr. Arthur Shepherd as best man. After receiving the congratulations of relatives and friends those assembled adjourned to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast was served. Later in the evening the young couple drove to their future home at Georges Creek. We but echo the sentiment of the community when we wish them a happy and prosperous life. Following is a list of the wedding gifts: Set silver spoons, knives and forks, Mrs. F. Rhine; silver bread tray, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Irwin; glass water pitcher, Miss Jennie Baxter; silver cake stand, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter; glass berry set, Mr. and Mrs. Moffett; lamp and set of table linen, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin; silver coffee set, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn; lace bed set, Mr. and Mrs. I. Mulholland; salt and pepper set, Helen Gunn and Irene Conklin; two spreads, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Butler; silver toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. D. Holland.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1897,
9 o'clock, a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman at this time appointed Supervisors J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman to proceed and investigate the County Hospital, whereupon the Board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m., to await report of above committee.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

The Board received the following report of the committee, heretofore appointed to investigate the County Hospital, to-wit:

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 8, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo County,

GENTLEMEN:—

We, the Committee appointed to investigate County Hospital, beg leave to make the following report:

We have examined the sleeping apartment and beds of the patients and find the beds clean and comfortable, also the wards. The patients are well clothed and clean, and on inquiry they say they have good, substantial food and plenty, and have no complaints to make.

Committee. { A. C. FREEMAN. / J. J. STEWART.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors be directed to publish for a period of three weeks advertisements inviting sealed proposals as follows:

1. For boarding prisoners at the County jail and at the Bishop branch jail as may be required, for the term of one year, comprising separate bids for each.

2. For the service of Physician at the County Hospital and upon prisoners at the County Jail, to begin July 1, 1897, and to terminate June 30, 1898.

3. For care of Indigent Sick of the county, upon the basis of an average of four patients throughout the year, and for any excess thereof. Said contract to begin July 1, 1897, and to terminate on June 30, 1898.

4. For proposals to publish the Delinquent Tax List for the year 1896.

5. For proposals for supplying County Officers with all necessary blank books, paper, stationery and job printing for said term of one year.

All persons to whom contracts may be awarded to be required to give a good and sufficient bond in double of the amount of contract price.

Bids to be sealed and endorsed "Proposal for ——— ——— ———," and to be filed with said Clerk not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the day of the opening thereof.

All such proposals to be opened by the Board at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, April 8th, 1897.

Claim of P. H. Mack for Recorder's fees allowed on the General Expense Fund, in the sum of $275.

Statement of J. H. Shannon for fines collected in Justice's Court, 1st Township, accepted and approved.

Petition of citizens of Aberdeen and vicinity praying that a new road, commencing at a point on the County road running from Big Pine to Independence at or near the centre of N W ¼ of Section 23 and running easterly through N ½ of Sections 23 and 24 to a point intersecting the traveled road near the railroad on east side of Owens River, be laid out, and also that to construct a bridge across Owens River on said road being under consideration. Petition accepted and Joseph Seely, John Alexander and J. D. Mairs were appointed Viewers to view and report on said proposed road.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9th, 1897,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated hour.

Present—Supervisors F. Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Survey of County Surveyor, Joseph Seely, in Road District No. 1, over lands of Claussen, Turner, Thomson, Young, Geo. Clarke, Bourland, J. Shaw, Mallory, Joel Smith, Harger and Chamberlain, was presented, accepted and ordered filed as a record.

Petition of citizens of Road District No. 2, praying for a new road over lands of Eldred, Taylor, Newlon, Watterson, Kewley and others, laid over from last meeting, considered and ordered to be laid over again until the next regular meeting.

Ordered, That a monthly allowance of $20 be paid to O. I. Mairs for three months, January, February and March, 1897, as an allowance for A. J. Gould, and Auditor ordered to draw his warrant on Hospital Fund accordingly.

Ordered, That a monthly allowance of $8 be paid to James Ingraham for three months, January, February and March, 1897, and Auditor ordered to draw warrant accordingly on Hospital Fund.

Ordered, That a monthly allowance of $5 be paid to Emelie Thiebaut for three months, January, February and March, 1897. Auditor directed to draw warrant accordingly on Hospital Fund.

Ordered, That a monthly allowance of $10 be paid to A. C. Freeman for Mrs. Wayland, and Auditor ordered to draw warrant accordingly on the Hospital Fund, for the months of January, February and March, 1897.

Reports of Boards of Commissioners on file herein, examined and approved as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, Road District No. 1.

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2.

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldree, Road District No. 3.

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart, Road District No. 4.

Road Commissioner Frank Fitzgerald, Road District No. 5.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw, Road District No. 1 Fund $251, apportioned as follows:

To Thomas Williams	$24 00
" Thomas Thomson	5 00
" John Henderson	16 50
" Ed. Chamberlain	16 50
" Geo. W. Alder	20 00
" C. E. Powers	3 00
" James Nevins	30 00
" Leece & Watterson	2 50
" Joseph Seely	88 00
" Frank Shaw	28 50
" Geo. C. Kinney	10 00
" John E. Jones	7 00

A. C. Freeman on Road District No. 2 Fund $275.37, apportioned as follows:

John Clarke	$55 12
Murdock McIvor	37 00
J. M. Horton	28 00
Geo. L. Drake	25 00
Leece & Watterson	18 25
T. F. Connelly	18 00
A. E. Gish	10 00
T. J. Richards	5 00
J. C. Kewley	4 00
A. C. Freeman	75 00

A. C. Freeman on Bridge Fund $175.50, apportioned as follows:

C F Wildasinn	$75 60
John Clarke	37 44
Leece & Watterson	36 46
A O Collins	11 00
Henry Gerken	8 00
J L Collins	5 00
Joseph Konda	2 00

J. R. Eldred on Road District No. 3 Fund, $569.63, apportioned at follows:

J. D. Mairs, 2 claims	$162 00
C J Schalten	10 00
A W Eibeshutz	6 74
D W Pitman	74 00
Wm. Hines	14 29
Louis Schalten	5 00
F D McAfee	12 00
H D Hankhammer, 2 claims	41 00
J M Jones	22 00
L W Barnaby	73 00
R P Hession	5 00
Volney Goodale	2 00
Geo E Mitchell	9 00
G L Cornell	8 00
N Rhine	14 60
J R Eldred	51 00

J. R. Eldred on Bridge Fund $271.70, apportioned as follows:

A K Eugley	$ 12 60
J D Mairs	28 00
L W Barnaby	113 80
L Joseph	72 25
P E Weston	2 00
E A Crocker	30 00
D W Pitman	13 00

J. J. Stewart on Road District No. 4 Fund $172.03, apportioned as follows:

James Holland	$12 00
J R Hammitt	2 00
E H Edwards	1 75
A S Carrasco	12 00
A Staudinger	7 00
J R Turner	12 50
A Sainz	4 00
A Diaz	6 00
C A Skinner	22 50
H Glade	11 50
E Diaz	6 00
A C Harvey	13 50
Geo H Palmer	5 00
W D Tobey, lumber	14 28
J J Stewart	42 00

J. J. Stewart on Bridge Fund $28.56, apportioned as follows:

W D Tobey	$28 56

Frank Fitzgerald on Road District No. 5 Fund $104.00 apportioned as follows;

Wm Morahan	$42 50
Clyde Tyler	22 50
Frank Fitzgerald	39 00

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney, and warrants ordered to be drawn on the Salary Fund, as follows:

Frank Shaw	$50 40
A. C. Freeman	48 00
J. R. Eldred	45 30
J. J. Stewart,	40 80
Frank Fitzgerald	56 40

Board adjourned for the term.

Hon. P. Reddy Saved a Life.

On Tuesday afternoon, January 5th, the Hon. Patrick Reddy saved the life of a woman from the hands of a would-be assassin at the postoffice in Sacramento. The man who drew the revolver and attempted to do the killing is P. J. Hulsman, a prominent young farmer, who is well known throughout Sacramento county, and a member of a highly respected German family. Hulsman met his sister, Mrs. W. T. Krigbaum, in the postoffice, and after having a heated argument with the woman, he drew a revolver and was upon the point of killing her when the Hon. Patrick Reddy, of San Francisco, grabbed Hulsman's revolver and prevented the murder. Senator Reddy and Stenographer Drew were passing the Post Office on their way from the State Capitol, when they noticed a crowd come pouring out from the Post Office building. The ex Senator asked what was the matter, and one man said that some body was in there trying to murder a woman. The lawyer wanted to know if there was nobody to protect her, and the man said that everybody had rushed out of the way. Reddy then dashed into the building, followed by Drew. He saw a man threatening a woman, and nobody to protect her. Reddy, who has only one arm, and that the left, grappled with the man. The man swung around, pistol in hand, and tried to shoot Reddy. The gritty lawyer grappled the pistol with his only hand, and, in putting his hand under the trigger, had the thumb cut.. The man wrested the pistol away and again tried to use it, but Reddy's left grabbed him on the wrist with a grip of iron and held him as in a vice. The man struggled to free himself in order to try to shoot Reddy; but, as the lawyer subsequently remarked, he "objected to any such method of procedure." While Drew was trying to assist Reddy, a friend of the would-be murderer came up and after considerable parleying the latter handed over the pistol—Reddy all the while, notwithstanding his mangled thumb, holding the man's wrist in a grip of iron. Officer Talbot took Hulsman in custody and locked him up in the City Prison.

On Sunday, Jan. 17th, religious services will be held as follows: Preaching service in the morning at Lone Pine to commence at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon at Georges Creek at 2:30, and in the evening at Independence to commence at 7 o'clock. Subject of evening discourse, "The Wondrous Power of the Cross." All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Frank Mason, arrested at Bishop for furnishing intoxicating liquor to an Indian, and bound over to appear in the Superior Court, had a hearing on Wednesday last, plead guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Lamar to six months imprisonment at Folsom. Sheriff Given started below with the prisoner yesterday morning.

Schober's big team passed through town Monday en route to Mojave for freight.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 8, 1897, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897 and ending June 30, 1898. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND,
Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
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Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESERY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the south half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularliy described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

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INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 15, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States surveyor-general as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1895, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 523, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1895, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 523, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

NO. 739.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that LUKE GORMAN, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 739, for the W ½ Lot in N W ¼, Sec. 5, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Keegan, John D. Lewis, John S. Gorman and Neel Bell, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Vandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 18, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finley McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

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General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

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Together with an assortment of

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FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

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And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
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at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
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INDEPENDENCE
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A. N. BELL, Prop.

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—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

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AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

A CLANKING GHOST.

Awful Experience of a Chicago Man In a Missouri Hotel.

"The most disagreeable experience in my travels," said the man from Chicago, "was when I awakened in the middle of the night in a Missouri hotel and heard a chain clank in my room. I don't know whether it is the association of a clanking chain that makes the sound so dismal or the mere fact of being awakened by a noise that shows the presence of something living, but I don't know of a more unpleasant awakening.

"I sat up in bed, but could see nothing, for the room was as dark as a pocket, and my heart thumped with suspense as I heard that weird clank, clank, clank, accompanied by a strange shuffling noise that was quite as mysterious and baffling. I reached under my pillow and drew out my"—

"Revolver?" suggested the man who finishes everybody's sentences.

"Naw, my whisky flask. I took a pull that would have made my wife give me a temperance lecture if she could have seen me"—

"And what became of it?"

"The whisky?"

"No, no, the clanking ghost."

"Well, I fell off to sleep after awhile, and when I got up in the morning and investigated, I found out what it was."

"A maniac?"

"No; I was the only maniac. It was curled up under my bed, chain and all, and it turned out to be a pet coon that the hotel people owned and which had escaped from its quarters and found its way to my room. But I wouldn't put in another night like that for a farm and wood lot!"—St. Louis Republic.

Tennyson and His Wife.

Tennyson was devoted to his wife, but, like a man of true taste, he wrote very little about his feeling for her. That beautiful dedication beginning, "Dear, near and true," is that bit of his writing which will be most often associated with her name. She was a shrewd critic of her husband's work. Tennyson has been accused of inability to fuse the different portions of a long poem, and the difference in style between "The Coming of Arthur" and "The Passing of Arthur" and the other "Idylls of the King" has been cited in illustration. Concerning this difference Lady Tennyson said to her son only two days before her death, "He said 'The Coming of Arthur' and 'The Passing of Arthur' are purposely simpler in style than the other idylls as dealing with the awfulness of birth and death," and she wished this statement of the poet to be put on record in her son's biography of his father.—New York Tribune.

A Queer Coin.

Fully half of the grown up people of France believe the old story that Napoleon Bonaparte put a check for 100,000 francs in a silver 5 franc piece and that the coin is yet in circulation. They say that the people did not want the 5 franc piece, and that in order to create a demand for it Napoleon resorted to the device mentioned. The check or treasury order, it is said, was written upon asbestus paper and inclosed in the metal at the time the coin was made. Thousands of 5 franc pieces are annually broken open and have been so inspected since the story of the check was first circulated.—New York Journal.

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He is our agent to this extent; and we want no better business.

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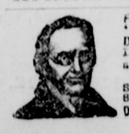
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Only One for a Dose.
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Samples Free.

The Clown and the Missionary.

By VIOLA ROSEBORO.

The father had been in charge of the workroom of a china painting firm. "That's all knocked off now," said Teddy Catty, and he explained lamely and naively how people wanted "high art" nowadays, and how consequently his father's old firm had gone out of business. His father had been with it 40 years, and "he died pretty soon after he lost his place."

The mother had been a ballet girl before she married, and she had numbers of relatives in various branches of the "show business." The children, four of them, were all put on the stage in pantomimes and such things when they were little. Of the family there were now left only the one brother and sister.

No, Emmy was not on the stage, "not in no way." Though his accent was so good, the little clown's grammar was not upon a dull level of correctness. "Emmy never exactly liked the stage, her mother never exactly wanted her to go on it," and just when they did not know what she should do she solved the problem the old way and married—married a scene painter at the Lyceum theater.

"You may know by that that he's a good one. He was only in a small position when Emmy married him, but he's one of the head ones now. Then, you know, he knew some real artist painters, and Emmy—she didn't have any children, and she thought she'd like to learn to paint pictures, and she did. Her husband's awful proud of her."

It was the fifth day out when, after much narrative that, as is the way of talk, did not advance the story, we reached this point.

We were again on deck, and Amy and I were lying in our chairs gazing over a tossing dark sea at a red sunset, while Teddy Catty sat facing us.

"You wouldn't think Emmy was my sister," he said. "She's like another kind. She's a beauty, and she's just like a swell, a nice swell, in her ways, and then she's good. My, she's good!"

"Is she religious?" I ventured.

"Now, you know—yes—but then it's hard to say exactly what different people mean," and the boy gave himself up with grave pleasure to the serious business of accurately informing us as to Emmy's spiritual life. "She is as religious as she can be one way," he went on, "and then the other she only goes as far as she can without feeling as if she was throwing over the rest of us. Her husband he thinks religious people ain't his kind, and of course I'm nowhere with 'em, and Emmy can't make herself up to contract with them that despises us. You wouldn't believe what she thinks of me, you wouldn't indeed. So she just goes without religion except what she can get reading the Bible and"—half hesitating and softening his tone—"and praying. She says she believes we can be good that way. She wants me to try. She is good, good. I wish, though, she could be with real religious people, some kind. Our grandmother, one of 'em, was a great chapel goer. She was an independent. I think Emmy would be happier that way."

He turned his face toward the angry gloom of the sea and the fading western sky, and we were all silent. What a comforting glimpse of human nature!

Presently Amy said, with an odd little accession of formal courtesy in her tone: "I hope, Mr. Catty, you have a picture of your sister that you can show us. I should like to know how she looks."

Yes, he had her picture in his stateroom. He wanted us to see it.

The limitless night was darkening around us in momentary pulsations. We left the wild, soul searching scene for the petty, pretty glare of the cabin. While we were drinking our tea Teddy Caddy brought us the photograph.

It seems out of harmony now with the fleshly reaction from the infinite things of the spirit that had just come upon us. We had to give our poor flagging souls a tug to make them respond to the unconscious awe that looked, Madonnalike, upon us. You never saw a little child's face more deeply, simply serious.

The next day I took the picture to show to the missionary. He smiled benevolently as I told of the quaint brother and sister, but being a missionary and not an artist and seeing nothing to do for them his mind inclined to wander. Yet once or twice afterward as he walked the deck with one of his small children by the hand—he always had one with him when he did not have two—he tried to join in our conversation with Teddy Catty, but when he saw the little fellow draw back overawed he readily enough, with a shade of relief perhaps, abandoned the gentle attack.

This trio was not often in session, so to say, for Teddy Catty was very modest and was scrupulously careful not to intrude upon us, but he was sure to be within beckoning distance whenever Amy was sketching. The sight exercised an absurd fascination upon him.

It was easy to see that he regarded me as of an altogether inferior race of beings as compared to Amy. With me he could talk on occasion, but to her he could scarcely more than speak when he was spoken to. This dumb shyness, together with his professional position, puzzled Amy.

"Do you suppose," said she, "that he is anything of a clown, that honest little owl?"

In truth, there seemed nothing clownlike about Teddy Catty except the clownishness of which I have spoken, the touch of oddity that made his identity seem a little humorous. But then I had seen successful comedians flourish on nothing more than a lesser degree of the same thing, and I knew, too, what is always puzzling to the world, that the possession of the technique of any art enables the possessor to mold into expression much of his nature which he may lack either freedom, will or desire to express in his life. So, you see, I was not surprised when my interest in Teddy Catty's artistic side was gratified by a chance verdict, but not a worthless one, that he was a good clown. It came from the spectacular amazonian captain on the occasion of my first conversation with her. It happened one afternoon as I was walking the deck that I stumbled, and simultaneously the ship gave a lurch, and I was thrown upon the histrionic amazonian breast. Upon such a provocation to unreasoning resentment her boundless good nature instantly asserted itself, with pleasure in the opportunity, and then in an instant more she realized another opportunity—she would gratify a thirst for knowledge. Having helped me to my feet, she hurried to say:

"I've heard Teddy Catty speak about you. He said you've been on the stage yourself. He's awful taken up seeing that friend of yours paint, ain't he? He's dead proud of that sister of his a-painting. Did you know anything about him before he came on board? Did you ever see him in the ring? He's a good clown, a real good one. They say he'll get with Barnum next likely. There's some fun to him—not all just as if you'd pulled a string. I tell him he ought to go on the stage—comic opera. He can't sing much, but that don't matter for a funny man. I've been in comic opera some, not a principal, of course, but I can get more with the Kiralfys and in pantomime over here," with a toss of the head toward the bow of the ship.

After having dreamed away half a lifetime in this little world upon the waters and having all but forgotten previous states of existence—at the end of ten days, that is—we anchored off Queenstown. There, according to expectation, we met a party of pleasant acquaintances of both sexes, and straightway we sank—rose?—were transformed from the lofty epicene patrons of Teddy Catty into something perhaps more like conventional young ladies than some old fashioned people would suppose possible.

It is strange now to think how unimpressively on this changed mood fell the news that Teddy Catty at Queenstown had met dark sorrow. A letter had come telling him his sister was dead. Not that we were indifferent. No. I remember feeling his bereavement with one of those appalling thumps of realization that visit most of us often enough to point the blessing of our usual "wadding of stupidity." But, after all, this heart stopping sensation—as usual, I think—came rather from a sudden vision of the tragic conditions of all life than from direct, simple sympathy with Teddy Catty. Poor Teddy Catty had all at once become a very remote little figure, all but invisible, and there was so much to talk over with our friends. News was to be heard, experiences were to be exchanged and plans to be made.

It was a relief when his roommate, a young man—we knew nothing more about him—came to me and with stammering, misplaced apologies asked if I thought, if I supposed, that the missionary would not mind, or did I think he would mind— "Does Mr. Catty wish to see the missionary?" I asked, with a sense of relief, and I went gladly to summon him.

The missionary was, as usual, occupied with his numerous little ones. His wife had been sick throughout the voyage and had scarcely left her stateroom.

He turned his bowed head a little from me as he listened, as if he were steeling himself against a personal misfortune.

"He begins where we leave off," I said to myself as I looked upon his pity moved face.

He came back to me after he had taken the children to his wife and said, "If I can comfort this poor boy through the word and love of my Master—there is no other comfort—I'll not forget it's to you I owe the opportunity"—there was self reproach in the missionary's tone. "I never should have known any thing about him."

(To be continued.)

GRANT AND PORTER.

The Latter's First Meeting With His Subsequent Chief.

While sitting in my quarters in the little town of Chattanooga about an hour after nightfall on the evening of Friday, Oct. 23, 1863, an orderly brought me a message from General George H. Thomas, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, on whose staff I was serving, summoning me to headquarters. A storm had been raging for two days, and a chilling rain was still falling. A few minutes' walk brought me to the plain wooden, one story dwelling occupied by the commander, which was situated on Walnut street, near Fourth, and upon my arrival I found him in the front room on the left side of the hall, with three members of his staff and several strange officers.

In an armchair facing the fireplace was seated a general officer, slight in figure and of medium stature, whose face bore an expression of weariness. He was carelessly dressed, and his uniform coat was unbottoned and thrown back from his chest. He held a lighted cigar in his mouth and sat in a stooping posture, with his head bent slightly forward. His clothes were wet, and his trousers and topboots were spattered with mud. General Thomas approached this officer, and, turning to me and mentioning me by name, said, "I want to present you to General Grant." Thereupon the officer seated in the chair, without changing his position, glanced up, extended his arm to its full length, shook hands and said in a low voice and speaking slowly, "How do you do?" This was my first meeting with the man with whom I was destined afterward to spend so many of the most interesting years of my life.

The strange officers present were members of General Grant's staff. Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, who had been for some time with the Army of the Cumberland, had also entered the room. The next morning he sent a dispatch to the war department, beginning with the words, "Grant arrived last night, wet, dirty and well."—"Campaigning With Grant," by General Horace Porter, in Century.

Time Occupied by Dreams.

The time occupied by a dream is one of the marvels of sleep. In the work entitled "The Philosophy of Mystery" we read of a man who dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier; that he had joined his regiment and traveled to a foreign country; that he finally deserted on account of the harsh treatment he had received at the hands of his superior officers; that he had been apprehended and carried back to his regiment; that upon arriving there he was tried by court martial, condemned to be shot and was led out for execution. At this moment the guns of the executioners exploded, and the sound awoke the dreamer. It was clear now that a loud noise in an adjoining room had both produced the dream and awakened the dreamer almost at the same moment.

Works and Faith.—A man who labors grows in grace. We will be judged by our works, not by our church-going and orthodoxy.—Rev. L. Y. Graham, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Salvation.—The supreme object of the Gospel is salvation—salvation from sin to righteousness. In this claim it has never failed, wherever it has met a believing soul.—Rev. A. B. Davidson, Methodist, Kansas City, Mo.

Happiness.—If man would give more attention to the study of the Gospel and the spreading of its influences, there would be more happiness and the country would enjoy greater prosperity.—Rev. E. T. Welford, Presbyterian, Newport, Va.

Mere Words.—We are not as careful with our words as we ought to be. We often wound and are wounded by hasty or angry or rude words; we say things not soon forgotten by the hearer, and for which we feel sorry ever afterwards.—Rev. O. F. Gregory, Baptist, Baltimore, Md.

Modern Religion.—Righteousness is no longer the cultivation of the Christian graces, but the endowment of a college of a hospital. The statute book is depended upon to keep men honest, and a police force and prisons usurp the functions of a moral law.—Rev. R. A. White, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Religious Education.—If we would have fellowship with God, we must teach the nation the value of religious education. The State puts the civil before religious training, but that is contrary to all Christianity. The child should be taught religion from its earliest infancy.—Rev. Walter Calley, Episcopalian, Boston, Mass.

The Mother Church.—The church is our mother, and when her sons and daughters are born to her they become Christians. Whatever age you may be makes no difference, you are still a babe in Christ. The Church, or mother, is supposed to nourish and care for her children, just as your earthly mother.—Rev. Dr. Williams, Evangelist, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Law.—God's law governs the acts of mankind in their daily life and builds the edifice in which we exist, as it does the business house of the body in which we live. We cannot mention a lawmaker without mentioning a lawbreaker. Every law contains righteousness and equity for all alike.—Rev. J. H. Morrison, Presbyterian, Nashville, Tenn.

The Law of Suffering.—God's original plan was one of happiness for man, even on earth. Man, indeed, was to be submitted to a little trial, but only such a one as love for his creator should have made light and easy. But man sinned and so marred his own destiny, and with sin came suffering and sorrow, so that now the law of suffering is the universal law for mankind.—Rev. J. P. Ryan, Catholic, Davenport, Iowa.

A Second Lincoln.—If the Christian Church shall ever need another Paul, a Luther or a Wesley, God will raise one up. If in the onward march of civilization it shall again become necessary to strike from the scarred ankles of an oppressed people the cruel shackles of slavery God will send to them a Lincoln.—Rev. T. W. Davis, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Sabbath.—The Lord's Day, religiously observed, is a day of intense labor, and not one of rest. Labor performed as unto the Lord is seeking to better the condition of others. Idleness, then, on the part of Christians, is as much a desecration of the Lord's Day as labor was a desecration of the old Jewish Sabbath.—Rev. John H. Boyet, Baptist, Lexington, Ky.

Love.—Love is the greatest thing in the universe—the greatest in earth or in heaven. Love is the inspiration of all celestial song. It is the bond between father and son, and unites the redeemed family in glory. God is love. Christ is the expression of God's love. Christ's humiliation and sacrifice are the measure of that love.—Rev. W. W. Landrum, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

The Battle of the Church.—Look over the history of Christianity and mark its progress. Every step has been contested, many and severe have been the battles in which sin, crime and corruption have been engaged against righteousness, honesty and justice. Nor have these contests ceased; we stand face to face with them to-day.—Rev. Joseph Speer, Presbyterian, Wheeling, W. Va.

Ineffectual Trick.

An amusing example of two souls with but a single thought is the following, furnished by one of the participants:

Many years ago, he says, I was in camp with a friend of mine in Canada. Toward morning I awoke shivering with cold. The fire was very low. My companion was sound asleep.

Well, it isn't nice to get out of a warm blanket to haul frosty logs to the fire, so I gave Wyndham a kick, and then pretended to be asleep.

There was no response, and by and by I tried another kick. Then the old scoundrel burst out laughing.

"I did the same thing to you fifteen minutes ago," he said. "That's how you came to wake up."

Then we both turned out, and soon had a fire going.

To Honor Nelson's Memory.

A subscription has just been started in London, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, which has for its aim the restoration of the old church of Burnham Thorpe, where Nelson was baptized, and where his mother and father lie buried. It is the intention of the committee that has the subscription in charge to have the windows of the church decorated with scenes recalling the career of the victor of Trafalgar.

Wheeler—What makes you think she loves you? Tyre—Oh, she's been hinting of late how much she likes my bicycle.—Philadelphia North American.

Society people ought to work a while for a rest.

FREE SILVER.

The coinage of silver might have been too free, but the free use of it in a small sum may be a very big investment with very sure and large profits. What it costs to buy a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil for the cure of rheumatism is within the reach of the poorest. It is the best investment in this line—best cure, and the profits are sure because it will surely cure. This is so well known it is almost a maxim, and so much good is wrought out of he free use of so little that a strong, active workman can be made out of a man who before may have been a helpless invalid or a hobbling cripple.

Her Loss His Gain.

Dramatis personæ, a small street gamin leaning idly against a tree. On the opposite side of the street a young woman carrying her pocketbook in her hand. Coming toward her the ubiquitous man who rescues damsels in distress. Just as these two met on the muddy crossing the young woman dropped her pocketbook in the mud. It fell open, and the usual assortment of thimbles, pennies, scissors, samples and dimes was scattered broadcast.

"Allow me," said the young man, and the owner of the pocketbook blushed becomingly and allowed him to go down on his knees in the mud to rescue her possessions. When he had picked up the rolling dimes and pennies and restored them with the other articles to the purse, he saw that she was still uneasy.

"Is anything missing?" he asked solicitously.

"No. That is, nothing but a penny."

"Oh," and lifting his hat he walked on, not having received so much as a "thank you" for the service. But then she was very pretty.

There is a climax to this story. When the young woman had ceased looking for lost property, she went on her way, and the street gamin darted across the street from his post of observation, and in a moment he had found that lost penny under the stone where he saw it roll, and as he walked away with it hidden in his cheek butter wouldn't have melted in his mouth.—Detroit Free Press.

Coal Mine Worked by One Man.

The smallest coal mine in the world is in the southern province of New Zealand, where, according to the reports of the inspectors of mines for the colony, the Murray Creek colliery is worked by one man, T. Bolitho, a Chinaman, who owns, manages and works this small but to him valuable coal mine. There is another small colliery in the same province worked by one man with the assistance of a donkey. The next smallest colliery is in England, in the village of Nelson, in Lancashire. It is situated near the Colliers' Arms and affords employment for two miners, father and son, who combine in themselves the positions of proprietors, managers, miners and haulers of the undertaking. The have the assistance of a donkey, and all the output of the mine is sold to the householders who live in the village or its immediate vicinity.—Exchange.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

The archbishop of Canterbury is referred to as "his grace," and he writes himself archbishop, etc., "divina providentia," whereas other prelates use the phrase "divina permissione." He is the first peer in the realm. At coronations he places the crown on the head of the sovereign, and the king and queen are his domestic parishioners. The bishop of London is his provincial dean, the bishop of Winchester his subdean, the bishop of Lincoln his chancellor, and the bishop of Rochester his chaplain.

A Carlyle Anecdote.

A Scotch visitor to the Carlyles in Cheyne row was much struck with the soundproof room which the sage had contrived for himself in the attic, lighted from the top, and where no sight or sound from outside could penetrate. "My certes, this is fine," cried the old friend, with unconscious sarcasm. "Here ye may write and study all the rest of your life, and no human being be one bit the wiser."—Household Words.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

Dilettante (very pressing): I should like so much to write for your newspaper. One side of the paper has to be blank, hasn't it? Editor—No, both!

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LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON,
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The essential difference between Paine's celery compound and the bewildering number of sarsaparillas and nervines that its success has brought into existence is that Paine's celery compound furnishes just the appropriate nutriment to the exhausted nerves, and securely builds up the system against disease, while the unscientific remedies confuse and add to the derangement of the organs.

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The most permanent and direct cure for debility, nervous weakness, languor, and a "run-down" condition, is the strong, reliable Paine's celery compound. The rasping, irritating effect of a badly nourished nervous system upon all the organs of the body ceases when this medicine is used.

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If you are out of health or despondent because of repeated trials of other remedies, take a fresh start. The bracing weather is in your favor.

Here is the experience—like that of hundreds of others—of Mrs. Lydia M. Hayden of Marion, Ind.:

"Before commencing the use of Paine's celery compound I was treated by many doctors, and tried many remedies, but did not get any better. I seemed to be all broken down. I was tired all the time, and my constitution seemed to be giving out. I weighed only 15 pounds last fall when I commenced using Paine's celery compound. In less than two months I weighed 124 pounds, an unusual weight for me. I have had better health ever since, and have felt better this summer than I have for years.

"My little daughter was away from home on a visit, and came home looking as if she had had a hard sickness. I went right away and got her a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and she has had better health since than she ever had in her life, eats hearty and is growing fast."

There is no woman, who, in justice to herself, can fail to take Paine's celery compound under similar circumstances.

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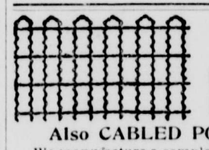
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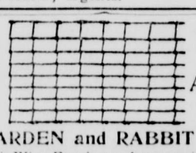
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897.

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THE LINE RIDER.

Over the mesa, 'neath the milk-white moon,
Leisurely riding through the wonder-night,
Went Sanderson, line rider, full of dreams
Of young Dolores, sweetest of brown maids.
(Something lies hidden in the coyote grass.)

Only a month ago those canyon walls,
Moon-white, beheld a shadowy train wind down—
Contrabandista, laden with mescal;
Pepe their chief, exultant, almost home.
(Something lies sullen in the coyote grass.)

Apache rumors had preceded them.
Herding white settlers homeward. Sanderson,
Frontier wise, watched the canny Mexicans,
Saw them untroubled; couched, and got his prey.
(Something lies vengeful in the coyote grass.)

Musing, his firm mouth smiling now and then
With reminiscent tenderness, he rode,
Unheeding how that Pepe had fled unscathed,
Until his horse, snorting and trembling, shied—
(A sudden spring from out the coyote grass!)

Oh, brown Dolores! musing 'neath the moon
That floods the homely old adobe walls,
Ask Pepe, when he comes to you to-night,
Whose horse he rides? What makes his dagger dark?
(Something lies silent in the coyote grass!)
—Land of Sunshine.

THE ACTOR'S DOUBLE.

We were talking about spirit manifestations at the Thirty-nine Club, and retailing the usual second or third-hand accounts of deceased ladies and gentlemen showing themselves to their sorrowing relatives.

"It is strange the tricks which our brains will sometimes play us," said Dr. Macpherson. "I remember once seeing a ghost myself, and I can tell you that the sensation is a very curious one. It was a good many years ago, in my examination days, and I had been sitting up until the early hours 'cramming.' Everybody in the house had long since gone to bed, where I ought to have been myself, so I was rather surprised when I glanced up from my book to see somebody sitting at the table where I myself had been a few moments before writing. I felt quite startled for an instant, until I recognized the intruder. He was a little hazy, but I could see plainly enough who it was."

"A dead relative?" asked Major Dennett, who was a firm believer in good, old-fashioned ghosts.

Macpherson answered in his peculiarly quiet way: "No, it was myself. The experience of seeing one's own ghost is not altogether unusual, I believe."

"Now, I do not think your experience was half so remarkable as one of mine," said Gilbert Dane, the well-known actor and manager of the Howard Theater, who happened to be there that night. Dane is not a member of the Thirty-nine, but had come with Macpherson. Most of the brain specialist's friends are in the profession, a fact which is, perhaps, due to the year which he himself spent on the stage as a young man.

"My story begins prosaically," said the actor, when we begged to hear it. "I lost the latchkey with which I let myself into the theater, and took somebody else's to the locksmith's to have a duplicate made. I agreed to call for it the following morning as I was going up to town for rehearsal. I was living at Putney then, and we were actively preparing a play which deserved a better fate than it received, if thought and preparation go for anything, for I came near making myself ill over it. I was feeling out of sorts on the morning that I called for the latchkey, and when the locksmith swore positively that he had given me the thing already—that less than ten minutes previously I had come for the key, paid for it, and taken it away with me—I will confess that I lost my temper, and stormed at the fellow, but I could not get him to budge a line from his story. He seemed to have an idea that I was playing a practical joke, and the only result of my talking was that I nearly lost my train at Waterloo. It was moving when I reached the platform, and I had to run for the only compartment of which the door was open, near the end of the train.

"The compartment contained two other passengers, but if I glanced at them at all I noticed nothing except that each was pretty well hidden behind a daily paper. I had fortunately bought my own paper before calling at the locksmith's, and I speedily followed their example. So far the story is painfully commonplace. Now comes the truly remarkable experience which has stamped the doings of that day indelibly on my memory."

The actor paused to strike a match and relight his cheroot, which he had allowed to go out, and we all watched him in silence, wondering what was coming. Macpherson only had the air of a man who had heard the story before.

"I had become rather interested in my paper," Dane went on, when the cigar was alight again, "and did not notice my companions talking until one of them started telling an anecdote. Then it gradually dawned upon me that the story he was telling was one that I considered my own particular property, and when I listened it struck me that the story was being told, not only in my exact words, but also in my own voice.

"The story and the voice startled me, but it is difficult to describe my feelings when I put down my paper to glance at the narrator."

"It was yourself?" asked Major Dennett excitedly as the actor paused, and Dane nodded.

"Yes, gentlemen, I saw seated at the other end of the compartment, by the window, opposite his companion, a figure that was an exact facsimile of the reflection which I see in my glass every day when I have dressed for the part of a respectable citizen. It was myself, complete in every detail of face and attire."

"An optical delusion, I suppose?" I suggested, and the actor shook his head.

"No; that was the first idea that occurred to me—that I had been working and worrying too much over the new play, and my brain had played me a trick. The unconcerned way in which the third man glanced at me encouraged me in the belief, for the likeness, unless I was imagining it, was enough to attract instant attention. I wondered whether there was actually a man sitting and talking where I had seen and heard my facsimile; for the third man, an ordinary, every-day individual, had not spoken a word to him, and might from his expression have been listening to his anecdote or simply thinking. I was relieved when he laughed at the point when my 'double,' as I began to call his companion, came to the joke of the story, but when he opened his mouth it was only to increase the mystery of the affair, for it showed me that my double possessed my name, as well as my voice, my dress, my face, my figure.

"I began to wonder then not whether the man at the window was a reality, but whether I was really myself, and it certainly would not have surprised me if I had looked in a mirror and found it reflect back a face that was unfamiliar to me. It is strange how quickly a single phenomenon will sometimes change all one's fixed opinions on a subject of the supernatural. I felt I must speak to the man if only to prove whether I was awake or dreaming, and I seized the opportunity of introducing myself by hearing 'my double' called by my name.

"'Excuse me,' I said, addressing him, 'but I heard your friend just now call you "Mr. Dane." I wonder whether we are related at all, for that happens to be my name, and we seem to bear a striking similarity to one another.'

"'My double' turned and surveyed me through his single eyeglass in exactly the same manner as that with which I should have surveyed a stranger who addressed me in the train.

"'I really do not know whether we are related,' he said, in the voice I use when I wish to be slightly patronizing. 'I am Gilbert Dane of the Howard Theater,' and he actually handed me one of my own cards.

"There was something in the substantial nature of the familiar bit of pasteboard that brought back a little of my common sense and relieved me from the state of stupefaction into which the phenomenon had driven me.

"'Come, this is a very clever trick,' I said with a smile, which I am afraid was rather feeble. 'You have certainly succeeded in startling me. Now I should like your own card, so that I may know whom to congratulate on a very clever performance.'"

"And what did the mystery do?" I inquired with interest when the actor paused.

"He did exactly what I should have done if a stranger addressed me in the same manner. He became angry and asked me what I meant and whom I called myself.

"'Well, until to-day I have been in the habit of calling myself Gilbert Dane of the Howard Theater——' I was beginning, keeping as cool as I could, when 'my double' interrupted me in a tone which I still recognized perfectly as my own.

"'Well! you had better not do so any more,' he said, sharply, 'or you will find yourself in the hands of the police. I see that you have been imitating my dress, too, which I cannot help, but the use of my name is another thing.'

"We had just reached Vauxhall, our first stopping place, as he spoke, and a ticket collector who knows me by sight came to the door. My double caught his eye first.

"'I wish you would tell this gentleman who I am,' he said, and the man answered promptly:

"'Certainly, sir; you are Mr. Dane, the actor.'

"He looked startled when I asked him the same question.

"'I should call you a very good imitation,' he said when he had recovered from his surprise.

"This was becoming decidedly uncomfortable, and I began to wonder how I could prove to anybody that I was not a good imitation of myself. The ticket collector's ready acceptance of my double as the real 'Mr. Dane' showed me how helpless I should be in an appeal to anyone who did not know me well. But I felt that it would not do for two Gilbert Danes to remain at large. The question which one was to surrender the title must be settled at once. It struck me that the easiest way to do it would be to go together to the theater and submit the questions to the company assembled for the rehearsal. I suggested this course to my facsimile, and he surprised me by accepting it readily.

"'I warn you that I shall detain you when it is settled and send for the police,' he said in my haughtiest voice.

"It was what I was intending to do with him."

"And did you both go back?" somebody asked.

The actor paused to light another cheroot.

Dane nodded.

"Yes, together. The third man left us at Waterloo," he said. "You may not believe it, but I felt rather uneasy as I approached the stage door, and the fact that I had no latchkey to open it for myself seemed a calamity. 'My double' calmly produced his and marched me into my own theater with the air of a proprietor. Then he closed the door behind him, and, changing his voice and manner, suddenly turned quietly: 'And now, Mr. Dane, I will puzzle you no more, but apologize for giving you so much trouble, which I hope you will think repaid by the enjoyment of a unique sensation. The fact is that I am very anxious to go on the stage under your auspices, and I thought that this would be the best way to obtain an introduction to you, and at the same time show you a specimen of my acting in the part of your understudy. You will admit at least that I understand the art of making up. Now are you going to give me an engagement or to send for the police.'

"'And you gave him the engagement, I suppose?' I asked.

"'Yes; I have always regretted that he threw it up before the year was out, and returned to his former profession, that of a medical man.'

"'It was he, of course, that called for the latchkey in the morning?'

"'Yes; he had been in the shop when I ordered it, and the fact finally determined him to carry out the affair which he had been pondering for some time.'

"'But he must have haunted you like a shadow beforehand,' put in Major Dennett, 'to learn all your gestures and that. I should hardly think the result was worth the trouble.'

Macpherson, who had been sitting quietly in the background, surprised us by replying for his friend.

"'Excuse me, Major,' he said, in his usual quiet way, 'but you make a mistake there. Any man would have been glad to give £100 down for the engagement which Dane offered me straight-away. It cost me less than £10 for clothes, and about a month of study; and my time was not worth £90 a month then, or I should not have thought of giving up medicine and taking to the stage.'"—Tid-Bits.

An Apple Problem.

Once upon a time there were two old men who sat in the market early every morning and sold apples. Each one had thirty apples, and one of the old men sold two for a cent, and the other old man sold three for a cent. In that way the first old man got fifteen cents for his basket of apples, while the second old man received ten cents; so that together they made twenty-five cents each day. But one day the old apple-man who sold three for a cent was too sick to go to the market, and he asked his neighbor to take his apples and sell them for him. This the other old man very kindly consented to do, and when he got to the market with the two baskets of apples, he said to himself, "I will put all the apples into one basket, for it will be easier than picking them out of two baskets." So he put the sixty apples into one basket, and he said to himself, "Now, if I sell two apples for one cent, and my old friend sells three for one cent, that is the same thing as selling five apples for two cents. Therefore I will sell five for two cents." When he had sold the sixty apples he found he had only twenty-four cents, which was right; because there are twelve fives in sixty, and twice twelve are twenty-four. But if the other old man had been there, and each had sold his apples separately, they would have received twenty-five cents. Now, how is that explained?—St. Nicholas.

Joan of Arc Before the Judges.

The questions addressed to Joan, and her answers day by day, have been transmitted in the records of the court. To read them is to understand the brutal ferocity with which she was tortured, until, turning on her accuser, she cried, "You call yourself my judge; be careful what you do, for I am indeed sent by the Lord, and you place yourself in great danger."

To answers almost sublime succeeded answers filled with naive ingenuity. Questions were plied, traitorously conceived, concerning the visions which had come to her, and the celestial voices which she heard, and which throughout her mission had counseled and guided her. But on this point she was firmly silent. It was as though it were a secret which she was forbidden to betray. She consented to take an oath to speak nothing but the truth, but concerning her visions she made a reservation. "You could cut my head off before I would speak," she protested. At night, in the darkness of her dungeon, St. Catherine and St. Margaret appeared to her, and celestial voices comforted her. She avowed that she had seen them "with the eyes of her body * * * and when they leave me," she added, "I wish that they would take me with them."—Century.

A Spectral Boatman.

There is a shivery, shaky legend among the people who live along the Hudson river which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boating waters of a specter who is personified as Ramhout Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Ramhout and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Ramhout started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took a "month of Sundays." Ramhout never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row till judgment day.

From Land's End to John O'Groat's.

T. Edge has just broken the English 1,000-mile bicycle road record, by traveling from Land's End to John O'Groat's and back to Forfar in four days, nine hours and nineteen minutes. This is fourteen hours better than the previous record.

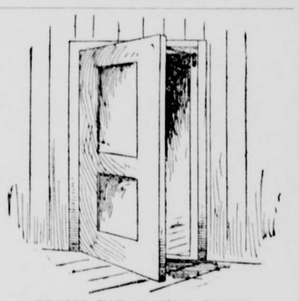
Inventor of the Block System Dead.

Mr. John Warwick, the inventor and patentee of the block system of railroad signals in England, died recently near Derby.

FARM AND GARDEN

Improved Pull for Doors.

The cut shows an improved way of using the card and wheel pull for doors. The door jamb is made very wide by nailing on a piece to the ordinary jamb. In this, insert a small pulley wheel at a slight angle, so that the rope will not pull so much across the edge of the wheel when the door is wide open. The weight runs up and down upon the back side of the jamb. The door should move easily so that as light a weight as possible may be used. Then the door will open easily, and yet pull to with great promptness. With all inside barn and stable



DEVICE FOR CLOSING DOORS.

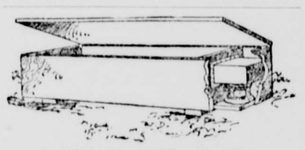
doors fixed in this way, much trouble, and often loss, will be avoided by cattle and other animals getting into forbidden quarters, because of doors carelessly left open.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Sensible Suggestion.

The middle-aged woman, or one whose children have grown past the destructive age, should get the comfort there is in the pretty things which she has accumulated. She should not hoard her embroidered table decorations, keep her silver wrapped in cotton flannel bags or the sofa pillows put away for fear they will be worn out by use. Now is the time to enjoy them. If she thinks that it would be better to keep them for the children she should remember that when these things fall to their possession they will be out of date, but not antique enough to have any value beyond the sentimental one that "they were mother's." Most grown-up children take a pride in seeing their mother's home up to date; if they do not they certainly do not deserve a legacy of what might have made their mother's life more comfortable and more enjoyable.—Grange Homes.

Warming Water for Stock.

A plan for warming the water for stock during cold weather is shown in the engraving herewith. One end of the trough is partitioned off, and over a square opening in the partition is tightly fitted a galvanized iron box,



HOMEMADE WATER HEATER.

the water flowing freely out into this iron box. Under this iron box a small oil stove is placed, admission being had by means of a small door in the front of the trough. With a tight cover, the water in the trough can have the chill removed very easily. It is especially important to have the iron box as low down in the trough as possible, so that the water at the bottom of the trough may be warmed, as well as that at the top. If possible, then, let the end compartment extend below the main body of the trough, so that the iron box may open into the lower part of the trough. As the water is heated, it will rise, and the colder water from the bottom be drawn in, to be heated in its turn.—American Agriculturist.

Waste of Corn Fodder.

Early husking of corn is important to save its grain from being wasted by mice and other vermin. But after the corn has been husked the stalks have a new surface exposed to rains. As they are then partially dried, the stalks should be got under cover as soon as possible. If the stalks are wet after being once dried, the waste from rotting goes on much more rapidly than before. If the stalks should heat somewhat in the mow this is better than to leave them exposed to further injury by storms, with little chance of drying out, except as it will be frozen dry by the cold of winter. This freezing of wet stalks takes from them most of their feeding value.

The Quality of Timothy Hay.

One reason why timothy hay is a favorite in the markets is its uniformity of quality. Not being so nitrogenous as clover, it is much less likely to be injured by being wet and heating. The variation in quality is mainly due to early or late cutting, though some livery stable keepers prefer the fully ripened timothy, which is least nutritious because the horse likes the timothy seeds. Clover hay is very apt to become musty and dusty if it has been exposed to fermentation. Timothy hay will not be dusty unless cut in the bloom, and the dust is not so injurious as that from partly decayed clover.

The Farm Mouser.

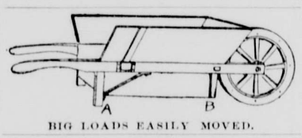
Mice are a great menace to the farmer's premises. They gather from the fields as autumn approaches, and build nests in stacks and under piles of rubbish and in every available place they can find shelter. These pests must be baffled in every way possible. A few good cats are about as successful mice exterminators as can be found. Some farmers try poison, and we have written many items recommending poison; telling farmers how to arrange them, and the poison box is still worth trying in the small fruit orchard, but experience proves that there is nothing so effective in ridding the farm of mice and keeping them away as a good cat or two. We have experimented with poison in many forms and have noted a partial success in the way of thinning out mice, but when the cat made its appearance, the mouse problem was soon solved. We unhesitatingly recommend keeping a cat or two on every farm.

Sweet Apples for Horses.

A quart or two of sweet apples per day for each horse will be worth more to it than the same bulk of oats additional to its regular ration of hay and grain. The apples are better than any kind of roots, and this year they are everywhere cheap and plenty. Sour apples are nearly as good, but the horses prefer the sweet apples when they can be had. In nutritive value there is very little difference. There is much sweet in what we call a "sour" apple, which is only called "sour" because an acid disguises the sweet it contains.

Handy Style of Wheelbarrow.

A deep wheelbarrow is more useful than one built on the old plan, because it will hold more, and the work of building such a barrow is not much greater. Any one who owns a wheel and irons belonging to an old wheelbarrow can easily construct one by first procuring two stout pieces for the shafts and mortising them together firmly just behind the wheel. The next mortise must come 2 inches from the ground on the legs at A. From this mortise the floor of the barrow must reach forward to B, where it is supported by two false legs mortised into the shafts and reaching within 2 inches of the ground. The sides may be solid from the floor up, or if preferred they may extend only to the top of the shafts, and from this point movable side boards may extend upward. The only disadvantage in having the body



BIG LOADS EASILY MOVED.

solid is in being forced to remove most of the load from between the handles. This wheelbarrow is especially useful in carting leaves, etc., and in handling heavy stones, which are loaded upon it with ease, because so near the ground. If one desires he may arrange a movable bottom, which will permit the load to be deposited without tipping by merely raising the handle.—Farm and Home.

Watering Plants in Winter.

There is far more danger of giving house plants too much rather than too little water in winter. During the short days and long nights, with very little sunlight on the soil, it is hard to keep it at a temperature where the plants can grow vigorously. All the surplus water added lowers the temperature until it reaches a point where the plants barely exist without making any growth. If the soil has much vegetable matter, humic acid will be developed at a low temperature and this will poison the plant roots.

Saving Dry Road Dust.

One of the jobs which should be attended to before cold weather is to save a few barrels of dry road dust to be used as dust baths for hens in winter. Nothing contributes more to the health of hens than this. Coal ashes will answer, but they stick to the feathers of fowls worse than road dust will, and give the birds an unsightly appearance. The road dust is coarser, and we think the fowls like to roll in it better than in the white, fine dust that comes from sifting coal ashes.

Phosphate for Clover.

Whenever phosphate is sown with grain, a part of the fertilizer is always appropriated by the clover seed sown with it. Clover is a lime plant, and it also needs the phosphoric acid that is so helpful to the wheat. The phosphate is especially valuable when applied to clover that is to produce a seed crop. Potash is also needed to make clover seed well, and should be applied in some form.

Origin of a Much-Quoted Saw.

The origin of "A fool and his money are soon parted" has not been ascertained with certainty, but the following story is sometimes told: "George Buchanan, tutor to James IV. of Scotland, made a bet with a courtier that he (Buchanan) could make a coarser verse than the courtier; Buchanan rose, and picking up the courtier's money walked off with the remark, 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Telephone Wires and Lightning.

Telephone wires seem to have an important influence in preventing lightning from striking, according to the investigation of the German Telegraph Department. Three hundred and forty towns with telephone systems and 500 towns without them were under observation. In the former lightning struck three times for every hour of storm; in the latter five times. Moreover, the violence of the lightning was much less in the former cases.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

For Fun at a Party.

When the fun at the party lags start up and tell those present quite confidently that you can place a glass of water on the table so that no one can remove it without upsetting it. Of course, every one will say that you can't do it. Without waiting for explanations fill a glass to the brim and cover it with a piece of paper, which comes well over the edges. Leave the paper flat. Place the palm of the hand over it, and by a quick movement turn it upside down upon the table. Withdraw the paper gently. The water will remain in the glass, but no one can move the tumbler without spilling it. With a little practice any boy or girl can do this trick very easily.

Finding Where the Wind Is From.

How many of our boys and girls know how to find the direction of the wind? Of course, if it is blowing a gale any one could tell. But suppose only a gentle breeze is stirring—hardly enough to make the fickle weather-cock decide which way to point—then what would you do?

In such a case an old woodsman or hunter will thrust one finger into his mouth, wetting it well, and then hold it up in the air. The side which feels coldest shows which direction the wind comes from. The reason of this is plain. The more rapid movement of the air from one direction causes the moisture on that side of the finger to evaporate with great rapidity, thus giving the sensation of coolness. Try it and see.

Boys and Girls' Favorite Dogs.

Of all the different kinds of dogs, what is your favorite?

A vote was recently taken among over 1,000 boys and girls of Houston, Tex., as to their favorite dog. It is hardly surprising that 407 of the total number declared in favor of the gentle, knowing, beautiful shepherd dog, or collie. If you have among your friends a shaggy shepherd dog, you are fortunate, indeed. The Newfoundland, big, black and brave, came next, with 370 votes, and then the St. Bernard, with 170 votes. This shows that the young folk of Texas have a decided preference for large dogs. The fourth in favor was the rat terrier, with 99 votes; then the English mastiff, with 25 votes; the bulldog, with 7 votes; the common hound, with 5 votes; the Scotch terrier, with 4 votes; the pointer, with 3 votes; the common spaniel, the water spaniel and the pug, with 2 votes each, and the setter, bloodhound, bull terrier and greyhound, 1 vote each.

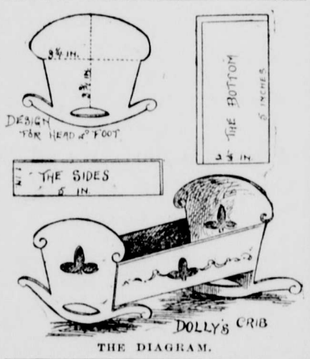
Where does the poodle come in, anyway? Perhaps he isn't a favorite in Texas.

Home-Made Toys.

We know that about the first thing a real baby has is a little cradle, so let us make one for our doll baby. This can be done by getting a piece of wood about one-eighth or one-quarter of an inch thick, 12 inches long and eight inches wide, and a real sharp jackknife, or better, a keyhole saw. There are five parts to the cradle—head, foot, two sides and the bottom.

To make the head of the cradle, cut a pattern from paper in the shape you wish, first folding the paper in the middle so as to cut both sides alike; then lay the pattern on your pieces of wood and draw around it with pencils. I made my patterns quite simple, having the rockers attached as in figure 1.

The foot of the cradle is made in the same way, except that it must be a lit-



THE DIAGRAM.

tle lower than the head. The two sides are very easy, being in the shape of figure 2. And now comes the bottom, which is only a rectangular piece, like figure 3.

As wood-burning, or poker-painting, as it is called, is used so much, the cradle may be made very pretty by burning some little design on the different pieces. The way this wood-burning can be done is by taking some steel knitting needles which are heated right in the flames of a spirit lamp, and drawing the design with them. If the design is first lightly traced on the wood it can be more accurately burned in with the needles.

After the parts are all nicely cut and burned, glue them together or fasten them with tiny nails, and dolly will have a comfortable resting place.

A Wolf Child.

A writer, Mr. E. W. Bok, tells of the discovery in India of a real Mowgli, or wolf child, such as most of you have read of in the jungle books of that delightful story teller, Rudyard Kipling. This curious little creature was found a number of years ago by some natives who were hunting a wolf. When he saw them he ran into a cave, but was speedily captured. They decided he was a wolf boy about seven years old, a little fellow who had undoubtedly been carried off by the wolves when a baby, and instead of being eaten had been nursed and protected by the mother wolf just as the Mowgli of Kipling's stories was. He naturally became more animal than boy, running on his arms and legs and living like the wild beasts of the jungle. He was put in an orphan asylum and a great effort was made to teach him to be a human being, but it was not very successful. "He still lives," says Mr. Bok, "and is only half human. He eats his food from the ground with his teeth, runs chiefly on all fours, and will wear little or no clothing. A doctor who has seen him says that his head is small, his brow uncommonly low and contracted, while his eyes are gray, restless and squinting. He has a small, wrinkled face, on which are scars—marks, doubtless, of severe bites received from animals. He stands about five feet two inches in height and is partially covered with thick hair. He has never been able to tell his story, so his birth and his life among the wolves remain a mystery."

When Willie Went Walnutting.

Wisconsin's wild winds were whistling when Willie Wade went walnuting. Warmly wrapped was Willie, with woolen wrapper, wadded waistcoat with wristlets.

Winnie Wade wondered why Willie wouldn't wait warmer weather, when Winnie would walnut with Willie.

Willie wandered where Walter West was wheeling wood, with wonderful wheelbarrow, wishing Walter would walnut.

Without wasting words, Walter whistled, "Whew! walnuts will wait; while wood won't."

Where walnut woods were, woodmen were working with wabbly-wheeled wagon, with worn, weary, wretched work-horse, which was wasted with weakness, which was well worn-out with work.

Woodman Wheeler waggishly wrenched Willie's water-pail, whereupon water wet Willie's winkers; Willie wept woefully.

Woodman was worried. "Why weep, Willie? Weak women weep with wee woes. Whistle, Willie!"

When winkers were wiped Woodman Wheeler went with Willie where walnuts were. Willie's wooden water-pail was well-filled, while wee wrens warbled, wood-pigeons whizzed.

Willie warily watched while Woodman waged war with wasps—which wasn't wise. Wasps were waxing warmer, whereupon Willie, with water-pail, went where Widow Walman, Winnie's washerwoman, was, who well-washed woolens with warm water, with washing-machine, wringing with wringer.

Willie went within wash-room, where Widow Walman welcomed Willie with warm wheat waffles, with wholesome whortle-berries washed well with water.

When well warmed Willie wandered where water was, willows waved, where, when weather was warmer, white waxen water-lilies were witnessed.

Willie waded where web-footed water-fowl was; water-fowl wouldn't wait Willie's welcome.

Winnie was window watching, wondering where Willie was, whereupon weary Willie, with well-filled water-pail, was witnessed.

Winnie warmly welcomed Willie.

When woods whiten with winter, when windows wear wonderful white-frost works, Winnie, with Willie, will welcome walnuts, will want warm walnut-cake.—Youth's Companion.

Humming-Bird's Umbrella.

A writer in the American Sportsman tells a remarkable story about a humming-bird:

In front of a window where I worked last summer was a butternut-tree. A humming-bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely. In fact, we could look right into the nest.

One day, when there was a heavy shower coming up, we thought we would see if she covered her young during the rain. Well, when the first drops fell, she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close by, and laid this leaf over the nest so as completely to cover it; then she flew away.

On examining the leaf, we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to, or hooked upon. After the storm was over, the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry.

Sensible Yachting Costume.

Young lady—Have you bathing suits here?

Waterman—Yes, mum.

Young lady—And cork life-preservers?

Waterman—Yes, mum. Going sailing with some o' these young city chaps, I s'pose, mum.—Good News.

So Hard Worked.

Mrs. A.—I am surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do?

Mrs. B.—The last thing he did was to calculate how many times a clock ticked in the course of 1,000 years.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Boy Nature.

When a boy says "no" at the table it doesn't mean no; it means that he is trying to be polite.—Atchison Globe.

She—Is it not true that two people can live as cheaply as one? He—Yes, if they are married. Not if they are engaged.—Puck.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JAN 22 1897

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of Caliiornia.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1896. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Oct. 1, 1896, Cash on hand	$ 9 202 08	
G i' Bourland, on redemption	15 36	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	19 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	4 00	
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	10 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	19 80	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	41 60	
A. M Given, Tax-Collector Lien	370 00	
Yuen Lee, on redemption	9 17	
George Rolton, on State Land	175 38	
James Ward, Jr., on State Land	133 55	
A. J. Tompkins, on State Land	170 63	
Frank Johnston, on State Land	177 06	
	10,317 63	
Nov. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	10 00	
A M Given, Sheriff	11 50	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	9 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	32 30	
Inyo Development Co. Int Lk Ld	20 87	
" " " " "	40 91	
" " " " " "	28 06	
" " " " " St.	13 32	
" " " " " "	4 80	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	2,173 39	
Mrs. Kate De La Matyr, rdmptn	2 54	
P. M. Laberge, on redemption	2 32	
J. C. Leary, on redemption	19 70	
Nathan Clibert, Int. State Land	160 00	
E. H. Edwards, Int. State Land	11 20	
E. H. Edwards, Int. State Land	32 00	
	12,920 04	
Dec. 1 H. Mulholland, redemption	82 92	
W. O. Meroney, on redemption	11 05	
S. F. Bulletin Co., redemption	24 [illegible]	
S. F. Bulletin Co., redemption	24 91	
C. L. Brook on redemption	47 14	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	83 40	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	5 15	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	12 00	
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	31 00	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector Set.	21,947 58	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor, P. tax	249 90	
C. & C. Ry Co., 1st instlmnt taxes	1,365 47	
P. H. Roddock, on State Land	31 60	
August Lagier, donation	1 00	
Hattie Livengood, on State Land	168 60	
John Weston, on State Land	156 56	
J. G. Herr, on State Land	160 73	
James E. Powers, on State Land	168 60	
M. G. Vallejo, on State Land	137 50	
Lillie Harback, Int on St Ld	85 80	
Louis B. Preble, on State Land	89 26	
Abner Hurd, on State Land	116 85	
Rowland Segler, on State Land	75 02	
State Treasurer, commissions	36 30	
	30,035 24	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Oct. Sundry Road Districts	$ 598 24	
Bridge	149 72	
Property Tax, rebate	29 97	
Bishop Bond	1 28	
Lone Pine Bond Fund	10	
Big Pine Bond	22	
Independence School Bond	37	
Union Bond	08	
General Expense	1,065 93	
Salary	1,235 88	
Hospital	474 30	
Teachers Library	10 31	
Fish Spring School	65 00	
Station School	85 00	
Irving School	137 50	
Riverside School	60 00	
Milton School	75 00	
Valley School	60 00	
Bishop School	252 00	
Taboose School	47 78	
Lone Pine School	216 85	
Independence School	80 00	
Round Valley School	54 50	
Big Pine School	176 00	
Lone Pine Library	16 25	
	4 892 28	
Nov. General Expense	929 19	
Salary	1,145 88	
Hospital	38 00	
Independence School Bond	2 [illegible]	
Union School Bond	16	
Bishop School Bond	1 26	
Lone Pine Bond	71	
Property tax fund	39 04	
Lone Pine School	173 00	
Big Pine School	191 30	
Valley School	60 00	
Bishop School	250 00	
Taboose School	74 53	
Round Valley School	75 00	
Riverside School	78 00	
Independence School	174 30	
Fish Springs School	78 00	
Station School	2[illegible] 50	
Irving School	110 00	
Liberty School	110 00	
Warm Spring School	223 05	
Union School	85 00	
Independence Library	6 18	
Lone Pine Library	14 10	
Fish Springs Library	11 70	
Liberty Library	13 82	
	8,825 28	
Dec. General Expense	1,010 60	
Taboose School Bond	205 00	
Salary Fund	1,166 64	
Hospital Fund	35 00	
Big Pine Bond	52	
Bishop Bond	12	
Independence Bond	37	
Property Tax	48 12	
Liberty School	32 40	
Lone Pine School	204 2[illegible]	
Bishop School	294 73	
Big Pine School	405 45	
Station School	166 04	
Fish Springs School	65 79	
Warm Springs School	34 62	
Irving School	207 46	
Milton School	161 10	
Round Valley School	72 15	
Taboose School	84 00	
Riverside School	60 00	
Union School	85 00	
Valley School	151 23	
Station School Library	16 60	
Warm Springs Library	5 31	
Big Pine Library	43 15	
Fish Springs Library	4 50	
Milton Library	3 60	
State General Set., Treas	7,219 41	
Cash	17,427 40	
	38,035 24	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Jan. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$ 218 11	
General Expense	2915 50	
Hospital	1544 92	
Bond	1200 65	
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1230 58	
State School		3000 00
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	394 76	
Road District No. 2	567 19	
Road District No. 3	511 23	
Road District No. 4	571 85	
Road District No. 5	173 81	
Unapportioned County	147 04	
Road Poll Tax	76 50	
Bridge	770 76	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 32	
Institute	28 00	
Teachers' Library	10 43	
Property Tax		23 55
County School	44 32	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	315 21	
Round Valley	250 75	
Irving	533 13	
Bishop	672 57	
Station	276 16	
Warm Springs	282 91	
Big Pine	158 75	
Milton	308 19	
Independence	294 57	
Fish Springs	242 00	
Union	331 43	
Lone Pine	717 69	
Liberty	275 57	
Valley	177 04	
Taboose	244 23	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	21 85	
Round Valley	25 94	
Irving	81 57	
Bishop	83 95	
Station	12 14	
Warm Springs	18 94	
Big Pine	36 35	
Independence	35 28	
Union	45 70	
Riverside	24 96	
Lone Pine	28 31	
Fish Springs	13 27	
Liberty	11 68	
Taboose	29 69	
Valley	25 50	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	584 78	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	357 61	
Bishop Bond (new)	925 01	
Big Pine Bond	581 39	
Fish Springs Bond	230 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1200 24	
Taboose Bond		21 97
	20,472 92	
Cash on hand		17,427 40
		20,472 92

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed Jan. 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Jan. 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

[Official.]

Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quanter ending Dec. 31, 1896.

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Sept 30, 1896 and Dec 31, 1896.

Total warrants drawn		$13,183 43
General Exp. Fund	2,995 72	
Salary Fund	3,548 40	
School Fund	5,211 45	
Hospital Fund	557 30	
Bridge Fuud	149 72	
Road Dist. No. 1	120 50	
Road Dist. No. 2	176 88	
Road Dist. No. 3	39 11	
Road Dist. No. 4	64 00	
Road Dist. No. 5	197 75	
Unapportioned	117 13	
Bishop Bond	2 66	
Big Pine Bond	74	
Independence Bond	1 02	
Union Bond	24	
Lone Pine Bond	81	
	$13,183 43	$13,183 43

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

Inyo Countys' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		17,427 40
Remaining indebtedness		45,563 15
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Filed Jan. 5th, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Jan. 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 8, 1897, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30 1898.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpos.

Bids must be indorsed. "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April. 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attes':
D. J. HESSION, Clerk,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY OF INYO, }

I, J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.

(SEAL.) BEN. H. YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN.
Public Administrator.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. File d January 12, 1897. D. J. Hession, Clerk.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses, Expense of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator.	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator.	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents	Approximate property excluded of money in hands of Administrator
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Frapier.	300 00	None							
	William T. Traglown.	719 63	40 00							
	Joseph Wilhelm	None	None							
		1,019 63	40 00							
	Disbursements			5 25	26 35	14 25			3000 00	500 00
				5 25	26 35				3000 00	500 00
	Balance				13 15				None	None

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Eighth day of April 1897, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 8th day of April, 1897, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHNG OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gaurenteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday January 25th
" February 22d
" March 28th
" April 25th
" May 23d
" June 20th
" July 18th
" August 22d
" September 19th
" October 17th
" November 14th
" December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:40 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:45 p m
Benton	193	1:50 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:19 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JAN. 22 1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

D. R. McLaren came down from Bishop Thursday.

Quite a number of our townspeople are on the sick list.

James Jones was a visitor at Independence on Monday last.

Charles Levy, formerly of this town, has returned after an absence of nine years.

Mrs. M. Goodale and son, Volney, came down from Fish Springs early in the week.

S. G. Sneden, Esq., came down from Bishop Wednesday on business in the Superior Court.

John Kelly, a mining expert from Bodie, paid Independence a short visit during the week.

Dr. J. S. McQueen expects to return home in a couple of days. Get your teeth fixed immmediately.

LOST.—On December 31st a long gray overcoat. Finder will please return to this office and receive $5 reward.

Gustave Sanger, Will Sanger and Joe Danielson came down from Big Pine Wednesday evening last returning next morning.

Copper mines are daily growing in demand. Stocks of metallic copper are steadily decreasing and the demand is in excess of the supply.

Scott Broler and Jack Welsh came dawn from Fish Springs Hill on Monday last. They report the mining interest in that section as improving.

Arizona has a good mining law which will not allow the relocating of claims to avoid assessment work and compels locators to do development work.

J. W. Murphy and Lester Laird returned from Salt Wells Valley on Tuesday last. They report heavy storms in that section during the last fortnight.

I. H. Mulholland started for Los Angeles last Sunday with his young stallion, Osito. The horse will be put in training at once for the next summer races.

Dr. Woodin informs us that there is quite a number of cases of la grippe and pneumonia in Lone Pine. Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Burckhardt and Mrs. Lucas are all quite ill.

Mr. Stafford, who has been inspecting the mining interests in this section for the past four months, left for the lower country on Monday. He will return in about a month.

There will be no religious services here next Sunday as the Rev. T. H. Nicholas goes to Bishop to fill the appointments of Rev. W. F. McClure, who is at present visiting in the southern part of the State.

On January 12th the State Board of Pardons, of Nevada, pardoned Alice M. Hartley, who was sentenced to eleven years in prison for the killing of Senator Foley in Reno nearly two years ago.

It is reported that a syndicate has made an offer for the numerous mining claims on Fish Springs Hill. If the sale is consummated, the work of developing these properties will soon commence and be carried on with all the vigor that capital and labor can command.

Ed. and Jim Yerington and Henry Daughty were down from Carson last week on a hunting trip. Their car was side tracked at Tibbetts station and the gentlemen worked the country around Aberdeen for game. It is reported that they met with fair success.

From a letter we learn that Clifford Baxter, son of John Baxter of this place, who is attending school in Oakland, in a recent examination made a most creditable showing, having received over 85 per cent in each of his studies. Clifford will enter the State University at Berkeley at commencement of the next school year.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief." Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

The Reward G. M. Co.

On Sunday last three of our leading ladies, Mrs. F. Rhine, Mrs. J. C. Irwin and Mrs. J. J. Gunn paid a visit to Supt. Hoskins and the Reward Mine and mill. In the afternoon the party was joined by Mrs. McIver, and all four ladies, accompanied by Supt. Hoskins, started to visit the mine. The climb up the mountain, as every one knows who has tried it, is no small undertaking, and when handicapped by a considerable avoirdupois makes it all the more difficult. The mine, however was reached in due season and the lady experts, after examining the ledge and workings, assure us that the mine is a success. Considerable interest was manifested in the workings of the underground engine, which was ably explained to the visitors by that prince of engineers, Mr. Harvey Edgerton. The mill and assay office were given much attention and interest, and judging from the menu for dinner, breakfast and supper the boarding house was not overlooked. The evening was spent by the visitors in playing whist, but of the victors we have heard nothing probably they fell into the mill race. The ladies join in saying that the gentlemen at the mill were most hospitable, and in fact, could give some of our town folks, both ladies and gentlemen, a few lessons in the art of entertaining. The entire visit was a pleasure from start to finish. On the return trip Monday morning the ladies were accompanied by Mr. Berrich, who brought with him bar No. 26 the result of the last clean-up, which, according to assay, is the best one yet. The mine is looking very promising and there is at present sufficient ore in sight to keep the mill going a year at least. Supt. Hoskins is to be congratulated on having made the first thorough mining success in Inyo in many years, and we hope his example will soon be followed by others. The shipments from the Reward for the year 1896, not including bar No. 26 or concentrates, will reach over $20,000, adding to this about $12,000 for concentrates brings the entire output to about $32,000 for the year 1896.

'Rah For The Holiday.

Frequent holidays are things for which every citizen should be thankful. Holidays give to people a chance to breathe, they compel the banks to cease from banking, the insurance companies from insuring, the mercantile classes from mercantiling, the lawyers from lawing, and, while they do not stop the tax eaters from eating—official salaries go merrily on, no matter what happens—they give the overworked employes of the Government a needed rest. The *Post* is in favor of needed holidays. We now have fifty-two holidays every year on Sundays and about a dozen other days set by law for rest. A bill is pending before the Legistature to make St. Patrick's day a legal holiday. We are in favor of the bill.

Last night Governor Budd sprung, as the law permits him to do, a legal holiday upon the State. The occasion is not a dog fight or a boxing match, but Mr. Huntington's celebrated victory over the funding bill in Congress. There is loud complaint among the business classes of this city to-day at the precipitate manner in which the Governor has sought to close the banks and interfere with trade. But we have no sympathy whatever with these business classes. Governor Budd and the *Examiner* are running the State, and if they want holidays three times a week they should be permitted to have them. In fact, we are in favor of having a holiday declared every time our esteemed contemporary gets a new subscriber. —*S. F. Post.*

Wool.

Dullness is still being experienced in the wool market, which is to be expected at this time of year. From the middle of December to the middle of January is invariably a lifeless period in the wool trade. There is more wool on hand than a year ago, despite the fact that the last clip was lighter than that of the preceding year. Holders, as a rule, are contending for full current quotations or more. Especially is this the case with fleeces showing generally good condition. It is expected that at the coming session of Congress a tariff will be placed on foreign wools, shortly after which a renewal of activity and firmness may be looked for in the market for the home product.

Voted for Perkins.

Our Assemblyman, Dr. Keables, voted for Perkins for U. S. Senator. He ran as an Independent Silver candidate, and while he was endorsed and supported by the Democrats of Inyo, who had no candidate, he claims that they had no claims on him, that he should vote against Perkins and contrary to his old time Republican principles. The Doctor has already made a host of friends in the Assembly. He has been placed on the following Committees: Chairman of Public Health and Quarantine Committee, County and Township Governments, Crimes and Punishments, Swamp Lands and River Improvements.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump, will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

He Stole a Kiss.

William Roe of Cloverdale is probably the first person in California to enjoy the distinction of being committed to jail for the offense of kissing. Roe was arrested on Christmas night for throwing his arms around a young lady who was on her way to a masquerade ball and kissing her. He was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail.—*Ex.*

Sheriff Given returned from Sacramento on Wednesday evening last.

RANDSBURG.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles *Express* of January 12th, says: The long trail of people going to the bonanza town of the desert still continues. Mojave, the junction place, is doing an immense business, and, stop-over houses are going in all directions. J. H. Tolfree is doing an immense business. In Randsburg the building boom is unabated. Houses and stores are going up in all directions and a big hotel is being constructed on Butte avenue. It will have fourteen sleeping rooms besides an elaborate dining room so far as Randsburg is concerned. Building projects of all kinds are on tap and there will soon be accommodations for all, provided the rush does not increase, as it threatens to do.

The Randsburg Gold Mining, Milling and Water Supply Company is the newest company. Shares are to be listed at 12½ cents, non-assessable. The mines are what is known as the Burcham group, the Val Verde being the principal one and the one on which the most work has been done. There is a shaft on this latter sixty-five feet deep and the vein has widened from three and a half to seven feet in that distance, the ore running from $24 to $30 per ton in free gold besides sulphurets. The company proposes to erect its mill on the mines which are located on section 25, just north of Randsburg about a mile. It also proposes to bring the water from Cuddeback Lake where it will bore two wells to a depth of 500 feet if necessary. The names of the incorporators are F. M. Kelsey and F. P. Flint of Los Angeles, J. W. Pender, a mining engineer; C. A. Burcham, superintendent of the Rand group, and G. W. Glover of the Randsburg mines.

There was a prize fight at the White Wings saloon last Sunday between "Kid" Sullivan of Arizona and Billy Wilson of Omaha and young Green of San Francisco. Sullivan could not knock out Wilson, but fully punished Green.

Paying ore a little south of Johannesburg has been discoveeed, By the way, many lots have been disposed of in this new locality.

Improvements are constantly being made. A daily mail service is promised. An attempt is being made to secure an express service.

A better stage service will be put on in a few days. Shippee & Rice will continue their line by way of Koehn Springs and Garlock, carrying the mail and passengers, but will withdraw their coaches on the other line to Mojave. Mr. Williams will put on new six-horse Concord coaches, making one change on the way. The first coach will leave Randsburg at 7:30 a. m., connecting at Mojave with the freight train going south on the Southern Pacific road at 1 p. m., arriving in Los Angeles the same evening. The second coach will leave Randsburg at 12:30 p. m., and connect with the evening train going north at 7:05 p. m.

The Southern Pacific will have a freight and passenger man here on Thursday of this week and tickets will be sold through when desired.

Rain is not a welcome visitor here because people are not prepared for it. It rained very hard here yesterday and is drizzling to-day. The saloons and hotels are filled with steaming men and women

Burning Sands.

A lurid description of a section in California is given by a traveler,, though without vouching for its unexaggerated truth:

A queer region is Death Valley, and the discriminating Forty-Niners, who had a nice sense of the fitness of names, made no mistake in christening the sink of the Amargosa river. The valley is in the county of Inyo, between the Panamint mountains and the Amargosa range, and it is true that the Amargosa river is swallowed up and forever lost frem sight. In the deepest part the bed lies 150 feet below sea level, and the rocky walls on either side rise 1,500 feet above its level. The entire valley is a desert, the air excessively dry and suffocatingly hot. No man has ever explored its area for the reason that it is impossible to sustain life long enough to traverse its awful waste, which is eight miles wide and forty miles long. The air is poisonous as well as intensely hot, the thermometer exposed to its influence often showing a temperature of 125 degrees. It was while attempting an exploration of this valley that the narrator and party were showered by boiling water and escaped scalding only by getting under close camp cover. Death Valley is one of the best places in the world to avoid and it difficult to surmise what reward even the most adventurous explorer could hope for in getting upon its cruel sands. It is presumed that the valley is of volcanic origin and that unextinguished subterranean fires render it so fatal to man and beast.—*Ex.*

Notwithstanding the narrator's experience, men have gone from here to that Inferno with only one canteen of water to quench thirst and they didn't have to stand on their heads too keep from burning their feet, either.

Last Monday while John Keegan loaded his big wagon a bunch of young pigs, belonging to O. I. Mairs, ran about the horses heels and frightened them so badly that they ran away. They ran the wagon into a tree, breaking away and causing considerable damage. The pigs are a nuisance and had there been any one in the wagon at the time might have caused a much worse accident. They should be penned at once or they are likely to cost the owner far more than their worth.

Gustave Sanger, William Sanger and Joe Danielson have bonded their group of copper mines, in the Saline valley country, to John Kelly, of Bodie. The bond holds good until November next. A force of men have been secured and work will be commenced in developing the property at once.

The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons to take place March 17th may be brought off in Carson, Nev.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1897.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Hattie Vagt, Lena Vagt and Jacob Vagt, minors.—Hearing of petition to reduce rent of real estate. Petition granted, and the rent for the year 1896 reduced to $500.

In the matter of the estate of F. M. Turner, deceased.—Return and account of sales of personal property continued until Friday, Jan. 22nd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the estate of Sallie M. Bell, deceased.—Continued until Friday, Jan. 22, 1897.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of F. M. Turner, deceased.—Returns and account of sale of real estate continued until Friday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

There has more rain and snow fallen on the desert last week than for the past seven or eight years. It will replenish the water supply which has been short for the past few years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 8, 1897, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897 and ending June 30, 1898. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners" and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND,
Keeler, Calif

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the south half of the south west quarter of section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 16 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 south, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularlly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of South east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Iny County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiranda Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eeject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 16, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼, Sec 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Fiulay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ATTEMPT AT BUYING LAND.

It Requires Tact to Buy Timber Land In the Mountains.

It requires time and tact to buy mountain land. The following is a typical experience:

"I was riding along Tug river, in Kentucky, when I saw a tract of land upon which I concluded it would pay to erect a small sawmill. I hunted up the owner, finding him seated on a log fishing.

"'Do you own this land?'

"'Sh', stranger! Fust bite I've hed,' he answered in a stage whisper. In about a minute he caught a fish, and I repeated my question.

"'Got any baccer?' he asked. I gave him a chew, and in a few minutes he said, 'Which land?'

"'That land along the road for a mile back.'

"'Yaas.'

"'How much have you?'

"'Whar you frum?'

"'Chicago. How much land have you?'

"'Five thousand acres.'

"'What do you ask for it?'

"'Waal, it's worth $20 an acre, but fer cash I'll swap fer $10 an acre. Kain't talk 'bout it now. Hev ter ketch fish fer supper.'

"I sat on a log beside him for three hours, neither of us saying a word, until he arose and started home, while I mounted my horse and followed.

"That night I got as far as to see his deed for the land and get a description.

"'It may be a little short,' he said, 'an I reckon I'd take $40 fer it without surveyin.'

"No inducement would move him from that figure, so I went on to the next tract, which I did not want, the timber being too thin.

"'How much does Phillips want for his land?' I asked.

"'Thousan dollars.'

"'Can you buy it for me?'

"'How much is there of it?'

"'A thousand acres.'

"'I reckon.'

"Two weeks later I received a deed, paid $1,000, and when surveyed the tract measured 980 acres."—Washington Star.

CARLYLE AND THE CABBY.

How the Latter Lost the Trade of the Great Philosopher.

Carlyle was well known to London cabmen. For years he engaged a particular driver from the rank and refused to have any other. This man, however, lost his custom in a somewhat peculiar manner.

Some medical students got to know of his preference for the driver, and, getting hold of the driver one day, they inquired if he knew who his fare was, when he told them he did not. The students informed him that he was one of the most famous and eccentric writers of the day, and, giving him a book, advised him to appear to be reading it whenever Carlyle approached the stand.

Cabby, without any suspicion, acted on their advice, and when the old sage next came for a cab he seemed deeply impressed in a very pretentious book.

"Hello! Wha's that you're readin?" inquired the Ecclefechan philosopher.

"A most hout an hout, tiptop, splendid book about that 'ere French revolution," was cabby's gushing reply.

"Eh, what dae ye say? Let me see it," said Carlyle, holding out his hand.

"Oh, certainly, sir," said the driver, handing him a copy of his "History of the French Revolution."

"Weel, my man," inquired the sage, apparently delighted, "are ye sure that you're readin this work intelligently?"

"Perfectly sure," said the jehu confidently. Then, thinking he ought to say something in praise of the book, he added, "Why, sir, it's almost as good as 'The Newgate Calendar!'"

The grim old Dumfriesian glared at him, grunted out something, turned abruptly around and engaged the next cab. From that day Carlyle never looked at him, but stuck to the second man, who happened to have had the honor of driving most of the distinguished men of the century.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Little Girl's Riddle.

Several children were asking riddles the other day, and a bright little girl who listened got the idea of what a riddle was. The next day she went to her father and said, "There was a blind and curtains on a pole and the pole fell and two men laughed." The father promptly gave it up when she said, "Don't you see the point?" Upon being answered in the negative she puzzled her brains for awhile, and said, "Neither do I." She is now practicing on riddles that have some meaning in them.

Two Readings.

"Husband, what did the doctor say about me?"

"He said that you must give up religion and take to drink."

"What!"

"Well, he said you must stop doing so much church work and take a tonic."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A quart of butter, so soft as to run easily, weighs exactly 16 ounces; when hard, the weight is slightly greater.

FREE SILVER.

The coinage of silver might have been too free, but the free use of it in a small sum may be a very big investment with very sure and large profits. What it costs to buy a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil for the cure of rheumatism is within the reach of the poorest. It is the best investment in this line—best cure, and the profits are sure, because it will surely cure. This is so well known it is almost a maxim, and so much good is wrought out of the free use of so little that a strong, active workman can be made out of a man who before may have been a helpless invalid or a hobbling cripple.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

Shattered nerves, weak stomach, impaired digestion and inability to sleep all disappear when Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is used.

Your grocer will sell you *Schilling's Best* tea, and return your money in full if you don't like it.

He is our agent to this extent; and we want no better business.

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San Francisco 893

The Clown and the Missionary.

By VIOLA ROSEBORO.

It seemed that it took three or four people in this case to make one Good Samaritan. It happened, as it is always happening in this fantastic life, that

He pointed out the picture.

though I wished to ask the missionary about his interview with Teddy Catty, and had, of course, rational human motives for such an interest in the lad, one puerile triviality after another preoccupied me, so that I had just a word with him before the ship's company parted at Liverpool.

We were in the custom house. The missionary's wife, thin, pale, shabby, quietly executive and a lady, kept order among her children in a corner of the great, bare, overlighted, ugly place, and beside her sat Teddy Catty, with his hat pulled over his eyes.

I felt that I could not speak to him there. To do so would, it seemed, emphasize the cruel, bold publicity of the place. So I went to where the missionary stood over his bags and boxes, a queer lot, and asked him, if the worthlessness of the words did not choke him, to tell the boy goodby for us and to say that we felt for him. I stopped short, shamed with the thought of how little we felt, realizing for once not only the powerlessness of human sympathy, but its painfully absurd deficiency in quantity, the unnecessary thickness of our wadding of stupidity. Then I reflected as I stood there that this whole little episode of our acquaintance with the missionary and the clown, so slight, yet so dyed in the primary colors of life, its grotesqueness and comedy and inconsequence, its mystery and tragedy, was ending, or rather, as is the way of life, fading, passing, like a cloud, into something else, and that soon the quaint pair would exist for me no more, and I rebelled against the mutability of existence. I said to the missionary: "I shall be in London in a week or two. I don't suppose I'll ever be the least good to you or to Teddy Catty, and there is no reason in keeping up such an acquaintance as ours, but for no smaller reason than that we are all human beings"— The missionary's eyes responded so adequately with humor and a good deal beside that for a moment it did not occur to me to finish my sentence, and then I concluded: "Let me come to see you or your wife a moment to hear how things are. You'll probably know something of Teddy Catty for as much as a fortnight longer."

Yes, he thought his friendship with the clown might survive all devouring time so long, and he said he would be glad to see me again.

Yet I had been in London a week and had not looked up my fellow passengers, when one day as Amy and I were going through the amazingly crowded rooms of the Royal academy whom should we see but the little clown. He was sitting on one of the divans, dressed in the conventional mourning of a law loving Englishman, a frock coat and crape banded silk hat dignifying Teddy Catty's little figure. We saw him furtively wipe his eyes as he gazed at the gilt and canvas covered wall before him, and we knew Emmy's picture was there. We soon found it. It was a little one, hung rather high, and like several thousand others in that home of English art it was of a baby, and, again like the majority of them, it was a poor picture—dull, conventional. Whatever had been in poor Emmy's heart when she painted it was concealed under a false, frigid method faithfully carried out.

Teddy's face worked convulsively for a moment when he saw us. Then he pointed out the picture and gave us his place to sit in while we gazed. There was plainly no need of talking about it. He did not think of comment as becoming the occasion.

"It belonged to one of the dressers at the theater," he said softly after a time. "She had a lot of children, and her husband died, and—Emmy—Emmy helped her, and she was tremendously fond of that baby. She used to keep it at the house days and days to get chances to paint it." Teddy's voice failed him again.

After awhile in the moving of the throng he got a seat beside us, and I noted, as if it were something surprising, that in taking it he arranged his coattails with the same odd funniness of movement as of old. It did seem quite strange for a moment that his grief had not lifted him into ideal grace. He looked from one to the other of us and said: "I was going to try some way to see you ladies, but the missionary said you were going to come to see him. I wanted to tell you that I'm going back with him to China, and I'd never have known him if it hadn't been for you."

"Going with him?"

"Yes, Miss Milman. I'm going to see if I can help him—help him be a missionary, you know." Teddy's unfamiliarity with the phrases of the "work" pleased my ear. "I've got a little money," he went on, "and I feel as if I'd like to do something—something religious—some time, and it seems as if this was my chance. I fancy Emmy would like it. But I never could turn in with church or chapel people here at home. I know I couldn't. They think a circus man ought to repent a lot, you know, and that I ought to throw over the show business for good, and I don't see how I can, and I don't know that I want to. Long as Emmy didn't cut it altogether I don't know as I want to."

"But—what—how are you going to manage out in China?"

"Why, you know, the missionary's different from most religious folks. He just takes things naturally, and I've some money by me, and Emmy left me a little"— He stopped a moment and stared fixedly into space, then shifting his position a little went on in a different tone: "I can go out there, and then he says he can give me things to do for him as a lay worker—that's what he calls it—and that I can be some use to him, and that it'll be easier for me to be in good standing there than here. I don't care how it is, but I'd like to stay with him awhile and do something some way for religion, you know—the real thing. Yes," in answer to a question, "I suppose I'll come back and go in the circus after my money's all gone. They'd never want to support me as if I was a real missionary. I wouldn't be worth it, but they'll let me be a Christian there."

We shook hands with Teddy Catty at the door of Burlington House, and I saw him no more, but when I called on the missionary he confirmed the story of these queer plans.

"Yes," he said, "Teddy seems so little capable of the ordinary ways of entering into and feeling about the religious life that I don't know what channel of usefulness would be open to him here. He wants to come with me, and it seems to me it is a good step. Things are simpler out there. About his coming back—I don't think he'll come back. I think in time he can be taken fully into the work. If he does return, why, he'll have a fuller religious experience than he has now to fall back on."

And so, thanks somewhat to two modern young women professing grave philosophical doubts of the wisdom of foreign missions, this curious transaction came actually to pass, and the only circus clown I ever knew, without renouncing what I shall call his art, sailed away to China as a Christian missionary.

No philosophical doubts could stop us from bidding him godspeed, nor have they quenched since that day a high degree of interest in Chinese missions.

Teddy Catty has not yet returned. We feel it would be piquant to see him again fill his place in the ring, but withal other than artistic sentiments will make us contented if the missionary's predictions come true, and the circus knows him no more.

THE END.

STEALING INVENTIONS.

Few Men of Genius Reap the Benefit of Their Ingenuity.

Just why inventive genius and gullibility should go together it is hard to say. Certain it is that inventors are the most guileless individuals in their dealings with others on business matters and fall easy victims to the spiders who lie in wait for such flies. The list of clever men who walk today while those who ride owe their luxury to the other man's genius and their own shrewdness is an interesting one. Here are a few cases picked haphazard from the chronicle of inventions that failed to benefit the inventor, or, at least, produced for him a little of what was his due.

It is not necessary to be very old to remember when hooks were first put in men's shoes in place of holes in order to save time in lacing the shoe at the top. This was the brilliant idea of an inventor to whom it should have brought a fortune. It would have done so had he been a shrewd business man. Being merely an inventor, he hadn't sense enough to keep his idea to himself until the patent office padlock had secured it against theft. In the innocence of his nature the inventor confided the idea to a friend while crossing the North river ferryboat, and the friend hardly waited for the boat to tie up in Jersey City before he excused himself, started back to New York and went on a dead run for a patent lawyer in order to have the idea secured for his own especial benefit. Another man is known today as the inventor of the lace hooks. He owns a splendid house and is wealthy. The confiding inventor got nothing.

The inventor of a patent stopper for beer bottles, something that had long been wanted by the trade, sold the invention for $10,000 to a man who recognized its money making value. The purchaser is now worth $5,000,000, all of which he made from the patent stopper. Out of the goodness of his heart he presented the original owner of the patent with $30,000, so that this man got $40,000 in all for his $5,000,000 idea. To give some notion of the value of patent rights on this bottle stopper the price came down from $1 to 6 and 7 cents a gross, and even at this enormous reduction a good profit can be made.

This last inventor was treated with princely generosity, however, in comparison with the genius who devised a pocketbook clasp in the shape of interlocking horns with balls at the end which snapped shut with a single pressure. The idea was afterward applied to gloves and became very much in favor. The inventor relinquished his prize for the magnificent reward of a kidney stew dinner and 50 cents, the latter having been advanced by the purchaser to pay the inventor's expense from Newark to New York. The man who secured the idea and patented it after treating the inventor in the royal manner mentioned made a big fortune by his shrewdness. What became of the inventor is not known.—Exchange.

Unpleasant Remedy.

A writer on lion hunting tells how Hassan, a quick witted Somali, found his way out of a very serious difficulty. He had been down in the waterless plains and was on the way home, driving some camels before him. It was a very dry year, and, although this was the rainy season, he had been unable to find any water to give his pony.

The result was that, having been ridden hard for two or three days, with little or no water to drink, the pony succumbed entirely and at last lay down about 20 miles from the wells. No amount of persuasion, or even beating, would get the creature on its legs again.

Hassan was in despair. He knew that there were no vessels at the wells in which he might carry water back to the pony, and it seemed to him as if nothing could be done to save it. At last he thought of a plan. He drove the camels at top speed to the wells, gave them as much water as they could drink and then hurried them on again.

He found the pony where he had left it, growing rapidly weaker. He immediately killed the camels, cut them open and took the water from their stomachs. The pony was eager enough to drink it, and after the draft it revived sufficiently to struggle on to the wells.

In a few days it had completely recovered. In telling the story Hassan always added that he could get plenty of camels, and whether that were so or not he would rather have cut the throats of 100 than sacrifice his beloved pony.

Frederick Moncrieff has written a historical romance called "The Provost-Marshal."

Andrew Lang's long-heralded "Pickle, the Spy," dealing with a romance of King Charles, the Stuart pretender, is on the point of appearance.

The Macmillan Company is issuing an edition of Irving's "Alhambra," illustrated wth numerous lithographs by Joseph Pennell, which have drawn out a note of praise from Whistler.

Jules Verne is cheerily turning out his seventy-sixth novel. To novels a year are his ambition, and he has realized it regularly since 1858. He is a hard critic of his own work, and rewrites his stories at least half a dozen times.

The relations between Alfred de Musset and George Sands are the subject of animated discussion in the French press. Paul Marieton is treating the subject in an exhaustive volume, soon to appear under the title "Une Histoire d'Amour."

Hall Caine calls his new story "The Christian," which is in line with his regular titles. Every book that he has written is "the" something: "The Deemster," "The Bondman," "The Scapegoat," "The Manxman," and now "The Christian."

The London Chronicle has printed several pages of interesting illustrated matter from the pen of Nansen, describing his arctic experiences. That paper is authority for the statement that Dr. Nansen will receive nearly $125,000 for the whole rights of his arctic book. There will be Norweglan, French, and German editions, besides the English and American.

It is now definitely stated that the executors of William Morris will close the Kelmscott Press as soon as the works already in hand are completed. The last book to be issued from the famous press will be "The Sundering Flood," a short tale, which Morris finished a few weeks before his death. Aymer Vallance, a well-known disciple of Morris, has in preparation a work on his master, which will be an elaborate survey of his work as "an industrial and decorative artist, preserver (as distinguished from 'restorer') of ancient monuments, and general worker in the aesthetic movement of the day."

Inventor of Matches.

France, says the London Chronicle, is about to honor with a statue the man who did not invent lucifer matches. In 1830, it seems, M. Nicolet, professor of chemistry at Dole, in the Jura, was illustrating before his class the explosive properties of chlorate of potash, when it struck one of his pupils, Charles Sauria by name, that a combination of phosphorus with the detonating chemical might furnish a far more satisfactory means of kindling a fire than the old flint and steel. He set to work upon the problem, and his experiments and those of his friends were attended with success. A year or two afterward M. Nicolet visited Austria, and gave the discovery away to German manufacturers. Without wishing to rob M. Sauria of the posthumous glory which appears to be the only reward of his ingenuity, patriotism compels us to claim the merit of being the real inventor for one of our own nation. Mr. Walker, of Stockton, by the use of chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony, was making friction matches as early as 1829. Young Sauria very likely never heard of his process, but the Germans certainly did, and it was from his original idea that their trade sprang up and fructified, until the composition of cheaper wood and labor and of improved machinery drove them out of the market.

At the Bank.

Every day the Bank of England issues an average of 60,000 fresh notes, none of which, should they be again deposited in the bank, are issued a second time.

If a man should draw out a dozen notes, and, walking across the floor, deposit them again, they would be instantly cancelled.

It is one of the rules of the bank that every note shall be received and cashed, no matter what its age.

One note is shown which was 111 years out before it came back to the bank. Another rule is that every note offered for payment shall be redeemed, even should it be known to have been stolen. This point was finally settled some years ago.

A clerk in London robbed his employer of $100,000 in notes on the Bank of England. He fled to Amsterdam and there gave the notes to a broker, who was an accomplice.

This man, in spite of the fact that the theft and the number of the notes had been widely published, appeared at the bank and demanded payment.

It was refused, when he declared the bank to be insolvent, as it had broken its ancient rule. He was bidden to come back to the cashier's office, where his claim and the question of the veracity of the bank were settled for all time.

Origin of Words.

"Oh, dear me!" is equivalent to "Oh, Dio mio," or "Oh, my God." Rotten row, the famous drive in London, was originally called la route du roi, or the King's passageway. "Pope" was originally "papa," and "czar" and "kaiser" are both Caesar. "Thimble" was originally "thumb-bell," as the thimble was first worn on the thumb. "Dandelion" was dent de leon, or the lion's tooth. Vinegar is taken from the French vin aigre, or sour wine. Dominie, the old name used for a preacher, is derived from Dominus. Lord in the old Anglo-Saxon was llaford, or loaf distributer. Sir was originally the Latin senior. Madam is "my lady." Slav was originally a person of noble lineage, not the slave as now applied.

Inventor of the Block System Dead.

Mr. John Warwick, the inventor and patentee of the block system of railroad signals in England, died recently near Derby.

Undertakers say that it is no more of a trick for them to embalm a corpse than for a woman to ice a cake.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school is located at Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal., in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D. It is accredited at the State and Stanford Universities, and is one of the best of its kind. Twelfth term begins January 4th, 1897.

She—The idea of going to a boxing match! I should think it would be perfectly disgusting! Her brother—Well, it was I never saw such a fizzle in my life.

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Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defence fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

"I understand that you witnessed the Gablow murder; is it true?" "Oh! worse than that; I read the account of it in the Evening Scooper."

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

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If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S. S. S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.

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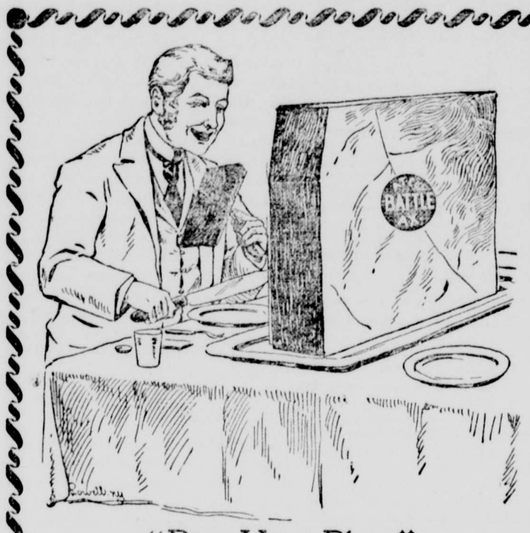

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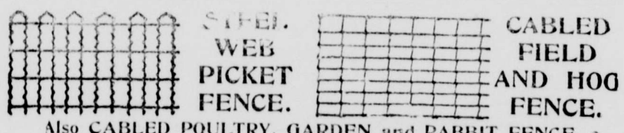

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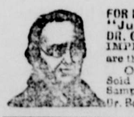

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

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THE STRANGE GUEST.

He brought a branch of olive—
This stranger guest of mine;
Could I deny him entrance,
Who bore the peaceful sign?
Ah, no! I bade him welcome,
I set him meat and wine;
But while he drank and feasted,
How laughed his eyes divine!

I took the branch of olive
(The soothest plant that grows),
And from the carven ceiling
I hung it with the rose.
"But why to me this token,
Who never lacked repose?
Why this to me," I questioned,
"Who know no feud nor foes?"

He smiled beneath the olive—
This strangest stranger guest.
A branch from off the thorn-tree
Had told his errand best;
For since my house he entered
There's ne'er a heart at rest
To mock me with the olive!
But Love doth love his jest.

UNEXPECTED $10,000.

Willie Smith was 19—pretty, vivacious, ambitious, but just now the very much discouraged owner of the Smith plantation and its encumbrances. Two weeks before she had been summoned from her school at Staunton by the death of her grandfather, and, as there was no other relative, had entered at once into possession of the property. A few days after the funeral the owner of the mortgage had made an ostensible visit of condolence, but had so interpolated his expressions of sympathy with matters of practical significance that when he left Willie was for the first time aware that she was only the nominal owner of her plantation.

At first she was stunned, for she had already begun to make plans for the improvement and extension of the ancestral acres. The poor cabins of the negro tenants were to be replaced by new ones, neglected fields were to be again fenced and brought into cultivation, and better methods and better machinery were to be used. Her grandfather had been easy-going and impracticable, but she had supposed that her schooling and the house expenses had been met by the rents paid him by negro tenants. Now she knew that the mortgage had been gradually increased to meet the deficits.

This morning she was in the kitchen helping Aunt Chloe with the ironing, but her thoughts were busy with the formidable problems of the future. There were the expenses and the interest to be met, and, worst of all, there was $100 still due her school at Staunton. She could not see any possible way to pay it, for the season had been bad, and the renters, instead of paying what they owed, were beginning to clamor for advances on the next year's crops; and the creditor had delicately hinted that her grandfather had already raised the mortgage out of all proportion to its security. In anxious succession her mind went over her own accomplishments in search of something that would be money-producing. She was fond of scribbling, and was fairly good at drawing and music, and had won a school reputation as a linguist. But she was too honest and practical to overrate these accomplishments. They were good things to know, but would not help her at this crisis. No, she must struggle as best she could until the creditor foreclosed; then she would go out and seek a place among the wage earners.

"Heyer's yo' mail, Mis' Willie," called Uncle Tobe's voice through the open window, and a black hand was thrust in with a package of letters. She took them and glanced over the postmarks carelessly. Most of them were from school friends at Staunton. Several were circulars, and one was one from Leadville, Col. She selected this and examined it curiously. She had no correspondents in any part of the West.

Inside was a check and a short letter, with the printed address of a Leadville banking house. The letter read:

"Willie Smith, Talbottom, Ga.: We are requested to forward you the inclosed check for ten thousand dollars ($10,000). Please acknowledge receipt, and oblige, yours truly,

"WALDRON & CO."

She stared at it for a moment, then hurriedly examined the check. Yes, it was for $10,000, made in favor of Willie Smith. But, of course, it was a mistake. If she had any relatives in the world, they were so far removed as to have been overlooked, and certainly none of them was rich enough to send her $10,000.

Talbottom was a small, unprogressive town, whose straggling arms reached out drowsily to the line fence of the Smith plantation. Willie crossed two fields and went down a short lane, and was then in the principal street. There was but one bank, and its cashier was an old friend of her grandfather's. She went directly to him and explained her errand.

"I reckon it's all right, Willie," said the old man, after he had carefully examined the envelope and its contents. "It's directed to Willie Smith, Talbottom, and you're the only Willie Smith I know. And Waldron & Co. are all right. Our house has dealt with them. And I'm bound to say, my dear," putting down the papers and looking at her beamingly, "I'm plumb glad for this windfall. I can almost hear yo' grandfather chuckle in his grave."

"But it can't be mine," insisted Willie. "I don't even know that I have a relative in all the world."

"Somebody yo' family has lost sight of," said the cashier genially. "Now, there's a man over in Jasper County got a fortune from a cousin he hasn't heard from in thirty years. I reckon this is something that way. It's likely yo' mother's cousin or somebody else. Anyhow, it's all right, and I'm willing to take the check. Will you have the money, or leave it on deposit?"

"I wish I felt more sure," hesitated Willie.

"Well, suppose I telegraph to Waldron & Co. Can you come in again this afternoon?"

"Yes."

When she returned in the afternoon the cashier handed her a slip of paper. It read:

"Merchants' Bank, Talbottom, Ga.—Gentlemen: Nothing to explain. We forwarded check to Willie Smith, Talbottom, as requested. If the party presenting it can be identified you may cash same with perfect safety. Yours,

"WALDRON & CO."

"So you see it is all right," said the cashier. "Now, you will please indorse the check."

Willie did so with a sudden feeling of exultation.

"How will you have it?" briskly.

"Suppose you give me $6,000. That will pay off the mortgage and make some necessary repairs. The rest I will deposit with you. And—and suppose you let me have a check book; it will be more convenient."

The next few hours were momentous ones in the young girl's life. The mortgage was paid, and visits were made to grocery and harwware and seed stores, and to painters and carpenters and stone masons; and before she went home a check was on its way to the principal of her school at Staunton.

In the morning men came out and made estimates, and they were followed by painters and carpenters and laborers, who began to repair the old family mansion, and to surround the neglected fields with substantial fences, and to build new cabins under the magnificent live oaks that grew along one side of the plantation.

Willie spent most of her time outdoors watching the work and making occasional suggestions. The new cabins were surrounded by generous truck patches, and when they were finished she was careful to rent them only to industrious, reliable negroes. In this she was greatly assisted by the cashier, who came out frequently to watch the progress of the work and whose advice was always valuable.

One day a brisk, prepossessing young man stepped into the Talbottom postoffice.

"Any letters here for Willie Smith?" he asked.

"No, she called after them not an hour ago."

"She?" curiously.

"Yes. Generally her man Tobe gets them, but she happened to be in town this morning. You're one of the men working out there, I suppose?"

"No, not exactly."

He left the postoffice and walked across the street to the bank.

"Has Willie Smith presented a check here for $10,000 recently?" he asked.

"Miss Willie Smith has," replied the cashier.

"I beg your pardon, I meant Miss Willie Smith. You see, out West, we get in the habit of dropping ceremony."

The old cashier looked at him thoughtfully.

"So you are a Westerner, are you?" he asked.

"I was, but expect to be a Southerner now," said the young man frankly. "My mother left this country nearly thirty years ago, but I have often heard her describe her old home. When I made my pile I concluded to come down here and look around; and if I liked the place to stay permanently."

The cashier's face cleared instantly.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "You can't help liking such a grand country. All it lacks is money and energy. But what part of the West are you from?"

"Leadville, Col."

"Ah, I began to suspect it. You have been connected with the house of Waldron & Co., and called in to see if the check reached its destination all right." He came from behind the counter and took the young man's hand warmly. "I am right glad to see you, suh. Yo' house never sent out a better check than that in all its life. Miss Willie has paid off a mortgage on her plantation, and is making wonderful improvements, suh—wonderful! And do you know," lowering his voice, "if it hadn't been for that check I achally believe she'd been forced to go off and look for work—achally forced, suh."

"Indeed! That would have been too bad," said the young man, "but——"

"There's no but now," interrupted the cashier cheerfully. "Her future's as clear as a June sky. If I'd received the check myself I wouldn't have been half as much pleased. Miss Willie's a fine girl—a gem in a land that is full of jewels. You must excuse my enthusiasm, suh," apologetically, "but in a sort of way yo' house seems to have had a hand in the good fortune. But come into my private room and we'll talk over the country. You're to be one of us now, and maybe I can give you some points on buying a place. And I'll tell you about Miss Willie and her plans." Here a new thought seemed to strike him. "How'd you like to go out and see her yo'self?" he asked abruptly. "We close early, and I generally go that way for a walk. She'll be glad to see anyone from Waldron & Co."

"Nothing would please me better."

"Very well. You'll take dinner with me, and if I can be of any assistance in you' plans do not hesitate to use me. Now, there's the Calhoun plantation. Joins Miss Willie and just now can be had for a song. And, really, it's the best thing you can do in the whole country. But you haven't told me yo' name yet, suh!"

"Smith—er. Call me Hamilton Smith."

"A good name, suh—a good name. We have Smiths in every county in the South, but I tell them a good thing cannot be too common. My mother was a Smith."

He led the way into his private room and motioned the young man to an easy chair by an open window. Then he settled himself in an easy chair and gave a glowing picture of the Calhoun plantation.

The young man said little, but on his face was an expression of mingled amusement and indecision. And this amused indecision remained with him and even appeared in his voice until they went out to the Calhoun plantation. But when they returned, late in the evening, it had wholly disappeared.

"Miss Willie is an exceptionally fine girl," he said, with suppressed enthusiasm, "and if I am not mistaken the community will yet be proud of her plantation. She seems to have the faculty of knowing just what she wants and just how to go about doing it. I could not have planned the improvements better myself. Miss Willie told me she wanted to plant trees along her bank of the river, which runs between the two plantations, and that it would be nice if the owner on the other side could be induced to do the same. Are you sure the place can be bought?" abruptly.

"The Calhoun place? Certainly, and for a song."

"Well, I want it. I suppose it's too late to get it to-night," regretfully; "but if you'll arrange for its purchase early in the morning, so that the papers can be made out before noon, I'll be infinitely obliged. And I'll make it worth your while."

"But you haven't seen the place yet?" expostulated the cashier in amazement.

"Yes, I have—across the river, you know. Besides, I'm willing to take your word for it. If you can have everything settled before noon I will go over after dinner and talk with Miss Willie about the shade trees. And, do you know," with animation, "I've been thinking that those bluffs above the live oak grove will be a fine place to throw a bridge across the river. I wonder if Miss Willie will like the idea."

The next day the good people of Talbottom were stirred to unwonted excitement by the news that an energetic stranger had bought the old Judge Calhoun plantation, and that unlimited improvements were contemplated. And, even while this report was being circulated from mouth to mouth, it was followed by rumors of lavish contracts and engagements made with the townspeople of the town. Decidedly the stranger was no ordinary man.

And evidently Willie thought so, too, for she would flash covert, inquiring glances at him from under her long, dark eyelashes, and sometimes would listen with almost bated breath, wondering what daring scheme would be proposed next. He was so different from any man she had ever met—so energetic and impulsive and chivalrous. She could not help liking him, and she could not withstand his impetuosity any more than the reeds of the river could withstand the current in springtime. She offered objections to the building of the bridge and he overruled them in a single impetuous speech. She did not like the idea of assuming all the expenses of improving the river, but did not dare expostulate for fear of the quizzical look which she knew would come into his merry eyes. Inside of a month she began to feel that he was as much at home on her plantation as he was on his own, but she could see no way to prevent it.

And, indeed, she did not want to. In the fall their engagement was definitely announced, and all Talbottom said it was the most suitable match of the year.

A few weeks before the marriage he carefully overhauled his papers. There were many letters addressed simply to Willie Smith; some were to Willie H. Smith, and a few to William Hamilton Smith. All of them were destroyed.

"It isn't well to keep papers," he soliloquized, as the last one was reduced to ashes. "Some folks see them."
—New York Ledger.

The Man and the Snake.

The reputed fascination of the serpent's eye is the motive of a story in Mr. Ambrose Bierce's volume of tales entitled "In the Midst of Life." Mr. Brayton was the guest of a friend, an eminent zoologist, whose specialty, of which he had a fine collection, was snakes. Stretched upon a sofa in his own room, Mr. Brayton glanced from the book he was carelessly scanning while awaiting the summons to dinner, and saw, in the shadow under his bed, two small points of light about an inch apart. He gave them no special thought and resumed his reading.

In a few minutes he gave an involuntary start, and stared into the obscurity under the bed. His gaze disclosed the coils of a large serpent; the points of light were its eyes, but were no longer merely luminous points; they looked into his own with a malign significance. Brayton was a brave man, but this seemed an occasion when discretion was the better part of valor. He would beat a retreat and backward, so as not to disturb the reptile; but instead of the movement his will had shaped, his right foot was placed in advance of his left.

The snake did not move, but its eyes seemed to become larger and more luminous. There were strange noises in Brayton's ears as, with reluctant steps, he could not refrain from drawing nearer the bed. Suddenly something struck him a hard blow upon the face. He had fallen to the floor.

The zoologist, startled by a terrific scream from above, rushed to his friend's room. There lay Brayton, senseless. As he bent over him he glanced under the bed.

"How did this thing get here?" he exclaimed, and pulling out the snake, flung it to the center of the room, where it lay without motion.

It was a stuffed snake; its eyes were two shoebuttons.

How time flies from the date on which a man distinguishes himself!

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

How the First Methodist Episcopal Church in America Was Established—The Answers to Prayer—Some Suggestive Reflections Upon Home Life.

First American M. E. Church.

THE first Methodist church established in America celebrated its one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary a short time ago. It is the old Methodist Church in John street, New York City. In the course of the celebration a curious history was reviewed.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Mistress Barbara Heck, who had come to New York with a company of German and Irish immigrants, detected several men playing cards in her kitchen in 1766. She was righteously indignant, and seizing the cards she cast them into the fire. Then she sought out Philip Embury and begged him to call a meeting and preach the gospel to her unthinking neighbors.

In his house in Barracks street as a result of her appeal the first Methodist service was held in America. The house was too small to hold all those who wished to hear, and a sail loft in Cart and Horse street (now William) was hired. There each Sabbath morning at 6 o'clock the gospel was preached.

The growth of the congregation made still more room necessary, and two lots on Golden hill, "a rising ground near the borders of the city"—now John street—were purchased. Then the first Methodist Church was erected.

The worshipers did not call the edifice a church, but fitted it like a dwelling, because under the law of the British colony dissenters might not worship together in a church. It was dedicated on Oct. 30, 1768. A new building replaced it in 1818, and the present one was built in 1841.

A Defense of Prayer.

When, asks the critic, has there been witnessed an answer to prayer? When? Are the great religions of the world such insignificant and paltry phenomena that we may pass them by in this inquiry?

What power was it that overcame fear in the martyrs, or built the monasteries, or filled with courage and compassion the Vincents of Paul, or those who put an end to the slave trade, or the tender-hearted women that dedicate their lives on battlefields, in leper hospitals, amid scenes the most repugnant to flesh and blood? Unless we shut our eyes to these things, and ten thousand like them, we must acknowledge that prayer has done more than remove mountains. It has, I say, created civilization—not the steam engines and the stock exchange, indeed, which some would call by that abused name, but the human spirit of pity, self-control, justice, mercy and hope, whereby alone men have become godlike. No other force could have achieved this great and enduring miracle. For it was not secular knowledge, not the ardor of conquering barbarians, not even the graceful amenities of literature and social intercourse, but religion that gave us our present Gospel, which we allow to be true even when we break its commandments. And I ask, where would that religion have found a beginning, how could it flourish, during what time would it continue to survive, unless millions had believed in the power of prayer and thousands had practiced it?

Husbands and Wives.

It lies very much with the wives, Rev. F. B. Meyer says, to make it easy for their husbands to show them tenderness. A woman should have a clean face to start with. A little extra scrubbing with soap and water before the husband comes home at night would not be amiss in some cases that I have observed ,and might bring some roses to the cheeks. A bow in the hair, a clean frill round the neck, perhaps a flower in the dress, has an attractive effect. I tell the women that men's affections will sometimes wander because their wives are untidy and slatternly, their hair unkempt, their appearance unattractive. All women are not equally pretty, but it is not prettiness that holds a man's affection, but sweetness, neatness, nattiness, and these are possible to all women. A woman makes a profound mistake who frets and pouts and puts herself into a bad temper that she may be petted into a good one. It is a bad policy. A man will be tempted to coax her back once or twice, but he loses his respect for her each time. It really alienates him in his deepest nature, and brings division between them. She is no longer his equal, one with him in spirit, heart, and life, but his toy and plaything. After a while he will live in perpetual fear that one of these fits of caprice may be coming on, will hide anything likely to induce them, and so begins a course of insincerity which is the grave of love.

No, when a woman perceives the expression of tenderness waning, let her keep her secret. Like Enid, she must possess herself in patience. Never altering her own behavior, never less but more sensitive to every spoken and unspoken wish; light, gentle, sympathetic, patient; expressing her tenderness by those little arts that women learn without going to school, and the love will emerge from its winter, and sow the soil again with flowerets.

But let men be more thoughtful and tender. When they feel most put out and irritated, either with or without cause, it would be well to force themselves to bridge the yawning chasm by a caress. Kiss and be friends, they used to say, when we were children. Let us be careful to maintain the outward forms, and the inner spirit will not be far away. We should not be less courteous to our wives than to our friends. A wife's feelings are more susceptible. To leave the house for our daily work, or to return to it after hours of absence, without some recognition, is a mistake, and worse. Let us not forget the fret and worry, the perpetual burden of the children at home, the scheming and planning, the daily provision of dinner, the letting out of frocks for growing children, the darning and patching of boys' clothes, the tidying and cleaning and washing; and if there are servants the even greater anxiety involved in managing these. No woman would do for pay what thousands are doing for love. They ask no other wage than tenderness, which is the expression of a true and honest affection. And a woman can tell in an instant if it is that or a mere subterfuge for fidelity.
—The Watchman.

Good Night.

There is a tender sweetness about some of our common phrases of affectionate greeting, simple and unobtrusive as they are, which falls like dew upon the heart. Good night! The little one lisps it as, gowned in white, with shining face and hands, and prayers said, she toddles off to bed. Sisters and brothers exchange the wish; parents and children, friends and friends. Familiar use has robbed it of its significance to some of us; we repeat it automatically without much thought. But consider. We are, as voyagers, putting off from time to time upon an unexplored sea. Our barks of life set sail and go onward into the darkness and we, asleep on our pillows, take no such care as we do when awake and journeying by daylight. Of the perils of the night, whatever they may be, we take no heed. An unsleeping vigilance watches over us, it is the vigilance of One stronger and wiser than we, Who is the Eternal Good. Good and God spring from the same root, are the same meaning. "Good bye," is only "God be with you." "Good night," is really, "God night," or "God guard the night." It would be a churlish household in which these gentle forms of speech were ignored or did not exist. Alike the happy and the sorrowful, day by day, may say "Good night."

Be True.

Character is always known. Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish; murder will speak out of stone walls. The least admixture of a lie, for example, the smallest mixture of vanity, the least attempt to make a good impression, a favorable appearance—will instantly vitiate the effect; but speak the truth, and all nature and all spirits help you with unexpected furtherance. Speak the truth, and all things are vouchers, and the very roots of the grass under ground there do seem to stir and move to bear you witness. See again the perfection of the law as it applies itself to the affections and becomes the law of society. As we are, so do we associate. The good, by affinity, seek the good; the vile, by affinity, the vile. Thus, of their volition, souls proceed into heaven—into hell. These facts have always suggested to man the sublime creed that the world is not the product of manifold power, but of one will, of one mind; and that one mind is everywhere, in each ray of the star, in each wavelet of the pool, active; and whatever opposes that will is everywhere balked and baffled, because things are made so and not otherwise.
—Emerson.

Bits of Things.

Who is a true man? He who does the truth, and never holds a principle on which he is not prepared in any hour to act and in any hour to risk the consequences of holding it.—Thomas Carlyle.

When the loving women reached the tomb, and looked, lo! the stone was rolled away; for it was very great. And the teaching for us? This—stones stones rolled away, obstacles vanquished for us in the presence of a sincere attempt.—Wayland Hoyt.

A man may know that he is without God if he is without prayer. Prayer is the simple expression of the desire for God. It is by prayer we invite God to come in to occupy his throne, and when he is in, prayer is inevitable.—James Stalker.

Happiness is a sunbeam which may pass through a thousand bosoms without losing a particle of its original ray; nay, when it strikes on a kindred heart, like the converged light on a mirror, it reflects itself with redoubled brightness. It is not perfected till it is shared.
—Jane Porter.

Good, steady work counts. High pressure activity makes the most fuss and show, but it is generally unreliable, spasmodic and liable to reactions. Rush, dash, impetuosity and excitement catch the eye, and are more boastful and pretentious, but the calm, persistent and onward movement insures the highest and best gains in the long run.—The Presbyterian.

SHEAR NONSENSE

And then they both began to sing,
The key was, I think, B flat,
Sue took the alto, May the air,
And I—well, I took my hat.
—New York Town Topics.

The nurse (smilingly)—Well, "it" is twins. Wheeler (crushed)—Heavens, I hope bicycles will be cheaper next year.
—Puck.

"She's worth a million, you know, and they say he only married her for her money." "Is that all?"—Philadelphia North American.

"There's one great drawback to a flat." "What's that?" "You have no attic to put things you don't want in."
—Chicago Record.

Madge—How proud Mame is since she ordered her bicycle! Tom—Well, you know, pride goes before a fall.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Tenor—Miss Hysee, you are simply talking through your hat. The Soprano—Maybe I am, sir, but I don't sing through my nose.—Chicago Tribune.

As he paid the bill for the sealskin sacque
The maiden's father said with a sigh:
"The summer girl is very dear,
But the winter girl comes just as high."
—Chicago Tribune.

Broker (to his valet)—John, I have lost a lot of money and have had to get an inferior brand of cigars. Do you intend to remain with me?—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mamma—Where's papa? Flora—He's down stairs. Mamma—What's he doing? Flora—His bicycle is out of breaff and he's giving it some more.—London Figaro.

"Rose is wearing a chrysanthemum that is fully three weeks old." "Is she so economical?" "No; she wants the rest of us girls to think that some man gave it to her."—Chicago Record.

"Batts is quite a Bohemian in his ways, isn't he?" "Batts? No. Never. He got hold of a five-dollar bill last week, and what do you think he did? Went and bought a meal ticket."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Chippering—So these are your children, are they? Mrs. Marrow—Yes, and everybody says they are just the image of me. Mrs. Chippering—Why, so they are, poor little things!—Boston Traveler.

"Have you ever called upon Miss Point Breeze?" asked Dinwiddie of Van Braam. "Only once." "Her father is a fore-handed man, I understand." "Yes, fore-footed, too."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"I'm afraid that 17-year-old girl of Thompson's is a little lacking in musical education." "Why?" "I asked her what she thought of comic opera, and she said it was just grand."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Count—"My dear Mees Goldollar, I want you to marry me." Heiress—"Oh, Count! I am speechless with surprise." The Count—"Zat is all right; your money talk."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

With tears in his deep brown eyes he pleaded earnestly for a little more time. But the flinty-hearted landlord remained unmoved. Consequently, the tenant didn't remain in that condition.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Blunt—"We must wake her, because I want to ask her if she has obeyed my orders." The Patient's Husband—"Er—ah—doctor, it might be as well to—ah—put that question in a somewhat different form."—Puck.

"There doesn't seem to be so much of a demand for the elevation of the stage now as formerly; do you think so?" "No; but you know that's because women are giving up wearing high hats at the theaters."—Roxbury Gazette.

"Can you tell me who lives in that big house up there on the hill?" "Up there in that white mansion? Mr. Black." "He must be very wealthy." "Yes; richest man in town." "What is his business?" "He runs the bicycle repair shop."—Cleveland Leader.

"Happened to see your wife on a wheel yesterday. If I remember, I heard you declare you would never allow her to ride." "Yes, I know. But she had a chance to trade off her pug dog for a wheel, and I thought I would choose the least evil."—Indianapolis Journal.

Literary Aspirant—"It must be fine to be an editor and have an opportunity to print all that you want to say." Experienced Newspaper Man—"Lord bless you, boy! I printed all I wanted to say in the first three weeks. Ever since then I've been filling space."—Somerville Journal.

"Come, old man," said the kind friend, "cheer up. There are others." "I don't mind her breaking the engagement so very much," said the despondent young man; "but to think that I have got to go on paying the installments on the ring for a year to come yet. That is what jars me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Assistant (to house physician)—"We have just received an aeronaut who fell 2,000 feet, and a football player who got tangled up in a rush. I am the only doctor who is not engaged. Which shall I attend to first?" House Physician (impatiently)—"I have often told you that in a case like this you should first attend the man who is most seriously injured. Look after the football player, of course. The balloon man can wait."—Life.

"STAR ROUTE" DORSEY.

Now in California Trying to Recover His Lost Fortune.

Stephen W. Dorsey, once United States Senator from Arkansas, and noted for his connection with the great star route scandal many years ago, is now in southern California with a view to recovering his lost fortunes. Mr. Dorsey is interested in a mining property which, he believes, if properly worked, will pan out well. Dorsey was at one time one of the most prominent public men in the country. Before he was involved in the star route case and lost all his money he was said to have been a man that could make and unmake presidents. His first appearance on the political horizon was made in Arkansas after the war. A native of Vermont, he was 18 when the war broke out, and he served under Grant at Shiloh and took part in many of the big battles of the civil strife. When

EX-SENATOR DORSEY.

peace was restored he went to Arkansas and became a promoter of big enterprises. He organized a $1,000,000 cattle company in New Mexico and was in the very flush of his fortune when the storm of the star route scandal burst upon him and swept him off his feet. In defending himself in that celebrated case he spent all the wealth he had accumulated and emerged from the clouds of the storm wrecked in fortune and ruined in health. Of recent years he has made his home in Denver and has been casting about for means of rehabilitating himself. He has just been to London, where he secured capital enough to float his enterprise, and his prospects at the present time are bright. The mining property in which Dorsey is interested is located in Picacho, near Yuma. He will build a 100-stamp mill and a railroad to the Colorado river.

OVER 30 YEARS IN CONGRESS.

Holman, of Indiana, Returned After Two Years' Absence.

Among the Democratic veterans in congressional service, retired by the Republican landslide of two years ago, who are this year returned to the House is William S. Holman, of Indiana, the apostle of economy, who is familiarly known as "the watchdog of the treasury." Holman is often called the "great objector."

Born in a pioneer homestead in Indiana 74 years ago, he received a college education, taught school and then became a lawyer. In the 40's he was probate judge and a prosecuting attor-

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

ney and the next decade went to the Legislature and was subsequently given a seat on the highest court in his State. In 1858 he was elected to Congress and was a member of the House from that time until 1895, with the exception of four years.

Only Lovesick.

It is not long since the emperor of Austria definitely settled the succession to the throne on his nephew, Archduke Otto, passing over the latter's elder brother, Francis Ferdinand, because he was on the point of death from consumption. Francis is apparently recovering his health, however, and it is hinted that he was not suffering so much from consumption as from blighted affection. He has long wished to marry the Archduchess Stephanie, the widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, whose tragic death at Meyerling a few years ago will be recalled, and he was constitutionally debarred from doing so while he remained in the direct line of succession to the throne.

Rainy Day Amusement.

Twigs and small branches may be made to look like coral and to be very ornamental. The process will help to amuse the young people on a rainy afternoon. Melt together four parts of yellow resin and one part of vermilion; dip the twigs into it, covering every part, and then let them dry without touching each other. A bunch of coral fastened to the corner of a picture frame, another branch coming from behind a picture and a bunch tied with a ribbon bow upon a scrap basket are all decorative.

The women's new style hats for fall are shaped like a man's hat after he has been out all night.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29 1897

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1896. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Oct. 1, 1896, Cash on hand		$ 9,202 08
G P Burland, on redemption		15 36
A. M. Given, Tax Collector		19 00
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees		4 00
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools		10 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees		19 80
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees		41 60
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector Lien		370 00
Yuen Lee, on redemption		9 17
George Rolton, on State Land		175 38
James Ward, Jr., on State Land		133 55
A. J. Tompkins, on State Land		170 63
Frank Johnston, on State Land		177 06
		10,347 53
Nov. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector		10 00
A M Given, Sheriff		11 50
D J. Hession, Clerk fees		9 50
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees		32 30
Inyo Development Co. Int Lk Ld		20 87
" " " " " "		49 91
" " " " " "		28 06
" " " " St. "		13 32
" " " " " "		4 80
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees		2,173 30
Mrs. Kate De La Matyr, rdmptn		2 54
P. M. Laberge, on redemption		2 32
J. C. Leary, on redemption		19 70
Nathan Gilbert, Int. State Land		160 00
E. H. Edwards, Int. State Land		11 20
E. H. Edwards, Int. State Land		32 00
		12,920 04
Dec. I. H. Mulholland, redemption		82 92
W. O. Meroney, on redemption		11 05
S. F. Bulletin Co., redemption		24 82
S. F. Bulletin Co., redemption		24 91
C. L. Brook, on redemption		47 14
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees		83 40
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees		5 15
A M Given, Sheriff, fees		12 00
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees		31 00
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector Sett.		21,947 58
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor, P. tax		249 90
C. & C. By Co., 1st instlmnt taxes		1,365 47
P. H. Raddock, on State Land		31 60
August Lagier, donation		1 00
Hattie Livengood on State Land		168 60
John Weston, on State Land		156 55
J. G. Herr, on State Land		160 73
James E. Powers, on State Land		168 60
M. G. Vallejo, on State Land		137 70
Lillie Harback, Int on St Ld		85 80
Louis B. Preble, on State Land		89 26
Abner Hurd, on State Land		116 85
Rowland Segler, on State Land		75 02
State Treasurer, commissions		36 30
		30,035 24

DISBURSEMENTS—

Oct. Sundry Road Districts		$ 598 24
Bridge		149 72
Property Tax, rebate		29 97
Bishop Bond		1 28
Lone Pine Bond Fund		16
Big Pine Bond		22
Independence School Bond		37
Union Bond		08
General Expense	1,665 93	
Salary	1,235 88	
Hospital	474 30	
Teachers Library	10 31	
Fish Spring School	65 00	
Station School	85 00	
Irving School	137 50	
Riverside School	60 00	
Milton School	75 00	
Valley School	60 00	
Bishop School	252 00	
Taboose School	47 78	
Lone Pine School	216 85	
Independence School	80 00	
Round Valley School	54 50	
Big Pine School	176 00	
Lone Pine Library	16 25	
		4,892 28
Nov. General Expense	929 10	
Salary	1,145 88	
Hospital	38 00	
Independence School Bond	28	
Union School Bond	16	
Bishop School Bond	1 26	
Lone Pine Bond	71	
Property tax fund	39 04	
Lone Pine School	173 00	
Big Pine School	191 30	
Valley School	60 00	
Bishop School	250 00	
Taboose School	74 53	
Round Valley School	75 00	
Riverside School	78 00	
Independence School	174 30	
Fish Springs School	78 00	
Station School	28 50	
Irving School	110 00	
Liberty School	140 00	
Warm Spring School	223 05	
Union School	85 00	
Independence Library	6 18	
Lone Pine Library	14 10	
Fish Springs Library	11 70	
Liberty Library	13 82	
		8,825 28
Dec. General Expense	1,010 66	
Taboose School Bond	25 00	
Salary Fund	1,161 64	
Hospital Fund	35 00	
Big Pine Bond	52	
Bishop Bond	12	
Independence Bond	37	
Property Tax	48 12	
Liberty School	32 40	
Lone Pine School	204 25	
Bishop School	294 73	
Big Pine School	405 45	
Station School	166 04	
Fish Springs School	65 79	
Warm Springs School	34 62	
Irving School	207 46	
Milton School	161 10	
Round Valley School	72 15	
Taboose School	81 00	
Riverside School	60 00	
Union School	85 00	
Valley School	151 23	
Station School Library	16 60	
Warm Springs Library	5 31	
Big Pine Library	43 15	
Fish Springs Labrary	4 50	
Milton Library	3 00	
State General Set., Treas.	7,219 41	
Cash	17,427 40	
		38,035 24

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Jan. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$ 218 11	
General Expense	2915 50	
Hospital	1544 92	
Bond	1200 65	
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1250 58	
State school		3000 00
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	394 76	
Road District No. 2	567 19	
Road District No. 3	541 23	
Road District No. 4	371 85	
Road District No. 5	173 81	
Unapportioned County	147 04	
Road Poll Tax	76 50	
Bridge	770 76	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 32	
Institute	28 00	
Teachers' Library	10 43	
Property Tax		23 55
County School	44 32	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	315 21	
Round Valley	259 75	
Irving	533 13	
Bishop	672 57	
Station	276 16	
Warm Springs	282 91	
Big Pine	158 75	
Milton	308 19	
Independence	294 57	
Fish Springs	242 00	
Union	331 43	
Lone Pine	717 69	
Liberty	275 57	
Valley	177 04	
Taboose	244 23	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	21 85	
Round Valley	25 94	
Irving	81 57	
Bishop	83 95	
Station	12 14	
Warm Springs	18 94	
Big Pine	36 55	
Independence	25 58	
Union	45 70	
Riverside	24 96	
Lone Pine	28 31	
Fish Springs	13 27	
Liberty	11 68	
Taboose	29 69	
Valley	25 50	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	584 78	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	357 61	
Bishop Bond (new)	925 01	
Big Pine Bond	581 39	
Fish Springs Bond	239 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1200 24	
Taboose Bond		21 97
	20,472 92	
Cash on hand		17,427 40
		20,472 92

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed Jan. 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Jan. 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

[Official.]

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quanter ending Dec. 31, 1896.

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Sept. 30, 1896 and Dec. 31, 1896.

Total warrants drawn		$13,183 43
General Exp. Fund	2,995 72	
Salary Fund	3,548 49	
School Fund	5,211 45	
Hospital Fund	657 50	
Bridge Fund	149 72	
Road Dist. No. 1	150 50	
Road Dist. No. 2	176 88	
Road Dist. No. 3	39 11	
Road Dist. No. 4	64 00	
Road Dist. No. 5	197 75	
Unappertioned	147 13	
Bishop Bond	2 66	
Big Pine Bond	74	
Independence Bond	1 02	
Union Bond	24	
Lone Pine Bond	81	
	$13,183 43	$13,183 43

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

Inyo Countys' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		17,427 40
Remaining indebtedness		45,563 15
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Filed Jan. 5th, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved Jan. 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 8, 1897, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30 1898.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Atte: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of INYO, }

I, J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters thereto contained are true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.

(SEAL.) EFN. H. YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. Hession, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, Doctor and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Money in City and County Treasury	Moneys on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of estates of decedents	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator	Distributed to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Prepier.	300 00	None							300 00	
	William T. Traylowin.	717 65								650 75	
	Peter Gamier.	None	43 32							None	
	Joseph Wilhelm.	None	None		5 75	14 35				500 00	
					46 33						
					13 15						

I. J. WOODIN.

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

4 Books 12x18, with journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.

4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 10 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Eighth day of April 1897, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 8th day of April, 1897, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 25th
"	February 22d
"	March 28th
"	April 25th
"	May 23d
"	June 20th
"	July 18th
"	August 22d
"	September 19th
"	October 17th
"	November 14th
"	December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	78	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Sunnyside	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:30 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:27 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:56 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:08 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JAN. 29 1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

BORN.

WRIGHT—At Liberty, Cal., Jan. 23, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright—a son.

A light rain has put the roads in good condition.

A. O. Collins came down from Black Canyon yesterday.

P. H. Mack Esq. and Jas. R. Moffatt went to Darwin this week.

Mrs. M. E. Curtis was in town on Thursday on business in the Land Office.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn and her little daughter Helen left for the Minietta mine on last Monday's train.

Mrs. Hungerford, who has written for years under the *nom de plume of* "The Duchess" is dead.

Dr. J. S. McQueen left this morning for Lone Pine, where he will remain for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell were given a a surprise party last Thursday evening at their home at Black Rock.

Mrs. Fredericka Rhine started for San Francisco yesterday, where she will visit her children for a few weeks.

Had the grip yet? If not, lay in an extra supply of handkerchiefs and cuss words, for your turn will arrive soon.

Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of the system of stenography which bears his name, died in London a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Callow contemplate returning to their home at Big Pine within the next few weeks.—*Chronicle Union.*

John Shepherd of Georges Creek, who has been running the Keeler hotel for some month's past, has returned to his ranch at Georges Creek.

S. W. Austin's, County School Superintendent, address will be Bishop from February 1st to 10th, and Independence from Feb. 10th to Feb. 20th.

Mrs. Rhine is improving her property on which the pavilion stands. A neat picket fence will be placed about it and the ground put under cultivation.

W. J. Ryan a mining expert from Denver, is here for the purpose of reporting on the copper mines of A. F. Malrs and Jack Welsh in the Saline Valley country.

A recent visitor to Mazourka Canyon states that there is no excuse for idle men in this vicinity. Any industrious man can make a dollar and a half a day in that region.

Edward Chenot, Thomas Kehoe and Lewis Turner left for the Coso Springs last Wednesday, where they expect to be benefited in health. All are more or less troubled with rheumatism.

Many people are leaving Randsburg for the Panamint country, about fifty miles northeast. One day last week two 12-animal teams left Randsburg with supplies for Panamint. It is claimed that the Panamint ledges are more permanent and of better grade than at Randsburg.

On Sunday, Jan. 31, religious services will be held as follows: There will be a preaching service at Independence in the morning at 11 o'clock. Subject of discourse, "The way of Holiness." And in the evening at Lone Pine to commence at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

W. K. Miller, the stage man was here a few days ago purchasing horses for his new stage line to Randsburg. Mr. Miller now has the contract for carrying the U. S. mail and also the Express between Mojave and Randsburg. He has a line equipped with fine coaches and his horses are the best that can be secured for the purpose. Tickets for sale at Keeler for Randsburg. Keeler stages connect at Redrock for the new mining camp.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief." Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Bee Keepers' Meeting

The fifth annual meeting of the Inyo Co., Bee-Keepers' Association was held at Big Pine on Wednesday, Jan. 20th; Vice-President Tibbetts in the chair. Six new members joined, and the association now has thirty-two members. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with D. A. Bender in regard to transfer and re-loading of comb honey at Mound House, and also in regard to reduction in freight rate.

John Baxter was elected President and N. Spargo Vice-President for the ensuing year. The Secretary-Treasurer was re-elected. Independence was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, subject to the call of the Secretary.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, Sec'y.

State School Money Apportionment.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—I have this day apportioned State School Money to the several districts of the County as follows:

Bishop	$534 70
Big Pine	293 47
Fish Springs	69 04
Irving	259 87
Independence	105 64
Lone Pine	457 48
Liberty	102 64
Milton	94 24
Round Valley	119 44
Riverside	77 44
Station	119 44
Taboose	58 54
Union	119 44
Valley	104 74
Warm Springs	132 04
	$2803 16

Respectfully,
S. W. AUSTIN,
Co. Supt.

Eloped With a Married Woman.

The following is taken from the *S. F. Examiner* of last Sunday:

A man by the name of Everett, who came to Randsburg some time ago with his wife, stated to-day that shortly after midnight yesterday his wife eloped from here with a young man named Edward Reddy. Everett did not seem much disturbed over the situation. He is a roughly-dressed fellow who has been working in the mines since coming here, while his wife is a handsome woman, who always dressed in fashionable attire and seemed to have plenty of money. She built a skating rink and owned other property.

Young Reddy became infatuated with Mrs. Everett, so the husband stated, and last night the two left here in a buggy for Mojave, but evidently changed their minds and went to Kramer, as up to a late hour this evening they had not reached the former place.

Edward Reddy went to Randsburg last November and has been working for the Randsburg Mining Company. Before he left this city he was employed by his uncle, Patrick Reddy, in his law offices. He also had charge of his uncle's mine in Darwin, Inyo county. He is the son of Edward Reddy, Superintendent of the Almshouse. Up to a late hour last evening the young gentleman's relatives in this city had not heard of the incident.

To Sail, If True!

In many towns in Northern California, during the past seven months, little Rosa Fletcher, aged 8 years, has been singing to the accompaniment of an accordion played by her mother. She sang a few nights lately in this City until the mother was informed that she was liable to be arrested for begging. Yesterday she told her story to Officer Holbrook of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

She said that her home is in Bishop, Inyo County. She went out there with her husband and five children to settle upon desert land which they took up. Her husband fell from a hay-wagon, injuring himself severely. They had no money, and the support of the family fell upon her alone. She conceived the idea that her little girl's voice might bring them in some money.

She went with the little girl to Sacramento, but she was ashamed to have her sing there. But she went to Ione, Amador City, Sutter Creek, Jackson, Angels Camp, Colusa, Bartlett Springs, Clear Lake, Cloverdale, Ukiah, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Eureka, Fort Bragg, Ferndale, Scotia, North Fork, Arcata, Crescent City and other towns, singing in the streets on boats and elsewhere. The girl's voice took well, and at 8 years of age she became the support of a family consisting of the father, mother and five children.

The mother economized and managed to live and in seven months sent $150 home to her husband at Bishop. But yesterday she was in a dilemma.

She dared not have her child sing in the streets here, for fear she would be arrested. She had not thought of this, but believed that she would be able to earn enough money here to take her home to Bishop, the amount being something like $35. She was nearly out of money, and saw no way to reach Bishop, which is about 300 miles from Reno.

"If they would let my little girl sing on the ferry-boats for a little while," she said, "perhaps I could raise the money I need in that way. I would be endlessly thankful if that could be brought about." *S. F. Call.*

Mrs. Fletcher has numerous relatives in this county who are very well to do, and we don't believe necessity is the cause for her child singing on the streets.

The *Walker Lake Bulletin* says: "A report is current that the Southern Pacific will build a branch line to Randsburg, and that the C. & C. will extend from Keeler, thus making a through connection. Superintendent Laws of the C. & C. informs us that at present there is no likelihood of such extension. If the mines stand the test of actual development, the roads will be put through, but not before.

Fong Ching, alias Little Pete, the brainy little celestial who has headed the Sam Yup company, was murdered in San Francisco last Saturday by Chinese highbinders. He was wealthy and the best known Chinaman in the State.

THE RANDSBURG BOOM

The following plain statement of facts in regard to the Randsburg District is taken from the *Mining and Electrical Review:*

The excitement consequent on the discovery of high grade ore in a few of the mines in Randsburg district has drawn thither hundreds of honest, adventurous and generally impecunious spirits, who are sanguine enough to perceive in every glowing newspaper article relative to new mining camps, a promise of immense wealth, with an assortment of gamblers, traders, speculators and a few capitalists.

No better service can be rendered the public, honest investors and the district itself, than by giving a clear and truthful statement of conditions as they are found to exist, and this the *Review* proposes doing. Heretofore we refrained from giving any information concerning the mines in the Randsburg district for the reason that reports from there were meagre and unreliable, and if published might be misleading. It is not only dangerous, but from a moral view-point, criminal to publish colored reports concerning a mining district which has not been yet practically tested.

The results of such boom notices, many of which doubtless are paid for by interested parties, are that unthinking men, with limited means, married or single, who regard as infallible all newspaper reports, particularly when they are vouched for by "our special correspondent," rush to the new camp to meet disappointment and misery, and that investors, more shrewd than those, regard with suspicion all camps which are thus boomed on paper without any authentic reports from a qualified examiner to back them.

Randsburg is, in one sense, a good prospective mining camp. A few of the mines which have been opened up have shown a quantity or ore, some of high grade. The best of these are the Olympus, the Rand and the Yellow Aster in the Rand group. The Butte, the Kinyon and the Wedge, in the Butte group, are being worked with success, and all show the existence of good ore in the district, but sufficient depth has not been attained to warrant a great future for the camp, the deepest shaft not being down more than 160 feet. Other prospects there are in the vicinity, but they can hardly be designated mines at this time. The outlook is good, and it is hoped and expected that another great mineral belt has been discovered. But development work must prove the existence of enough pay rock to satisfy the watchful eyes of investors, before timid capital will dare approach the desert claims.

Luther Wagoner, the noted mining engineer, who visited the Randsburg district recently, and from whose observations this article is compiled, gives it as his opinion that under present conditions there is but one practical way to bring the Randsburg properties into the market as legitimate propositions; the present owners must go down to a reasonable depth, and, while using the high grade ore to pay development expenses, pile the low grade until enough tonnage is in sight to warrant the building of a branch railroad to the mines.

The necessity of this will be apparent when the facts are considered. The only available water which might be pumped into the mines lies in a basin 1,000 feet below and this is seventeen miles distant, which would mean pumping that distance with a lift of 1,000 feet, and practical engineers know what expense that would entail. The nearest wood, which would of necessity be used in the mines, is fifty miles away. Water now costs 4 cents delivered. The expense of keeping a team is $120 per month. Meals are but 35 cents each. Whiskey is the cheapest article in the camp. There are about eight claims being worked, and not more than seventy-four men are at present employed in the mines.

It may be seen from all this, that Randsburg is not a poor man's camp, nor can fabulous prices be obtained for mere prospects.

If enough low grade ore is mined, as Mr. Wagoner suggests, a road can be built from Kramer to Randsburg, a distance of twenty-five miles, at a reasonable expenditure, as the grading would be comparatively easy. Then ore could be shipped to the main line at a cost of 75 cents per ton, and coal and water brought in at a low rate. Electricity might solve the power problem, but wood and water would still be absolute necessities.

Randsburg, no doubt, will be all right, but capital will not be forthcoming unless there is shown to be a basis for future returns from investments.

Liberty School Report.

Report of Liberty public school for month ending January 22.

Percentage of attendance 87.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Arthur Smith,	Minnie Smith,
Grace Smith,	Gilbert Wright,
Edward Anger,	Herbert Anger,
Edith Anger,	Walter Wright,
Winfield Wright,	Maybelle Smith,
Lester Anger,	Florence Wright,
	Ethel Anger.

MISS M. M. GREGORY, Teacher.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

There are more men at work developing mining property in the Panamint, Argus and Slate range country than there has been for several years past.

Favor Division

An unusual condition of affairs obtains in Kern County. A large number of the leading citizens are not only willing to have their county severed in twain, but are really jubilant at the prospect of such a division and are ready to aid a bill in the State Legislature with that end in view. This position of the leading tax-payers of Kern is in striking contrast to that heretofore held by wealthy residents on the question of county division. There is a special reason for their change of attitude. They want to break loose from the new mining country about Randsburg. They see bankruptcy staring the county in the face unless something can be done. Bandsburg is 125 miles from the county seat, Bakersfield, and as the miners at the desert camp are very troublesome, five homicides having already occurred, the expense bills are growing so fast that to pay them means not a dollar for roads or other improvements. The fate of Trinity County is scaring the Kern people. The Littlefield murder case with the accompanying enormous expense for witnesses processes, etc., has left the mountain county not only without a dollar in the treasury but badly in debt. Either the same condition of affairs or else a huge tax rate confronts the Kern people, and that is why they are praying for the Randsburgites to form their own county. An insurmountable obstacle is at present in the way, for the constitution provides that no new county shall be formed with less than 5,000 inhabitants, and as there are between 3,000 and 4,000 only on the Rand, the only way to make up the deficiency would be to include a large quantity of farming land with its settlers, and these farmers the Kernites do not wish to lose. If the Randsburg boom keeps up it will be all right two years from now to go ahead and create a new county, but at present things will have to stay as they are.—*Ex.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 8, 1897, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897 and ending June 30, 1898. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 13, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross-examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 4, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:——
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

A NEGRO CAMP MEETING IN THE SUNNY SOUTH

PERHAPS there is no annual event looked forward to with greater pleasure than camp meeting time in the South, in which part of the country they are conducted on entirely original and unique plans, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat.

Those who have never attended one of these open-air meetings can form no idea of how they are carried on, and the many curious and peculiar things to be seen and heard. Camp meetings have been handed down from generation to generation, and may properly be called a Methodist invention. Camp meetings are sometimes regarded as sensational, but there can be no doubt that they do a world of good in redeeming and saving those hardened in sin. Whatever the merits of "city preaching," there is a distinctiveness about camp meeting services arising from the very nature of the case. They are a direct appeal to the popular heart, and derive no small measure of their inspiration and effectiveness not alone from the comparative informalities of the service, but from the hospitality which creates a community of good feeling amid parties present; the sense of worshiping in "the groves, which are God's first temples," operating in the meantime an abiding element of interest and devotion. Rightly considered, the camp meeting is the school of a host of virtues, and it is not too much to say that its history, though an old, old story, has never been adequately told.

To get squarely down to the enjoyment

THEY OCCASIONALLY GET WORKED UP TO A VERY HIGH PITCH.

of camp meeting it is necessary to attend one held in the mountains of North Georgia or South Carolina. Those nearer the cities have too many frills to be really enjoyed. The tent holders are always hospitable and kind, and no one need go with a feeling of goneness in the gastric regions. And such eating! Fried yellow-leg chicken, big fat chicken pie, baked turkey and—everything good. To a hungry soul the invitation, "Turn up yer plate and help yerself," is generally accepted without further ceremony. The good people want you to eat, and eat plenty. This is always a part of the program that is seldom neglected.

Frequently some bold and daredevil mountaineer, without the love of the Lord or the fear of revenue officers in his heart, will open up a blind tiger a short distance from the ground, where mountain dew of illicit make is sold to his neighbors, or to any one else with the necessary price. Occasionally these blind tigers get their neighbors into trouble, but not often, as the mountain people have a way peculiarly their own of standing by each other in all matters relating to the liquor question. Many of them regard a little spirits as necessary, even at a camp meeting.

At a camp meeting in Lumpkin County a few years ago the writer heard a former dispenser of corn juice give his experience. He said:

"I came through just seven years ago, if I'm spared to see September comin', just erbout sundown at Bald Knob. Preachers could preach in them days. I had laid by my crap, an' had nothin' special to do, an', thinks I, I'll go to camp meeting an' sell er few pints er licker. But I soon seed I was lost accordin' ter Scripter, an' somehow or somehow else I felt powerful pestered. I just hauled down my colors an' give right up, an' I hain't sold no licker sense. I done fergive everybody, even old Brother Latham, who owes fer two quarts er licker bought at camp meetin' eight years ago."

At this point "Brother Latham" thought it time for a change in program, and asked that all unite in prayer, while a large number of the young people made for the spring.

Young folks can get mighty thirsty at camp meeting. Frequent trips are made to the spring by the belles and beaux, and it is also a noticeable fact that some of the couples had "pressing" business which caused them to remain away from the arbor, but those interested in their souls' salvation usually returned to the arbor in time to fall into line when the parson extended the invitation for penitents to come to the anxious bench.

Services are held almost continually during the day and late into the evening, and when the pine knot lights on the platforms covered with dirt around the arbor begin to flick and flare and cease to cast their shadows the older people retire to their beds within the tents, while the younger set are given an opportunity to make love and say sweet nothings while they chew sweet gum gathered from the trees near the springs.

To those reared amid the refining influences of cultivated society such decorum may seem strange, but when the environments and isolating circumstances surrounding these people are taken into consideration it is altogether excusable. No class of people on earth have a higher regard for truth, virtue and the Christian religion, and they are happy in the ignorance of the gay and frivolous ways of the upper crust of the world. They know little and care less about the outside world. They are true-hearted and stand by each other. They are truly the children of nature and love the bright sunshine and mountain wildness. Liberty and freedom go hand in hand with them, and this is second only to the love they feel for their God.

Near Gainesville there is a colored camp ground. The meeting here usually lasts from one to three weeks, according to the outpouring of the spirit and the tenacity of the provision crop. The preaching, shouting, singing and "trancing" of these people are somewhat novel. They occasionally get worked up to a very high pitch and become frantic when the grace of the Lord touches them, and sometimes one of them will go off in a trance and remain motionless for hours. After "reviving" they will tell wonderful stories of their visit to the heavenly land. Some of these stories are entirely unreasonable, but while they are being narrated the good members will stand by and groan "Amen!"

It was noticed, however, that, no matter how badly one of the sisters wanted to shout, she would always take the precaution to hand her hat to some good sister with the remark, "Hold my hat while I shout."

This is one of the few of the colored camp meetings of the original pattern left, and this gives it an interest that it would not otherwise have. The collection basket is not passed around, but those desiring to contribute walk up and place their coin on the altar where the hymns are sung, and some of them walk forward with as much pomp as if they were taking part in a cake walk. They glory in this manner of contributing. The meetings are not run for revenue only, and small collections do not lessen their zeal one whit. They get all there is to be got from such a meeting. The feature of the camp is the singing, and when sinners are called to the anxious bench the congregation sings snatches of hymns, occasionally ringing in a made-for-the-occasion line or two and always winding up with a refrain. There was never more touching music than these people make. It is weird and grand, and is sung like every word came from the very depths of their hearts.

One of their hymns ran something like this:

De Lord seed er sinner er cryin' an' prayin'—
Keep er prayin', sinner!
An' de devil was a-swayin' an' swayin'—
Keep er prayin', sinner!

Den de sinner got 'ligion an' gwine ter git more—
Keep er prayin', sinner!
He'll lan' himself on de happy shore—
Keep er prayin', sinner!

'Postle Peter is standin' at de gate—
Keep er prayin', sinner!
Not long fer dis sinner ter wait—
Keep er prayin', sinner!

Dem heabenly lamps, dey burn so bright—
Keep er prayin', sinner!
Dey seem so glor'us ter my sight—
Keep er prayin', sinner!

Abraham's bosom is safe an' wide—
Keep er prayin', sinner!
Dat am whar I'm er gwine ter hide—
Keep er prayin', sinner!

The women's new style hats for fall are shaped like a man's hat after he has been out all night.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

Townball and Catball Superseded by the Diamond and Gridiron.

Have you ever noticed how regularly school children revert year after year to certain games and pastimes? One morning there is not a marble to be seen on the streets, the next day every lad almost comes out and is ready for a game of "bunk up" or "bull ring." School children's games have their regular seasons. To introduce any of them out of their fixed dates is to doom them to ignoble failure. The boys will not take them up. Football is invariably taken up in the fall term. It reaches its climax at Thanksgiving. In the same manner baseball comes up in the spring time. Top spinning is never more popular than during the crisp,

HOP SCOTCH.

cool, bracing October weather, but marbles are played in the early spring months, beginning during the bright days of March, after the snows have disappeared, and lasting sometimes as late as early June. Even the girls follow this unwritten law. Hop scotch, the greatest of all favorite outdoor pastimes, is played in the spring, as is the rope jumping and hoop rolling, but jack stones are played in the fall. The old game of three-old-cat is to-day out of date. School children have almost given it up. In its place the regular baseball nine has been substituted.

Such are the games of the school children of to-day. There are few novelties because young America rather prefers to imitate his elders than to think out new pastimes. That is also the reason why youngsters have taken so readily to football in the fall and baseball in the spring. To have a match game with another school is productive of more real pleasure to them than an individual game of marbles. Their vanity, too, is touched, for to be in a football or baseball team is a greater honor to them than the winning of a pockeiful of marbles, for

MARBLES.

they receive the plaudits of their fellows and not infrequently that of their elders.

Wanted to Be Flogged.

Gen. Osborn Wilkinson, of the British army, after describing his experience when as a schoolboy he was "birched" at Eton—and a decidedly painful experience he makes it out to have been—proceeds to tell a singular story of another Etonian, who sought the switch in vain.

This boy was sentenced to be flogged for some misdemeanor, but fortified by the knowledge that his father was greatly opposed to the system of corporal punishment, refused to submit. He was at once expelled, and went home and reported what had taken place.

"Well, well," said his father, "this is most unfortunate. I have just succeeded in securing for you a commission in the Guards, and now, being expelled from Eton, you will no longer be eligible to her majesty's service."

The boy was distracted. His whole heart was set upon a military career. Seeing his son's grief, the father advised him to hasten back to school and beg leave to be flogged and reinstated.

The young fellow set off at once; but alas! vacation had begun, and the master had gone to the continent. Not to be balked, the boy followed, and having overtaken him in Paris, explained the situation and begged a flogging.

"But I can't do it," said the master. "I'm sorry for you, but it would be too irregular, and beside I have nothing with which to do it."

The boy had provided for that emergency, and when he produced a birch rod the master, seeing his sincerity, declined to use the switch, but rescinded the sentence of expulsion, and the boy was able to accept the desired commission.

THE "sacred bonds of matrimony" are being broken by the courts of this and other countries at an alarming rate. In this country, according to recent statistics, 20 per cent. of marriages now terminate in divorces, and 50 per cent. of divorces are granted on grounds that cannot be regarded as preservative of the home and society. From all of which it would appear that a large percentage of divorces are obtained simply because of the ease with which they are obtained. In this phase of the matter lies the source of alarm. For many years the National Divorce League has been trying to obtain uniform divorce laws in all the States. While uniformity of law would do much to lessen the number of divorces, it would seem that there should be a Marriage Reform League seeking to rehabiliate in the public mind the idea regarding matrimonial compacts, once predominating. Such a league cooperating with the former might accomplish much to benefit society. Marriage has been divested of much of its religious character; indeed, has become more of a civic contract. It was once protected by the church, it is now protected by law, and pretty loose law in some States of this Union. In about such proportion as the church has relinquished protection of marriages, have divorces multiplied; and in about such proportion as lawyers have made divorce laws, divorces have been rendered easily obtainable. Putting two and two together, it would seem that as respect for marriage vows has decreased, divorces have increased. Respect for marriage vows is the only guarantee of the home. Perpetuity of the home is the only safety of society. The rapid increase of divorces should therefore be a matter of deep concern, should be a matter for prompt and wise action regarding marriage in the first instance, and divorces in the second. Unless this great question is tackled at both ends, it never can be satisfactorily solved. This is the sum and substance of the matter.

A TARTAR BATTLE.

The Great Kaan Crushes a Bold Rebel Chieftain.

The Kaan was there on the hill, mounted on a great wooden bartizan, which was borne by four well-trained elephants, and over him was hoisted his standard, so high aloft that it could be seen from all sides. His troops were ordered in battles of 30,000 men apiece; and a great part of the horsemen had each a foot soldier armed with a lance set on the crupper behind him (for it was thus that the footmen were disposed of); and the whole plain seemed to be covered with his forces So it was thus that the Great Kaan's army was arrayed for battle.

When Nayan and his people saw what happened, they were sorely confounded, and rushed in haste to arms Nevertheless they made them ready in good style and formed their troops in an orderly manner. And when all were in battle array on both sides as I have told you, and nothing remained but to fall to blows, then might you have heard a sound arise of many instruments of various music, and of the voices of the whole of the two hosts loudly singing. For this is a custom of the Tartars, that before they join battle they all unite in singing and playing on a certain two-stringed instrument of theirs, a thing right pleasant to hear. And so they continue in their array of battle, singing and playing in this pleasing manner, until the great Naccara of the Prince is heard to sound. As soon as that begins to sound the fight also begins on both sides; and in no case before the Prince Naccara sounds dare any commence fighting.

So then, as they were thus singing and playing, though ordered and ready for battle, the great Naccara of the Great Kaan began to sound. And that of Nayan also began to sound. And thenceforward the din of battle began to be heard loudly from this side and from that. And they rushed to work so doughtily with their bows and their maces, with their lances and swords, and with the arblasts of the footmen, that it was a wondrous sight to see. Now might you behold such flights of arrows from this side and from that, that the whole heaven was canopied with them and they fell like rain. Now might you see on this side and on that full many a cavalier and man-at-arms fall slain, insomuch that the whole field seemed covered with them. For fierce and furious was the battle, and quarter there was none given.

But why should I make a long story of it? You must know that it was the most parlous and fierce and fearful battle that has ever been fought in our day. Nor have there ever been such forces in the field in actual fight, especially of horsemen, as were then engaged—for, taking both sides, there were not fewer than 760,000 horsemen, a mighty force! and that without reckoning the footmen, who were also very numerous. The battle endured with various fortune on this side and on that from morning till noon. But at last, by God's pleasure and the right that was on his side, the Great Kaan had the victory, and Nayan lost the battle and was utterly routed. For the army of the Great Kaan performed such feats of arms that Nayan and his host could stand against them no longer, so they turned and fled. But this availed nothing for Nayan; for he and all the barons with him were taken prisoners, and had to surrender to the Kaan with all their arms.—"The True Story of Marco Polo," St. Nicholas.

Wonderful Figure.

Some men are hard to please, especially in their flustered and ill-natured moods. The Scottish American has a story of such a man, an Edinburgh banker.

One day, when nothing had gone to suit him, he broke out suddenly to one of the clerks in a tone like a thunderclap:

"Look here, Jones, this won't do! These figures are a perfect disgrace. An office-boy could do better. If he couldn't I'd discharge him. Look at that five, will you? It looks just like a three. Nobody would take it for anything else. Look at it, I say."

"I—er—I beg pardon, sir," began the trembling clerk, "I beg pardon; but—er—well, you see, sir, it is a three."

"A three!" roared the manager; "a three! Why, you idiot, it looks just like a five!"

And the subject dropped.

Her Preference.

The judgment of men is apt to be warped by sentiment and feeling. In Scotland the people abominated hymns simply because the Episcopalians used them. The Presbyterians sang only the Psalms of David. The Episcopalians used stained glass in their church windows, and for that reason the Scotch looked upon stained glass as something of unholy origin.

A Presbyterian minister had been bold enough to introduce this hated innovation. He was showing it in triumph to one of his female parishioners and asked her how she like it.

"Ay!" she said; "ou ay! it is bonny. Eh! but I prefer the gless jist as God made it!"

A Collector.

"Missus," said Meandering Mike, "wus you ever a collector?"

"Yes; I've collected stamps and coins and souvenir spoons."

"Den you kin symp'tize wit me. I'm a collector."

"Of mud, judging by your shoes."

"No'm. Dat ain't me specialty. I've got de button fad. I've got more'n 700 different kinds o' campaign buttons; all I need, and what I come ter ax ye fur, is a coat to wear 'em on."—Washington Star.

Walking Together.

Whenever two walk together and have Christ for their theme and in their hearts, He will walk between them. No road is so common, no duty so homely, but that His presence is ours. Especially is his presence near troubled hearts.—McLaren.

Sure to Be There.

"Do you expect to get attendance at your dinner party?"

"Indeed I do. I have invited only artists and literary people."—New York World.

Some people keep their stomachs working so hard that their minds never get a chance.

CHINESE ARE THRIFTY FELLOWS

Start in Business on Borrowed Capital and Always Repay the Loans.

"In some respects the much-abused Chinamen," said Hong Sing Long, one of the interpreters and general agents of the Chinese Six Companies, to a Star reporter, "are ~~way~~ in advance of the ordinary workingman, and particularly so in regard to their Ready Money Association."

Hong Sing Long spends most of his time in New York, though he visits Washington several times each year. He is an educated Chinaman and has had the advantage of several years at Harvard and besides has been graduated as a lawyer.

"With the exception of one, all of the Chinese laundry places in this city are the result of the Ready Money associations; that is, the money necessary to start them came from the Ready Money. The plan is not unlike the building associations, which I am told have quite a clientele here, and which were originally started in Philadelphia. The Chinese plan is to start Ready Moneys as often as a party of Chinese find they have any surplus money on hand, the idea being to keep the money moving along. It is the custom of the laundry boys, for Chinamen always speak of each other as boys, to gather about on Monday, that being their off day, and gossip. All who have spare money put it in a pool and authorize some one to keep it personally as a deposit in a bank. As soon as the pool gets any size the word goes out and it is sold to the largest bidder, if there is more than one applicant for it.

"As a general thing there is but one applicant and he gets it, at a rate of interest agreed upon. It starts him in business and in a few weeks he begins paying back. Now and then there is no demand for the money. It then goes to the cities where it is needed. Just now the Chinamen are starting laundries in a number of small towns of the South, and my errand here now is to get some of the Ready Money funds to be advanced for that purpose.

"Safe! Perfectly safe. The civilization of the Chinese is no new thing. It is 5,000 years old. They have found out that honesty is the best policy; not on account of the moral or religious question involved as you understand it, but on account of the business proposition involved. Honesty is best because it pays, as for many other reasons. In business dealings Chinese are very strict, much more strict than any other people.

"The Chinaman knows that if he borrows he must pay back, and that the consequences of not doing so are very serious, much more serious than it is with Americans or Europeans. He knows this before he gets the money and does not take it unless he means to pay back. The man who acts as secretary of the Ready Money is also the treasurer. He takes pretty good care to give a good account of his stewardship, for his happiness depends upon his conduct. The Chinese Ready Moneys frequently close up in a week, though ordinarily they last longer. Each transaction is a separate one. A man may be a member of a dozen or have all of his money in one.

"The great advantage of the Ready Money is that it gives everyone who wants it money to open up business for himself whenever he sees the opportunity. There is no waiting—no security is needed except a promise to pay. The payment never fails, except for good reasons, such as accident or sickness. In fact, it does not pay to fail to pay, for it will cost more in the long run. When your civilization is 5,000 years old, you will know more than you do now, and will understand things that now seem to be wonderful in us."—Washington Star.

Electricity.

The paradox of modern science is furnished by electricity. In no other department of science has progress in the matter of application been so great that experts can well afford to acknowledge that what they now know with regard to the true nature of the subject is less than what they professed to know a quarter of a century ago.

An expert, writing in a recent number of one of the magazines, asks, "What is electricity?" and replies to his own question, "That is a question no man can yet fully answer."

A college president said not long ago, "No man knows what electricity is." In his "Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases" Dr. Houston defines electricity as "The name given to the unknown thing, matter or force, or both, which is the cause of electric phenomena."

Twenty-five years ago the text-books on physics attempted to give a clear understanding of what positive electricity is and what negative electricity is. The definition to-day of positive electricity is, "One of the phases of electric excitement," and the definition of negative electricity is the same except that the word "electrical" is used instead of "electric"—both meaning the same thing.

The intimate connection between electricity and light is well known, but the knowledge seems only to make the true nature of electricity more mysterious than before.

Yet electricity has come to be a "matter or force, or both," that is almost indispensable in the daily life of the civilized world. The "unknown thing" has been made to furnish power, light and heat. It has been harnessed for the service of mankind, and no man knows what is the thing in harness. The street car motorman who calls it "juice" knows as much about the real nature of it as the wisest experts know.

Likes and Dislikes of Birds.

It is said that birds are nearly as sensitive in their likes and dislikes as dogs. Some people can never gain the friendship of a caged bird. A bird has to learn by experience that it is safe with a human being before it will respond to kind treatment.

Irrigation in Wyoming.

Ditches are now in course of construction in the Big Horn basin, in Wyoming, which will irrigate 125,000 acres of land.

There should be something said on tombstones about husbands having been good providers, and less about "gentleness" and "love."

CLIMATE AND COMFORT.

Either way, whether we are to have a prolonged winter of extreme cold or a mild one, through the dampness and chill neuralgia will find its victims, and a great many imprudent people will find neuralgia. In either case, when it does come, with its racking torture, let's look about us for the best that can be done. We need not go far. The reputation of St. Jacobs Oil as a certain cure for neuralgia has gone before it, and it is an established fact that it cures surely, soothes and restores the troubled nerves. To enjoy, therefore, a comfortable winter, whether it is cold or mild, bear in mind that for this complaint one should have the great remedy for pain ready for use. It is by putting off that the ailment grows worse, and the worst cases grow less as soon as it is used.

She—Oh, Fred, my head does ache today! He—Lucky! She—Lucky!! Oh, how brutal of you! What do you mean? He—shows you've got a head. So few women have nowaday!

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
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Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

A Conscientious Grace.

In "The Hutchinson Family" Mr. John W. Hutchinson tells this story of the Rev. Humphrey Moore, years ago minister at Milford, N. H.: "On one occasion he was asked to officiate at a Masonic celebration where a prayer was considered germane to the proceedings. All his denomination were opposed to the mystic order, and at first he hesitated, but finally complied, and at the appointed time and place made his appearance and offered the following prayer: 'O Lord, we pray for we know not what. If it is good, bless it; if it is bad, cuss it. World without end. Amen!'"

A Leper Hospital.

Outside the walls of Jerusalem is a lepers' hospital tended by deaconesses from the German religious houses. Year after year these heroic women, without pretentiousness, without any trumpeting of their work, almost unknown to the world, have waited upon lepers, they themselves literally dying by inches. Their courage has only come to light by the chance notice of travelers.

Game of Dice.

In the game of dice, as played by the Greeks, names of their divinities were given to the various "throws," the most fortunate, that of the highest number, being called Venus, or Aphrodite.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school is located at Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal., in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D. It is accredited at the State and Stanford Universities, and is one of the best of its kind. Twelith term begins January 4th, 1897.

Teacher—How old are you, Willie? Willie—I'm 5 at home, 6 at school, and 4 in the cars.

FALSE WITNESSES.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

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For the half year ending with the 31st of December, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of four and two-tenths (4.2) per cent. on term deposits, and three and five-tenths (3.5) per cent. on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1897. LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

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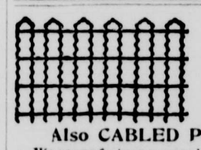
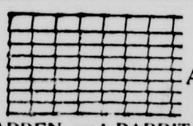


STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

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A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Where's Mother?

Bursting in from school or play,
This is what the children say,
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by,
"Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain
This same question comes again,
From the boy with sparkling eyes,
Bearing home his earliest prize;
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Perils past and honors won—
"Where's mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task,
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace;
Let us love her while we may;
Well for us that we can say,
"Where's mother?"

Mother, with untiring hands,
At the post of duty stands,
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by,
"Where's mother?"

A Riddle for Grandma.

"Grandma, papa has sent you a riddle to guess," cried two little girls, bounding up to the porch where their grandma sat knitting in the sunshine.

"A riddle, hey?" said she. "It can't be a very big one if you two can carry it. What is it, then?"

"He says, 'How can Maud and I be his sons when we are his daughters?'"

"Well, the answer to that riddle is that you cannot be his sons, and I'm glad of it. I think that little daughters are the sweetest things on earth."

"No; but, grandma, he says that we are his sons," insisted Clara.

"Well, perhaps you can make as much noise as sons."

"That's not the answer, grandma," said Maud; "give it up?"

Grandma made a few more guesses, and then gave it up.

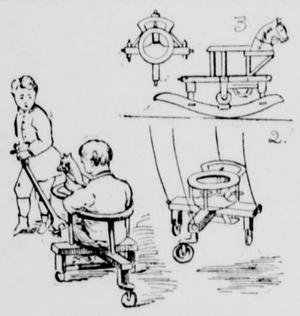
"He says that we are his s-u-n-s,' cried Clara, gleefully, "because we make sunshine for him. See, grandma?"

"Yes, I see," said the old lady, smiling down at two bright little faces; "make sons of his daughters by spelling them with a 'u.'"

A Multiform Vehicle.

The accompanying cut shows what the inventor calls a "composite vehicle," which may be used in three or four different ways to give children or invalids exercise or amusement. For example, it may readily be converted into a wagon, a perambulator, a rocking-horse or a swing. It is thus described in the Scientific American:

Figure 3 is a side view, as it appears when used as a rocking horse, figures 2 and 3 representing the device with the rockers and tongue removed, for use as a perambulator or swing. On the main frame, as shown in figure 4,



FOR AMUSING CHILDREN.

a ring-like guard piece is supported on posts, a curved table being secured on the front edge of the guard piece, while at the junction of the members of the frame is a seat board, a detachable foot rest being formed by hanger bars.

A block simulating the head and neck of a horse is held on the curved table by means of a thumb screw, and at the front of the frame is hinged a tongue. In depending brackets are held caster wheels adapted to swing and revolve as required, and the caster wheels are adapted to be imbedded in places provided therefor in the frame bars of a detachable rocker frame, thus adapting the wheeled vehicle for use as a rocking-horse or chair.

To enable the device to be used as a swing, it is supported by cords connected to the main frame by hooks and eyes, as shown in figure 2.

"I'm No Dead Yet."

Over a door in a house at Edinburgh, Scotland, there stands the bust of a boy, with the words, "Heave awa, lads; I'm no dead yet," carved in the stone above it.

It tells part of the story of John Geddes, whose wonderful pluck, courage and hopefulness saved his life more than thirty-five years ago.

In the year 1861 a huge, rickety old building in the Scotch city suddenly crashed downward like the shell of an egg, and a number of families, among them the Geddes family, were carried with it and buried deep in the waste of fallen timbers. It was at night, and the wildest confusion reigned in the street, but above even the cries of the people came a clear voice from the ruins calling for help. It was little John Geddes, then only 10 years old, who had been caught between two timbers in such a way that he was not killed.

All night the rescuers worked to reach him, and he with wonderful pluck kept calling to them to guide and encourage them. Finally they were almost at the point where they had heard him call, but his voice was stilled, and they stopped, asking themselves if it were too late to save the brave little fellow after all. John heard them, and, gathering up all his waning strength, cried back to them:

"Heave awa, lads; I'm no dead yet."

They sprang to their work with renewed energy, and soon had him out, not very badly hurt, but almost exhausted from his long imprisonment.

And the people of the city were so proud of the boy's bravery that the bust was set up over the door of the new building, which replaced the old one.

It was a brave act, but we believe that there are many American boys who would have equal grit under circumstances just as trying.

The Kings of England.

Those who have once learned this jingle which gives the names of England's kings and queens since the Conquest have, no doubt, found it very useful. We suggest to teachers especially the helpfulness of such aids to memory as this old rhyme:

First William the Norman, then William his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John;
Next, Henry the Third, Edwards one, two and three;
And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess;
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotchman, then Charles whom they slew,
Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles too.
Next, Jamie the Second ascended the throne;
And good William and Mary together came on.
Then Anne, Georges four, and fourth William all passed;
God gave us Victoria—may she long be the last!

An Enemy's Service.

One of the stories of the Crimean War told by the novelist Turgenieff, and well authenticated by existing letters, is peculiarly touching. Sergius Ivanovitch, a young Russian lieutenant, was one of an attacking party which was ordered out on a cold night to drive a body of French from a position in front of the Russian lines. In order to be as free as possible in his movements, the young lieutenant left his military cloak behind.

The French were found well posted in the edge of a wood. A desperate fight followed at the end of which the Russians were compelled to withdraw, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. Among the grievously wounded was Sergius Ivanovitch, and all about him were French wounded.

Sergius suffered worse even from the cold than he did from his wound; and though a bullet had penetrated his leg, he was sure that the exposure of the night, rather than the wound, would be the end of him. Groaning and shivering, he was about to examine as best he could the wound in his leg, when some one said in French:

"You had best let your wound alone. Suffer, and disturb it as little as possible."

The Russian found that the man who had spoken was a veteran French captain, who, even worse wounded than himself, lay close by.

"No doubt you are right," said Servius, "but I shall perish of cold before morning, anyway."

Then the Frenchman reproved him for coming out in the snow without his cloak. "Experience has taught me," he said, "never to go out without my capote. But this time it is not likely to save me. I am mortally wounded."

"Oh, they will come and get you."

"No, my dear enemy. It is all up with me. The shot has gone deep—I shall not last till help comes. Here, take my cloak and wrap yourself in it and sleep. At your age one can sleep anywhere."

Despite his protests the young Russian felt the Frenchman's cloak laid upon him. Exhausted, he fell asleep under its warming influence. Waking in the morning, he found the French captain dead at his side.

A Safer Place.

An old man was breaking stones one day on a country road in Wales, when a gentleman came riding along.

"Bother these stones! Take them out of my way," he said.

"Where can I take them to, your honor?"

"I don't care where; take them to hades, if you like."

"Don't you think, your honor," said the old man, "that I'd better take them to heaven? They'll be less in your honor's way there."

Purpose of Life Preservers.

It is said that on account of their depth and coldness the waters of Lake Superior do not give up their dead. A recent traveler there asked the captain of a Lake Superior steamer why he carried life-preservers, the water being so cold that one could not long survive immersion. "Oh," was the nonchalant reply, "we carry the corks so that it will be easier to recover our bodies."

Superior officer—You are accused of sleeping on your watch. Sentinel—Impossible, sir. "Impossible? What do you mean?" "My watch has been at the pawnbroker's for six months."—Washington Times.

"Otto, you have a bad report. What does that mean?" "Yes, papa; teacher must have something against you!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Topics of the Times

Until forty years ago Japanese were vaccinated on the tip of the nose.

Kentucky is chuckling over the biggest coon supply in several years.

At a G. A. R. picnic at Searsport, Me., a three-eighths inch pearl was found in a clam pie.

The common measure of road distance in France is the kilometer, or 1,000 meters, a little over three-quarters of a mile.

Southwest Missouri has already begun to contract for its crates and boxes by the car load for the handling of next spring's berry crop.

"Get Better Acquainted with the Cow" is the subject of a new lecture which Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture is delivering.

By using electric light during the day time Prof. Bailey produced lilies fully two weeks before the plants grown under the natural conditions flowered.

The California health board finds that in San Jose the average duration of life is about 43 years, which is longer than that of any other city in the United States.

A staff officer in Berlin declares that the Dongola expedition is, on the whole, the most faultless military work done by British officers since the peninsular war.

St. Moritz, Switzerland, has the champion toboggan slide of the world. It is three-quarters of a mile long and has been descended in a whiz of seventy-one seconds.

Before the fire brigade can start for a fire in Berlin the members must all fall in line military fashion and salute their captain, losing more than a minute by this foolery.

Arrangements for the training of British infantry next winter are to be on a more elaborate scale than usual, and especial prominence is to be given to long-distance marching.

The crystal palaace at Sydenham is capable of holding a greater number of people than any other building in the world. More than 100,000 can be accommodated within its walls.

A well-known specialist on ear diseases has made the announcement that half the deafness prevalent at the present time can be traced to the practice of boxing the ears of children.

The mountaineers of Georgia catch trout with a sledgehammer. Their practice is to thump a rock, under which a trout seeks refuge, with a hammer, and the concussion renders the fish senseless.

There are 300 natives of India now residing in Great Britain, mostly for the purposes of study. Cambridge seems more attractive to them than Oxford, but the majority are in London reading for the bar.

The wife of a New Orleans carpenter, who was obliged to have one of her hands amputated, has brought the other one to such a state of serviceability that she has succeeded in making a dress unaided.

A feature of the population statistics of Western Australia is the large proportion of males to females. The disparity is maintained in the arrivals by sea. At present there are forty-five females to every 100 males.

Perfumes, according to the latest authority, should never be mixed; neither should they be applied to the handkerchief. To be correct, one must select one particular odor and have all one's belongings impregnated with it.

In certain towns of Germany the telephone is introduced by tobacconists as an additional attraction to customers. Anyone who buys a cigar may, if he desires, speak over the tobacconist's instrument to a subscriber to the telephone service.

In Germany the man who loses both his hands in an accident can claim the whole of his life insurance money, if he be insured, on the ground that he has lost the means of maintaining himself. A loss of the right hand reduces the claim from 70 to 80 per cent. of the total.

The duration of sunshine in the various countries of Europe was recently discussed at a scientific meeting in Berlin. It was shown that Spain stands at the head of the list, having, on the average, 3,000 hours of sunshine per year, while Italy has 2,300 hours, Germany 1,700 hours and England 1,400 hours.

Excavations made near Agya, in Northwestern Thessaly, by the Athens Archaeological Society, have brought to light the foundations of ancient towns and citadels, the very names of which are forgotten, with tombs of the Mycenian period, containing terra cotta vases with inscriptions, arms and works of art.

Of 274,940 Hungarian gypsies enumerated in the last census, 243,432 are described as sedentary, 20,406 as semi-sedentary and only 8,938 as nomadic, while 2,154 are soldiers or in jail. All profess some form of Christianity. Seventeen thousand are professional musicians and only 82,405 are still able to speak gypsy dialects.

A Brussels firm has just accepted a contract for the establishment of a telegraph system throughout Abyssinia. Each telegraph station is to be furnished with a telephone, and the more important are to be connected with the residence of Emperor Menelik, so as to enable him to keep, if not an eye, at any rate, an ear upon his dusky subjects.

Popularity proved too much for a Canadian widow, Mrs. Nettie Thompson, living at Erinsville, near Kingston, and she threw herself into Beaver Lake to escape the many wooers who sought her hand within a year of her husband's death. Her brother-in-law rescued her, and when she had time to think it over she regretted her precipitancy.

"Bulls" are not all of Irish origin, or at least they do not all originate in Ireland. A dispatch from Constantinople printed by the London Telegraph contains this radiant specimen: "Whether the powers will avail themselves of the opportunity to prevent the inevitable catastrophe that is impending remains to be seen."

A Georgia legislator named McCook thinks that possums are rapidly disappearing from the State as a result of the constant war that is waged upon them, and he is urging upon his fellow statesmen the duty of passing a bill to make illegal the killing of these interesting marsupials at any time between March 1 and Oct. 1.

The early British custom of erecting cairns, or heaps of stones, to commemorate events, is greatly in favor with the Queen. The first royal cairn was erected when she took possession of Balmoral, and the estate is now quite rich in these unique memorials, there being one to commemorate the prince consort's death and the marriage of each of her children.

Proportionately, there is no great town in the civilized world that has so few daily morning papers as London. This is due to the large expenditure involved in starting one. Anyone contemplating starting a London paper must be ready to lose $150,000 or $200,000 per annum for the first two or three years, and then it is an open question whether he will have turned the corner.

In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers, who have pocketbooks filled with the names of the marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortune and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections in the same off-hand mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a merchandise transaction.

The percentage of illiteracy among the whites of Colorado is 4.8; Idaho, 3.5; Kansas, 2.9; Montana, 4.1; Nebraska, 2.8; Nevada, 4.2; Utah, 5.1; Washington, 3.1; Wyoming, 3. On the other hand, the percentage of illiteracy in the white population of Connecticut is 5.1; Delaware, 7.4; Maine, 5.4; Maryland, 7; New Hampshire, 6.8; New Jersey, 5.7; New York, 5.4; Pennsylvania, 6.4; Rhode Island, 9.6; Vermont, 6.7; West Virginia, 13.

Syracuse has a leaning tower, but the Syracusans, unlike the Pisans, are not at all proud of their architectural freak and devote a lot of time to prodding the city authorities into taking action for its removal. The tower is a part of the great Stearns factory and is used in making wire. It is now thirteen inches out of the perpendicular and with every high wind sways about in a way that gives people living in the vicinity severe attacks of nervous prostration.

Complaint is made that in the Cape Cod cranberry bogs the native pickers have been supplanted by Italians, Finns and Swedes, and that thus another American industry has passed into the hands of foreigners. In regard to another and more celebrated New England industry, that of whaling, visitors to the cape of recent years have not failed to notice that Portuguese immigrants and West Indian negroes form the bulk of the crews.

The Ohio Wesleyan university of Delaware, Ohio, has received from Mrs. V. T. Hills of that place the gift of a collection of carbon photographs, numbering many splendid examples. These works, comprising selections from old and modern masters, will be hung in the halls and reception-rooms of Monnett hall, according to Mrs. Hill's letter of presentation, "to stimulate the love of art and to create and foster the art instinct among the budding girls and growing youth."

A New York physician, who has a very large office practice, has adopted a simple but effective plan for the entertainment of his patients while they are waiting. He has provided half a dozen ingenious puzzles, which are strewn carelessly around on the tables and on the mantel in the waiting room. Frequently there will be a score of persons in this room, and, for some of them, especially the nervous ones, the waits would be very fatiguing if it were not for the puzzles.

Maine's Spry Young Women.

Some of the young women are seeking fame by the same methods that have proved so efficacious in the case of elderly ladies. North Clinton has a young widow who milks three cows, does the work for two in the family, drives three miles and does a day's work, returning home at night in time to milk, mend the socks, feed the pigs, split the wood, etc. Then Canaan has a smart young woman, who, besides doing the housework for quite a large family this fall, did the milking and took all the care of two cows, the hogs, chickens, horses, etc.; picked fourteen bushels of apples, put them in the cellar, pulled two stacks of beans, and hauled in three large loads of pumpkins, and after digging and picking up fifteen bushels of potatoes, pulling thirty bushels of beets and turnips, and twenty-five heads of cabbage, put them all in the cellar herself.—Kennebec Journal.

The Reason.

She—Ma says she knows that when we are married we won't live so like cats and dogs as she and pa do. He—No, indeed! Your ma is right. "Yes; she says she is sure you'll be easier to manage than pa is."—New York Weekly.

AN INVITING FIREPLACE.

A FIREPLACE invites cozy lounging with book or magazine and agreeable conversation that has an accompaniment of crackling flames. An artistic fireplace carries with it the air of coziness. It is set in the back of a recess, out of the room, and has on either side an oak seat, with cushion. The whole back of the recess is brickwork, extending up to the ceiling. The brickwork drops back a few courses above the top of the fireplace, forming a mantel or shelf, on

A FIREPLACE WITH SEATS.

which may be disposed handsome bits of china as a decoration. The bricks used may be the red pressed bricks sold everywhere or some of the handsome bricks that are now made in soft colors, such as gray, yellow, brown and cream. Bricks of the same color, but varying in tone, some being a deeper shade than others, may be used with excellent results. The valance is a plain straight piece of dark maroon plush, and the pattern, a continuous border of tiger lilies and foliage, treated conventionally and worked solidly in couching stitch with shaded silks, in various warm tones of blue, crimson, gold and olive green. The edge is trimmed with festoons of many rows of narrow silk cords in the colors of the embroidery, each festoon ending in a long silk tassel, showing glints of gold thread.

Girl Prosecutor.

Miss E. Mae Danison, formerly of Rockford, Ill., now of Long Pine, Brown County, Neb., enjoys the distinction of being the first woman in the United States to have been elected to the office of county prosecuting attorney, having been chosen to fill this position in the recent general election. Miss Danison is 25 years of age and graduated from the law school last spring at the home of Mr. Bryan, at Lincoln, Neb. During the summer she was nominated for the office by the Populists and was indorsed by the Democrats. The nomination came to her unsought and she accepted

ESTELLE M. DAVISSON.

it simply because of the compliment tendered, having no idea that she stood a chance of election.

Secret Societies for Women.

Many secret societies are now open to women. Wives can belong, equally with their husbands, to the Farmers' grange, they can join the Home Circle, as is fitting; or the Knights and Ladies of Honor, or the Order of Protection, or of United Friends, or the P. F. Y. B. O., or the Golden Cross. Moreover, if the husband is a Mason, the wife can at least belong to the Order of the Eastern Star; if he is an Odd Fellow, she can be an Odd Lady; if he attains to the G. U. of O. F., she can be a Daughter of Ruth, which is something; if there is a Son of St. George in the family, there can also be a Daughter of St. George; if there is a member of the G. A. R., there is a Woman's Relief Corps, consisting of those who do the duty of peaceful vivandieres for those worthy veterans. In short, the only prominent order which appears to make no provision for women is the Improved Order of Red Men, and this is rather surprising, as the tribes of this body have each a "keeper of wampum," and mistakenly appoint a man for this office, whereas the real Indian tribes usually intrusted their wampum to women.

Pollie Up the Skirts.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper, sympathizing with womankind in general, and that portion particularly that are caught out on the streets in rainy, muddy, or sloppy weather, has perfected an arrangement by which the skirts may be raised from the filth in a manner at once convenient and graceful. It is an arrangement of tape attached on the inside by small rings to the seams of the skirt, from which a ribbon is caught to the belt of the skirt. By placing the hand in the opening and pulling the ribbon, you lift the entire skirt to any desirable distance from the ground. By untying the ribbon the skirt falls again to its natural position of its own weight.

Charming Evening Gown.

A charming evening gown of silk mull, shown at a fashionable modiste's, is given an airy effect by eight fluffy, gauzy flounces on the skirt. The color scheme is carried out in a sort of delicate violet, almost suggesting a pink. This waist is of taffeta of the same shade, and is trimmed with a twist of mull, draped gracefully from the left shoulder to the right side of the waist. A trimming touch, which gives a French air to the creation, is a dainty bit of lace reaching only half way around the neck.

According to the best designs of the season teas and theaters, receptions and visits have their own cape coats and fur wraps, but these garments are so different from the other things that they deserve a full description all to themselves. The handsomest of a

AIRY, FLUFFY, GAUZY FLOUNCES.

whole room full of such wraps was one where a short underjacket was made of cream white corded silk. The jacket was made to flare at the bottom and very much in the back. All around it was a narrow trailing rose vine embroidered in pink and green silk. There were rounded revers to the short cape of moss green velvet sewed to the jacket, which was sleeveless. These revers were embroidered in a pattern similar to that on the jacket portion. The high, flaring collar was velvet on the outside, faced with white corded silk, the scalloped edge being bound with a full shirred roll of crepe lisse. There was a crepe lisse puffing at the throat, from which fell a cravat of fine white lace. On the back of the high collar there was a widely spread bow of ribbon to match the color of the velvet.

Teach the Girls Housework.

A knowledge of the art of housekeeping is necessary to every woman, and it is never too early to begin to acquire it. When there are two or three girls in the family it is an excellent plan to allow each one in turn to assume the responsibility of housekeeping for a certain time. It does not hurt the girls to take a measure of responsibility concerning household tasks; far otherwise, it does them a world of good and lifts much of the burden from an overworked mother's shoulders. Let them in succession have a week at a time in charge of the chamberwork, the mending, the cooking, the buying, even, for the family, all, of course, under proper supervision, and their faculties of reason, perception, judgment, discrimination and continuity will be more developed in one month of such training than in six months of common schooling.

Hats Worn on the Side.

It will no longer be proper for the well-dressed woman to propound the time-honored query as she starts out for a ride or a stroll, "Is my hat on straight?" If that article is "on straight" she will at once rearrange it—tip it to one side or over one eye—and leave her home with the full consciousness that she is in the height of fashion. During the past year the correct position of the hat has been a tilt over the eyebrows. It was neither graceful nor becoming, but it was the fashion, and women of all ages and degrees fell meekly into line. Now the edict has gone forth that the hat must be tipped to one side.

A RELUCTANT READER.

Read Scott's Fascinating Tales as If in a Dream.

It is a very old proverb that you may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. It might be added that if you could make him drink, you certainly could not make him enjoy the draught. A recent writer in Blackwood's Magazine gives an amusing account, which yet bears the impress of truth, of his experience with an honest, hearty, jolly British schoolboy, apparently of good general intelligence and a good student, whose family began to worry about his aversion to books. He regarded them as something to be dutifully studied when necessary, but to be avoided like the plague out of school hours. At last a promise was extracted from him to read one of Scott's novels. He gave the promise reluctantly in a hoarse and melancholy whisper, as he stood dejectedly staring around a pleasant library, but he kept it with entire fidelity. The volume given him was "Ivanhoe," which he volunteered graciously to call a "funny name," and this slight observation was regarded hopefully as a forerunner of interest.

For a whole month the lad had devoted himself to "Ivanhoe." Such was his conscientiousness that he never skipped a word, and so great his sense of the injury which the intellectual effort was inflicting on his leisure that he never took a single word in.

"Well, old fellow, how is 'Ivanhoe' getting on?"

"Pretty well, thank you."

"How far have you got?"

"Oh, I've nearly read"—and he consults the top of the page—"one hundred and twenty pages."

"And whom do you like best?"

A hasty glance at the page to see what name came handiest. "Oh, Wamba." (Wamba is the jester, or fool.)

He looked so extremely woebegone over the cross-questioning that the questioner made a feeble attempt at a joke.

"A little fellow-feeling, eh, my boy?"

Blank gaze.

"You don't know what I mean, I suppose?"

"No."

"Well, you know what Wamba was?"

"Yes," rather dubiously.

"Well, what?"

"One of the chaps in the book."

Now the unwilling reader stood well at school in history, so a week later they tried him again on a different tack.

"Have you found any old friends in 'Ivanhoe?'"

"No."

"Well, you know King Richard."

"King Richard?"

"Yes, Richard the First.

"Oh, yes; he was king 1189 to 1199."

"Well, you came across him in the tournament."

"I didn't know it was the same chap."

He was a sincere boy, but he will miss a great deal of pleasure with a mind so impervious to the charms of literature. With most young readers the Richard Coeur-de-Lion of the tournament soon usurps the throne of the matter-of-fact Richard of history; and it is certainly a rare youth who prefers the Richard of plain history to the splendid being with a battle-axe who rides through "Ivanhoe."

Quicker than Lightning.

"As quick as lightning" is a phrase colloquially used to express the maximum of rapidity. But according to a well-known scientist, electricity itself is outstripped by that old-fashioned machine, the human body, by which it appears powers can, so to speak, be generated in the brain, transmitted through the nerves, and developed in the muscles in an infinitesimal fraction of a second.

It is stated that a pianist, in playing a presto of Mendelssohn, played 5,595 notes in four minutes and three seconds. The striking of each of these, it has been estimated, involved two movements of the finger and possibly more.

Again, the movements of the wrist, elbows and arms can scarcely be less than one movement for each note. As twenty-four notes were played each second, and each involves three movements, we would have seventy-two voluntary movements per second.

Again, the place, the force, the time and the duration of each of these movements were controlled. All these motor reactions were conditioned upon a knowledge of the position of each finger of each hand before it was moved, while moving it, as well as of the auditory effect to force and pitch, all of which involves equally rapid sensory transmissions.

If we add to this the work of the memory in placing the notes in their proper position, as well as the fact that the performer at the same time participates in the emotion the selection describes and feels the strength and weakness of the performance, we arrive at a truly bewildering network of impulses, coursing along at inconceivably rapid rates.

Such estimates show, too, that we are capable of doing many things at once. The mind is not a unit, but is composed of higher and lower centers, the available fund of attention being distributed among them.

His View Confirmed.

He—Marry me, dear, and you shall want for nothing.

She—There! I always heard it said that marriage put an end to a woman's happiness!—Yonkers Statesman.

A man's appearance as a bridegroom is his last appearance for the balance of his life in underwear that is not patched.

Ted—She still loves me. Ned—How do you know? Ted—When she returned my presents she prepaid the express charges.—Harlem Life.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5 1896

At the close of each year John J. Valentine, President of Wells, Fargo & Co., issues a report of the gold, silver, copper and lead production of the United States, which has become a standard authority upon that subject. A large proportion of the precious metals is handled by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and Mr. Valentine's opportunities for obtaining accurate figures are excellent, and he has made the subject a careful study. The magnitude of the mining industry can be estimated when it is stated that the production of the precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river (including British Columbia) during 1896, was: Gold, $54,896,242; silver, $35,784,963; copper, $28,896,305; lead, $7,236,026; total, $126,289,536. The commercial value at which the several metals are estimated by Mr. Valentine is silver, 67 cents per ounce; copper 11 cents per pound; lead, 3 cents per pound. This aggregate shows a steady advance since 1893, when the total was $104,081,591. In 1894 it advanced to $105,113,489 and in 1895 to $118,164,642. The years 1889 and 1890 are the only two since 1870 in which the aggregate of production exceeds that of last year, and in these years by a million and a half and a million respectively. Among the States California leads in the production of gold, with $15,631,391, against $12,712,483 by Colorado. The latter State, however, largely exceeds California in the total production of precious metals, its silver nearly equalling its gold product in value, even at the present low price. Its silver product was $12,185,881, and its ores and base bullion nearly two millions more, making a total of $26,854,844. The production of Montana leads that of all the other States, aggregating $37,270,500. Copper, however comprises the major part of Montana's product, aggregating about $23,000,000. Its silver product was $9,350,000 and its gold yield $4,625,000. Arizona makes the fine showing of $9,265,917, but of this $5,882,909 is in ores and base bullion shipped out of the Territory for reduction. A tremendous impetus has during the past few years been given to copper mining, due very largely to the demand for copper created by the vastly increased use of electricity, which requires a large use of copper for wires etc. Until 1880 nearly all the copper of the country came from the Lake Superior mines—the Calumet and Hecla—these mines having a marvelous record of production and dividends, almost rivalling the great bonanza products of the Comstock in the value of their product. Of late, however, the copper mines of Montana and Arizona have made great records. Mr. Valentine places the copper production of the United States west of the Missouri river in 1880 at less than a million dollars, and since that time there has been a steady increase. In 1887 it reached $10,000,000, in 1890 $20,000,000 and in 1895 $27,052,115, and in 1896 $28,713,305. Copper mines are now in great demand. The effect of the low price of silver is shown in the decreased production, which has fallen off $64,808,637 in 1889 to $33,684,963, nearly one-half in seven years. The great proportion of this silver is not taken from silver mines proper, but from gold and copper mines in which silver is combined with the other metals. On the other hand the production of gold shows a large increase during the past five years. From 1879 to 1892 the annual production of gold in the territory under consideration averaged less than $30,000,000 per rnnnm. In 1892 it was $29,847,444; 1893, $33,948,723; 1894 $45,623,291; 1805, 48,399,729 and in 1896 it increased to $53,015,242. The prospect for the present year, particularly in California, is for a still larger production. Mr. Valentine's report also gives the return of Mexico's production. Mexico is essentially a silver producing country, and from 1878 to 1894 its annual product of gold was but about $1,000,000 per annum. In 1895 it jumped to $4,750,000 and in 1896 to $5,475,000. The silver production of Mexico has been steadily advancing from about $25,000,000 in 1878 to $54,450,000 in 1896.

Senator Perkins has introduced a resolution in Congress that is intended to pave the way for the establishment of a bureau or a department of the government to be devoted to the mining industry. The resolution recites, by way of preamble, that the mining interests of the United States have no clear representation in the organization of government and it provides for the appointment of a commission to be composed of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commission of Labor and the Director of the Geological Survey, whose duty it shall be to determine the best methods of arcertaining all the facts of general importance relating to mines and mining within the United States, whether by a mining bureau, a secretary of mines and mining, a commissioner of mines or a commission, and to report to the secretary of the interior a bill providing means for securing all necessary information concerning mining and related industries in the United States.

A Washington clergyman who was a candidate for the office of chaplain of the House of Representatives and received but three votes in caucus told a friend he had in his pocket letters from thirty members promising to give him their continuous support. He is now, probably, more convinced than ever that the average congressman needs a heap of praying for.

If the valley road is completed through to Bakersfield by June next, as is now contemplated, it will inaugurate an era of prosperity heretofore unknown in this portion of the State.—*Gazette.*

The following amendment has been introduced in the Legislature:

That section five of article eleven be amended to read:

"Section 5. The legislature by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election or appointment, in the several counties, of Boards of Supervisors, Sheriffs, County Clerks, District Attorneys, and such other county, township and municipal officers as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their terms of office. The legislature may regulate the compensation of all such officers and prescribe the number and compensation of their deputies, or may either wholly or in part delegate that power to any or all the Boards of Supervisors or municipal authorities. It shall provide for the strict accountability of county and township officers for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public and municipal moneys which may be paid for them, or officially come into their possession."

John Stanton, who acts as statistician for the copper companies, states that the actual exports of copper from the United States in December were 12,980 long tons. This makes the total exports for the year 1896 no less than 125,605 tons, a quantity far in excess of that reported in any previous year.

[Official.]

Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quanter ending Dec. 31, 1896.

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Sept 30, 1896 and Dec 31, 1896.

Total warrants drawn		$13,183 43
General Exp. Fund	2,995 72	
Salary Fund	3,548 40	
School Fund	3,211 45	
Hospital Fund	557 39	
Bridge Fund	149 72	
Road Dist. No. 1	1,0 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	176 88	
Road Dist. No. 3	59 11	
Road Dist. No. 4	64 00	
Road Dist. No. 5	197 75	
Unapportioned	117 13	
Bishop Bond	2 66	
Big Pine Bond	74	
Independence Bond	1 02	
Union Bond	24	
Lone Pine Bond	81	
	$13,183 43	$13,183 43

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

Inyo County's total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		17,427 40
Remaining indebtedness		45,563 15
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Filed Jan. 5th, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved Jan. 7, 1897. A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 8, 1897, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30 1898.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpos.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Atter: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, debts and family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of deceedents	Approximate property of money in hands of Administrator	Distributed to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Prosper.	3,800 00	None.							3800 00	
	William T. Tregloan.	719 63	20 00							699 73	
	Peter Gallacher.	None.	43 32							None.	
	Joseph Wilhelk.	500 00	None.							500 00	
					5 25						
					5 25	14 25					
					46 35						
					12 15						

Respectfully submitted, I. J. WOODIN, Public Administrator.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY of Inyo, } ss

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897. (SEAL.) BEN. H. YANDELL, Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Eighth day of April 1897, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 8th day of April, 1897, and the Board here by rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sphurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB 5 1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. EARLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist..... .FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

On Sunday, Feb. 7, religious services will be held as follows: At Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m., Georges Creek at 2:30 p. m., and at Independence to commence at 7 o,clock p. m. All are cordially invited. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

China Newyear is in full blast.

A. A. Niel was down frow Aberdeen on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Mulholland is visiting with friends at Bishop.

P. H. Mack Esq. and J. R. Moffett went to Big Pine to-day.

Tom. Williams of Round Valley was a visitor in town last Saturday.

The sky is clouding over this afternoon and it looks like another storm.

Ben. Lasky of Lone Pine was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

J. A. Yerington shipped a car-load of silicon from his mine near Queen this week.

Philadelphia has been visited by a fire which destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property.

J. White Smith Esq., came down from Bishop yesterday on business in the Superior Court.

County Clerk Hession left for San Francisco on Tuesday. He will be gone about two weeks.

The same hearse carried "Little Pete" to the grave that removed Senator Stanford to the tomb.

Charley Summers came down from Bishop early in the week and spent a couple of days in town.

George Gilliam came down from Fish Springs early in the week and spent a couple of days in town.

Robert Love of Bishop, accompanied by his sister, Miss Agnes Love, were at Independence last Saturday.

It is reported that J. G. W. Birchim of Round Valley and Miss Frankie Shaw will be married at Bishop next Wednesday.

Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M. will hold a public installation next Saturday evening, February 13th, and a banquet will be given.

A good deal of sickness is reported in this vicinity and at Lone Pine, mostly caused by la grippe. Dr. Woodin has been kept on the road constantly.

Harry Epstein, the genial and popular conductor on the C. & C., returned to his duties last Monday after a month's vacation pleasantly spent in San Francisco.

C. F. Wildasinn, J. H. Holden and Frank Skelton came down from Round Valley Wednesday on business in the Land Office. They returned yesterday.

There is said to be little or no wheat left for sale in the valley. Many of the farmers in this vicinity have sold so close that they will be compelled to import seed.

The late rain was a boon greatly needed by farmers and stockmen. There was a heavy downpour for about sixty hours and a heavy fall of snow on the mountains.

Ben. T. Williams came in from the South yesterday and will enjoy a short vacation. Ben. has been fanning mustangs on the southern division of the Mojave and Keeler stage line for several months.

Charley Anthony came in from Darwin on Wednesday returning yesterday. He recently met with a painful accident, having sprained on ankle badly. Charley is always rustling, however.

F. W. Holbert was down from Alvord this week. He has been adding to the fine band of beef cattle which he is fattening at the Sanger ranch and when the feed gets good on the desert will drive to Mojave.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New Stevens ditch company was held at Independence last Saturday and after transacting the regular business levied assessment No. 6 of ten cents per share. See notice.

Irv. H. Mulholland has sent his trotting stallion Osito, by McKinney-Twilight, to Los Angeles to be trained for the coming racing season. He will be worked until April 1st and if he shows sufficient promise will be entered in all the races of his class through the circuit.

Experting Copper Mines.

W. J. Ryan, a well known mining man, arrived at Independence last week and made some preliminary inquiries anent the copper mines owned by A. F. Mairs and J. Welsh at Ubaheba. These proving satisfactory Mr. Ryan wired N. D. Moore to come here and went to Hawthorne on Thursday of last week to meet him. Mr. Moore is one of the leading mining experts of the United States and represents unlimited capital, besides being a wealthy man himself. On Saturday an outfit was secured and the party started for Saline Valley. Should the inspection of the property prove satisfactory the mines will at once be extensively exploited. About eleven years ago Albert Bierstadt, of New York, the famous artist, became interested in the Ubaheba mines and in company with W. C. Chapin spent several days examining them. It was his intention to purchase the property and Mr. Chapin came as far as Alvord for the purpose of completing the deal when for some unknown reason he was recalled. The isolation of these mines is the only reason that they have lain so long without being worked. If the deposits of copper prove to be as extensive as is generally believed a railroad will be constructed to the spot. The party is expected to return next Monday and if Mr. Moore is not called away at once by his numerous business interests he will examine other properties in this vicinity. There is no question but that if capital becomes interested here extensive and valuable mining properties will be developed.

Bullion Shipments.

The Reward Mining Company this week shipped bar Nor 27, weighing 115 ounces and valued at about $1750. Twelve tons of concentrates were also shipped, valued at about $150 per ton. In the mine development work has been steadily going on and the mine looks better than ever. With increased milling facilities the output can easily be doubled with but very little additional expense for working. There is sufficient water power to run four times the amount of the present machinery. The tramway runs three hours a day and this keeps the mill supplied with ore. Mr. Hoskins, the superintendent, expects his brother to arrive from the east in a few days.

Sale of Inyo Mines.

D. C. Lane of Pomona signed papers Monday which conveyed his mining interests in Inyo County, consisting of the Last Chance, No. 2, Southwest and Sunshine mines, to a syndicate of Pomona capitalists for $80,000. This group adjoins the old silver mines of Darwin, which were famous in pioneer days. The mines are very rich in gold, silver and lead. The property was purchased by Mr. Lane two years ago, since which time he has worked it at a profit of about $1500 per month. The new syndicate will at once put into operation a ten-stamp mill, and will develop on a more extensive scale than before.

Surprise Party.

The young people of town and Camp Indepenpence joined in tendering Miss Maggie Gorman of Camp Independence a surprise party last evening. The town folks drove to the Gorman residence in a big wagon hauled by four horses. Their arrival was a complete surprise to the Gorman family who straightway gave them possession of the house. Music, games and dancing were indulged in up to a late hour. Refreshments were then served, and shortly afterward the jolly company started for home, singing as they rode.

Miss Irma Webb entertained a number of her young friends last Saturday afternoon, the party being given to celebrate her thirteenth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Callow have returned to Big Pine after an absence of several months. They will soon resume the management of the Big Pine hotel, which has been in charge of S. G. Gregg for the past six months.

The Nevada Legislature has passed a bill allowing prizefighting in that State and the Governor has signed it. This means a big fight on March 17th between Fitzsimmons and Corbett. Carson will probably be the favored [?] town.

Harmon Hankhammer came down from Big Pine yesterday with a load of corn for Bell's mill. Coming down the hill from the mill a breast-strap broke and the team ran away, breaking the tongue, but luckily doing no further damage.

The Harrell case, in which the defendant was acquitted, concludes the indictments against county officials, filed by the grand jury of 1894, commonly called the "long grand jury." In no instance was there a conviction.—*Gazette, Bakersfield.*

Three 12-animal teams loaded with merchandise are expected to arrive here to-day from Mojave. They are driven by John Schober, Rudolph Schober and a man named Enos. Harry Meads was loaded when he received word to go to Randsburg to haul ore.

Percy Douglass, for years a terror to the community about Bakersfield, attacked fire-chief Willows of that town last Friday night. Douglass was in a drunken frenzy and received a load of buckshot from a sawed-off messenger shotgun in the hands of Willows. The shot lodged about the heart and caused death almost immediately.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Frederickstown Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time when he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Mining at Panamint.

While active work is being pushed in the immediate vicinity of Randsburg, many men are vigorously prospecting the country east of Randsburg in what is known as the State Range and Panamint districts.

The Panamint country has long been known as one of the richest mineral sections of California, and while it was worked many years ago, producing very rich ore, the country has been very much neglected on account of its inaccessibility. In the early days when the mines were being worked the Indians were troublesome. They killed many miners, and finally destroyed the mills and drove all the white people from the country.

The quartz ledges are said to be large, well defined and exceedingly rich. Water and lumber are more plentiful than at Randsburg. Parties just in from the lower Panamint, where they have been working on the old Amargosa mine, owned by Los Angeles people, bring good news of a rich strike in this mine. They say that they have opened up a six-foot vein, the ore running by mill test, $115 a ton. This mine is one of the old timers, and has a wide reputation. It is well known by all old-time mining men, having been worked in the early fifties.

The first quartz mill ever erected in Southern California was hauled from San Francisco by wagon and placed on this property. The mill was very crude, being built mostly of wood with iron shoes and dies. The freight cost 25 cents a pound. At this time forts were built to protect the men from the Indians. The ore produced from the mine at that time was fabulously rich. Much gold was produced up to the time the mill was destroyed by the Indians. Since then the mine has been closed down until the present owners took hold of the property. They intend to build a mill and start up the mine. The vein just opened shows permanancy and richness. To the north of the Armagosa mine is the Confidence mine. A large plant of machinery has been placed on this property.—*L. A. Times.*

Our Alkali Land

Alkali comes from the disintegration of the foundation rock, and the kind of alkali differs with the kind of rock from which it is formed. Alkaline salts are all easily dissolved; hence, in the rain belt they have all been washed out of the soil as fast as formed; but in arid regions they remain. White alkali is largely common salt, and is comparatively harmless except when deposited on the surface in excessive quantities. Black alkali is mostly sodium carbonate of sal soda, and is extremely injurious and in large quanity is fatal to most plants. After an irrigation the water, which held alkai in solution, evaporates leaving the dry alkali on the surface. As the drying process continues, more water rises to the surface by seepage and capillary attraction, bringing more alkali to the surface, and thus the crust grows in thickness. The union of alkali with clay forms clay hardpan. Humus is also dissolved and carried away by alkali. Deep tillage, flooding and underdraining are some of the means of improving alkali soils. Gypsum, or land plaster, converts black alkali into the less harmless white alkali; hence, a top dressing of gypsum is valuable, and its effect is permanent. The Australian salt bush flourishes in alkaline soils, and is an excellent forage. It lives many years, giving many cuttings each year, and it gradually takes up the alkali from the soil. The same can be said of sugar beets, mangel-wurzels and other root crops. Never apply ashes to alkaline soils.

New Law of Mine Locations.

A new law regarding the location and relocation of mining claims was prepared by the executive committee of the Miners Association on the 23d of last month and has been submitted to the Legislature. The bill demands that the discoverer of any vein or lode shall immediately erect a substantial monument at the point of discovery, and post thereon a notice giving a full description of the claim. Within sixty days he must mark his location on the ground so that the boundaries can be easily traced, and file in the office of the County Recorder the name of the claim, the name of the locator, the date of discovery and description of the claim. The relocation of an abandoned claim must be made by erecting at some point of the lode a monument, upon which must be posted the previous name of the claim, the new name, the date, name of relocator, the number of linear feet claimed along the length of the vein and the width on each side of the vein. Abandoned or forfeited placer or other mining claims must be located fn the same manner. If a locator discovers that there is an error in his location he may file an amended location.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump, will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1897.

Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased—Filed order appointing administrator. Issued letters of administration to J. R. Moffett. Filed order of publication of notice to creditors and order appointing appraisers.

In the matter of W. W. Yandell, an insolvent debtor—Filed certificate of final discharge.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending February 4th:

Wibbelt to Adams—Mining claim at Slate Range, $1.

Adams to Adams—Mining claim at Slate Range, $500.

Adams to Wheeler—Mining claim at Slate Range, $4,000.

Wilson to Samuels—Mines and millsite at Argus Range, $3,000.

Clark to Barnes—Lot in town of Bishop, $5.

Menke to Williams—Land north of the town of Bishop, $76.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation held on the 26th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 6) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 17th day of April, 1897 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated January 30th, 1897. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 8, 1897, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897 and ending June 30, 1898. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND,
Keeler, Calif

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in ful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eeject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 13, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon A. C. Maude, U S Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A M of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Standinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartler, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:——
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

A FAMOUS RECIPE.

How the Hoboken Turtle Club Concocts Its Time Honored Turtle Soup.

Good livers will be interested in this recipe.

By it 150 pounds of turtle will produce 30 gallons of soup. It is the recipe used by the Hoboken Turtle club for many generations, and the original recipe is now in the hands of the steward of the club:

Take a kettle of 30 gallons capacity and fill nearly full of water. Put in 8 heads of calves' feet (32), well cleaned, and 30 necks of beef. To this add 2 dozen parsley, 1 dozen leeks, a half peck of small onions and sat and pepper to suit. Boil the whole to rags, about 20 hours.

Kill the turtle, scald off the thin outside glazed portion and take off fins. Put the shell, cut up into small pieces, into boiling water until the citron comes off. Then add the turtle meat, also cut in small pieces. To this add the meat of 8 calves' heads which have been sufficiently boiled to remove the skin.

Strain off the stock through a fine sieve. Strain twice out of pot and back again. Now add citron and boil three hours. Then add turtle meat and calves' heads and boil the whole until the citron is wholly done.

Add these spices: Quarter pound each of ground allspice, ground cloves, ground mace and ground nutmegs, a pound of sweet marjoram and the same of thyme and summer savory, with black and cayenne pepper to taste.

Put the spices into two small salt bags and drop into the pot until satisfactorily seasoned, taking out and putting in again from time to time and occasionally squeezing the bags into the pot.

After adding the turtle meat and calves' heads boil five hours until all the sour taste is gone. Boil over a slow fire and be sure to keep well stirred to avoid burning.

When cooked and poured into vessels, let it get perfectly cool before covering up or touching with a spoon. It should assume a gelatinous consistency. Keep at same temperature. Use 2 gallons each of claret, sherry and brandy.

Original recipe in possession of M. P. Phillips, steward Hoboken Turtle club.

POISONOUS POTATOES.

An Alkaloid Called Solanine Does Great Damage Sometimes.

It is not very rare to see serious accidents happen by poisoning from the use of potatoes in places where food is supplied by contract, as in schools, prisons and barracks, and astonishment is expressed that this precious and highly estimated food stuff should be capable of doing so much damage. It is well to know that the potato, even when absolutely sound, contains a certain amount of a vegetable alkaloid called solanine.

The remarkable point is that this solanine is much more abundant in summer than in winter; whereas it amounts to .044 per kilogram from November to February, it reaches the figure of .236 in July and August. This evil would not be very great if the production of the alkaloid were not still further increased by the process of germination and putrefaction of the potato. The use of potatoes deteriorated in this way may give rise to cases of poisoning characterized by vomiting, diarrhea, fever, dilated pupils, convulsions and profuse sweating.

It is usually in the months of June and July that these accidents occur, at the moment when the potatoes of the preceding year have begun to germinate and rot. The contractors of the above mentioned establishments send these potatoes there, since they have no longer any marketable value, because the new potatoes are already large and reduced in price.

It is therefore necessary to watch these supplies in a most careful manner and to refuse potatoes that show any black or softened spots or that have begun to germinate. As a general thing potatoes used in eating should be as fresh as possible.—Paris Herald.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

With a heavy active, energetic workingman, or a man of business, a cane or crutch is a sign of some infirmity, but he will have to use one or both if sciatica sets in and disables his hip. Worse than all this, he may be bed-ridden for a long time, and still worse, may be obliged to resort to surgical treatment. Why all this should be endured when the trouble can be easily cured must be, because he don't know that St. Jacobs Oil, the great remedy for pain, is a special cure for this very much dreaded malady. It has proved itself the most soothing and penetrating remedy for reaching the sciatic nerve and effectually curing its agonies that has perhaps ever been tried.

Conversation.—She—Strange how wet it is! He—Be stranger still if it were dry with such heavy rains.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

TAKING CARE OF BANK BILLS.

Soiled Notes Not as Common as Several Years Ago.

Bank notes are cleaner than they used to be. It is the policy of the New York banks to send their soiled notes to the United States treasury to be destroyed as soon as a sufficient number accumulates to justify it. Banks in the West send on whole batches of soiled New York notes to their correspondents in this city, and the bank that receives them sorts them out and sends round each little batch to the banks by which they were issued. These sorted notes are then sent to the treasury to be destroyed and others issued in their place. New York is thus a sort of depot for soiled and damaged notes of its own issue. The printing process for bank notes has been so developed of late years that the government has adopted this policy of frequently destroying soiled notes and reissuing good ones.

The Bank of England never lets a note go out a second time. Its lowest notes are for £5, so that the loss per pound is comparatively small in thus destroying little-used notes. Some, indeed, come into the bank as fresh in appearance as when they were issued. A note coming in is marked for destruction and laid away for a time. Meanwhile the name and address of the presenter are taken, along with the number of the note, in order that there may be some clew in case such a note is reported as stolen.

It is not suspected how important an element in a bank's profit on circulation is the destruction and loss of notes in the hands of holders. This was much larger in days when reissues were less frequent than now. The larger the amount a bank may issue the greater the loss in the hands of the people. A bank of this city that abandoned its circulation before the opening of the civil war yet has many thousands of its old notes out. They were outlawed years ago, though $3,000 of them presented about ten years ago were fully identified and redeemed. The whole issue of the bank was only about $250,000.

Although the average life of a Bank of England note is said to be but five days—and one seldom encounters a soiled Bank of England note in London—those notes circulate for years in the colonies, for they are taken abroad by travelers and are current almost everywhere. They circulate, along with our notes, in the regions bordering British Guiana. There are Scotch and Irish banks of issue emitting small notes, and these notes are often greasy and worn, since they are not regularly destroyed when they reach the home bank. Canadian bank notes are current along our northern border, and they are sufficiently like our own, being in dollar denominations, to deceive those not accustomed to make the distinction. They are often kept long in circulation on the border, and are occasionally worked off on the visiting New-Yorker, who finds them uncurrent in this city, and must exchange at a discount.—New York Sun.

Honorable Chinese.

Captain Younghusband, in his book, "The Heart of a Continent," bears a striking testimony to the honorable spirit manifested by the Chinese colonists in Manchuria. He and his companions were traveling through a dense forest, where nothing could be seen, and where life was made almost unendurable by swarms of midgets, mosquitoes and gadflies. At night, because there was no living out-of-doors, they would put up at the hut of Chinese sable-hunters.

Some of the Chinese, whose huts were found every twelve or fifteen miles, were trapping sables, while others were in search of the ginseng root, which is greatly prized by the Chinese for its supposed medicinal virtues. To the Englishmen their life seemed a hard one. The sable-trapping furnished a measure of excitement, but as for the ginseng hunters they would wander through the forest day after day, and all day long, and were content if they found one plant in the whole season. It would be worth, perhaps, fifteen pounds.

At one point Captain Younghusband noticed a clearing in the undergrowth near the trail, with a small plant standing by itself in the middle of it; and on turning aside to investigate he found the plant a ginseng. One of the Chinese had discovered it, but as it was not fully grown had cleared a space about it and left it to mature. It was valuable enough to reward a hunter for a full season's labor, and it could have been carried off with perfect ease, but such is the honor of the men that none of them would think of touching it.

Birds as Seed Carriers.

Two centuries ago the Dutch destroyed every nutmeg tree in the Moluccas in order to enjoy a monopoly of the business, having planted the trees in their own possesssions. In spite of their most earnest efforts, however, the islands were constantly being restocked. For a long time the thing was a mystery, but at length it was solved.

The doves of that quarter of the world are of large size, and readily swallow the seeds of the nutmeg. They traversed wide stretches of sea and land in a few hours, and deposit the seeds not only uninjured, but better fitted for germination by the heat and moisture of the bird's system.

By a similar process thousands of acres of land have been covered with trees of different kinds, the birds acting as nature's agents in the dissemination of plants.

Darwin found in six grains of earth adhering to the feet of a plover three different kinds of seeds, and in mud sticking to the feet of ducks and geese shot in England he found the seeds of plants peculiar to the Victoria Nyanza, in Central Africa, thus proving not only the extent of migration, but also the possibility of plants appearing in strange localities through the agency of these birds.

In the mud sticking to the feet of a Texas steer the seeds of five different kinds of weeds and grasses common to Texas were found by a microscopist after the arrival of the animal in New York.

"That young Pilling is a fussy fellow." "I should say he was. When he parts his hair in the middle he counts the hairs on each side."—Cleveland Leader.

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

He Was Grateful.

"Updike," said Fosdick, who had answered the telephone ring, "here's a message saying that your house is burning down."

"Thank heavens!" replied Updike, fervently.

"What makes you say that? Is it insured for several times its value?"

"Oh, no; but my wife has cards out for a pink tea for to-morrow afternoon, and now she can't have it."

A Woman's Sympathy.

"George Maitland left his wife a widow this morning."

"Poor dear, I'm so sorry for her."

"But they say George didn't treat her very well."

"Oh, it isn't that. With her sallow face she'll look just horrid in black."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Home Thrust.

Cholly—One sees some very amusing things on bicycles, sometimes; don't you think so?

Dolly—Yes; where is yours to-day?—Yonkers Statesman.

Without Payin'.

"Twenty dollars, please," said the dentist when he had extracted the hayseed's last tooth.

"Come off!" said the hayseed. "Yer don't charge nuthin'."

"We certainly charge something," replied the dentist, hotly.

"Yer sign says you pull 'em free."

"It doesn't."

"Well, I'll swear it ses 'Teeth Extracted Without Pain.'"—New York World.

An Important Duty.

Mrs. McKinnis—Now, Patrick, whin we call on the O'Reagans plaze don't forgit yer etiquette.

Patrick—Indade, an' it isn't the loikes ov yur ould man t' forgit so important a duty. Shure an' Oi have a pint ov it in my inside pocket.—New York World.

Literary Woes.

"Dorothy always begins a novel in the middle."

"What's that for?"

"Why, then she has two problems to get excited over—how the story will end and how it will begin."—New York Journal.

Just Hit His Case.

Employer—I'm afraid I've nothing in the way of work to give you just now. The times are hard and there's little to do.

Tramp—That's just the kind of work I enjoy.—Yale Record.

Transferred.

Owens—What's in a name, anyhow?

Dunne—Not much in yours, old man.

Owens—What do you mean?

Dunne—Why, everything you've got is in your wife's name, isn't it?—Brooklyn Life.

No Change.

Mrs. Church—Do you find any change in your husband since he returned from the seaside?

Mrs. Gotham—Well, no; I went through his pockets last night, but couldn't find a cent.—Yonkers Statesman.

She Never Dies.

"Come with me," said Death.

"You don't know me," laughed the crone. "I am the slave who nursed Washington."—New York Journal.

Answered.

Mrs. Grumpy—Why don't wives rise up and make their husbands stand around?

Grumpy—Because men never propose to that kind of women.—Detroit Free Press.

There Are Others.

Fond Father—If poor papa were to die, you'd have no papa.

Little American—You bet I would! Mamma would mighty soon get me another.

Different.

Miss Prim—Who is that distinguished looking man over there?

Her Nephew—That's Plunger, the betting man.

Miss Prim—How sinful!

"They say Plunger won $20,000 yesterday."

"Dear, dear; can't you contrive to introduce him?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Used to It.

"Why does that dog of Jackson's take such a delight in biting little children?"

"He was brought up on infant food, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Get Her Present.

Mamma—Well, Edith, how did you like the kindergarten?

"I didn't like it a bit. The teacher put me on a chair and told me to sit there for the present. And I sat and sat, and she never gave me the present."—New York Tribune.

Couldn't Resist.

Poor Lot's wife turned to salt, alas!
Her fate was most unkind;
No doubt she only wished to see
How hung her skirts behind.
—Kansas City World.

A Business Chance.

"James," said the undertaker, "it's about time to close the shop. Have you heard of any change in the condition of Mr. Simpson since noon?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, "except they've just turned off the doctors and called in a Christian scientist."

"James," rejoined his employer, shaking his head gloomily, "we will keep the shop open half an hour longer."—New York Recorder.

Under Her Thumb.

She—You won her hand, then?

He—Um—er—I presume so. I'm under her thumb.

Without Advertising, Too.

"Ah, good morning," said the early bird to the worm. "Looking for a job?"

"That's what. Anything I can do for you?"

"Yes, you'll about fill the bill, I think."—Harlem Life.

She Knew.

Little Elsie in her reading aloud came to the words "painful pause," and her mamma asked her what the expression meant.

"It means cat's paws, mamma," said Elsie, who had been scratched by her pussy earlier in the day.—New York Journal.

One More Unfortunate.

Mamma (a widow)—I want to tell you something, Tommy. You saw that gentleman talking to grandmamma in the other room? He is going to be your new papa. Mamma is going to marry him.

Tommy (who has a memory)—Does he know it yet, mamma?—New York Tribune.

One Difference.

Mr. Blower—It doesn't make any difference to me what kin' of man my party puts up. My motto is, "Not men, but principles."

Mrs. B.—You are more fortunate than we women. We have to content ourselves with the man, and we generally get him without any principles worth mentioning.—Boston Transcript.

Same Old Persecution.

"Mabel, wouldn't it be jolly if we could ride through life like this together?"

"Now, George, if you're going to be spoony, for goodness' sake turn down the lamp."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Fate.

Sympathizing Friend—Where were the remains of your late husband interred?

The Widow (sadly)—There were no remains; he—he—met—a bear!—Sketch.

For Home Reading.

"I just finished Miss Skryber's new novel this afternoon."

"I have heard something of it. Is it—ah—suitable for home reading?"

"Strictly. I know I would not like to be seen reading it in public."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Old-Fashion Man.

"But what real objections can you have to women riding the wheel, Mr. Growell?"

"To tell the truth, I don't mind admittinfi that I object to it mostly because so many of them ride better than the men."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She Didn't Check Him.

She—You seem restless, George. From the window seat you moved to the rocker; now you are moving to the sofa.

He—Yes; I'm trying to work out a problem in chess.

She—Chess? What problem?

He—Why, I'm trying to mate in two moves.—Washington Times.

Their Dearest Wish.

Little Ethel—I wonder why men like to talk about their old school days?

Little Johnny—I s'pose after they get growed up they is always tryin' to find out where the teacher lives, so they can lick him.—Comic Cuts.

Scorched.

He—And did you say the perspiration ran down your face?

She—Ran down? It scorched!—Yonkers Statesman.

An Invaluable Auxiliary.

Prof. Hypnit—Now, young lady, you will greatly assist the test by remaining passive. So—er—concentrate your mind on nothing.

Ethel—Oh, Cholly, how fortunate you came with me! Proceed, professor.—Judge.

Not Raining There.

"Dear boy, why don't you woll up the bottoms of your twousers on such a wainy and muddy day?" said one Pittsburg willyboy to another.

"Why, doncher know," was the reply, "I have received a cablegram from deah old London which says it isn't waining there."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

In Her Net.

Sybil—When Steve proposed to me he acted like a fish out of water.

Tirpie—Why shouldn't he? He knew he was caught.—New York World.

A Student's Joke.

J. E. Dodson is an Englishman. "When I was at school at Harrow," he said to a reporter, "Campanini, then in the height of his fame as a tenor, sang for the first time in the city in Italian opera. If I mistake not, it was 'Trovatore.' At the end of Campanini's great aria in the third act there was a storm of applause. All the front seats in the balcony were occupied by students, and it was noticed that an almost invisible wire was strung from the middle point in the gallery horseshoe to the top of the prompter's box at the middle of the stage. What caused most people to notice the wire was the sudden appearance on it of a floral car of huge dimensions, over which hovered on spirals several stuffed doves. This car rode gradually down along the wire until it was in full view of everybody. Campanini's face was wreathed in smiles. He bowed now with his right and again with his left hand on his chest. As the car approached the prompter's box the singer moved forward to remove it from its trolley. Then was the keen zest of the occasion. Not only was there one wire—there were two. The second was attached to the car, and also to the hand of a particularly stalwart undergraduate. With marvelous rapidity the car shot back to the balcony. The smiles, I may add, did not tarry on Campanini's face."—Boston Transcript.

A Fatal Omelet.

Ignorance of cooking is not often the direct cause of a man's death, but such an instance is related by Miss Edith Lichel in a recent volume entitled, "The Story of Two Salons." In the time of the French revolution one M. Condorcet, upon whose head as an aristocrat a price was set, sought refuge with a friend, M. Suard, who bade him return at nightfall, when means of escape would be provided.

Unhappily Condorcet, being unable to exist without tobacco, went into a tavern to buy some. Still prostrate from fatigue, he thought he would take advantage of this opportunity to get some dinner and ordered an omelet.

"How many eggs do you wish to be used?" inquired the landlord, who had been eying him suspiciously. The innocent Condorcet was at his wits' end. He reflected on the size of the ordinary omelet.

"Twelve," he boldly replied.

His fate was sealed. None but an aristocrat could be so ignorant or so extravagant. He was arrested and led away to prison, from which he never emerged.

A Human Nose Two Feet In Length

Elephantiasis is a peculiar form of leprosy in which the limb and features swell to horrible proportions and out of all semblance to the legs, arms and faces of human beings. Cases are known where the legs have become so swollen that they measured 4½ feet in circumference. The cars of the same victim, Walter Brisbane, an Engish sailor, were 18 inches in length and his nose elongated to upward of 2 feet when in the last stages of the horrible malady.—St. Louis Republic.

From 46 to 50 pounds equal a bushel of cornmeal in various states, the lower figure being the legal weight in North Carolina, the latter in Arkansas and others.

From Warsaw, the capital of ancient Poland, to our capital the distance is 4,010 miles.

BORNE DOWN WITH INFIRMITIES,

Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

Young lady—Oh, please give me a novel in which they don't get each other for a long time.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by druggists, price 75c.

"Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again, we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters cleanses and renovates the vital fluid (or blood) and healthfully stimulates every bodily function.

The present state of the tea-trade can't continue. Americans drink the worst tea in the world, and pay double for it.

Schilling's Best is the remedy.

Proof: the grocer gives your money back if you don't like it.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 897

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
526 California Street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending December 31, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-six hundredths (4 26-100) per cent per annum on term deposits, and three and fifty-five hundredths (3 55-100) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1897.

GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

HATCH CHICKENS by **Hot Air. FREE** Catalogue and Price List of the **IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS,** Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

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1. Because it is absolutely pure.
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3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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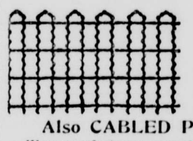
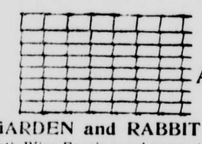
The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.



STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



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His Lip Gone.

M. M. Nicholson, who lives at the corner of Curran and Anderson Sts., Atlanta, Ga., had a cancer for years. It first appeared on his lip and resembled a fever blister, but spread rapidly and soon began to destroy the flesh. His father and uncle had died from Cancer, and he sought the best medical aid in different cities, but it seemed impossible to check the disease. Several operations were performed but the cancer always returned. This continued for years until the partition in his nose and his entire upper lip were eaten away. All treatment having proved futile, he looked upon death as the only relief.

"Some one recommended S.S.S." he says, "and a few bottles afforded some relief; thus encouraged I continued it, and it was not long before the progress of the disease seemed checked. I persevered in its use, and remarkable as it may seem, I am completely cured, and feel like I have new life. S.S.S. is the most remarkable remedy in the world, and everyone will agree that the cure was a wonderful one."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real remedy for every disease of the blood. Books mailed free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

EVERY HEN Hatched in **Petaluma Incubators** has **started right,** and is better prepared to give **profitable** returns because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous **Chickens.** Incubators from $10 up. We pay freight. Illustrated Catalogue Free.
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

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SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,
532 California St., cor. Webb, San Francisco.

For the half year ending with the 31st of December, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of four and two-tenths (4.2) per cent. on term deposits, and three and five-tenths (3.5) per cent. on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1897. LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

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FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

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SURE CURE FOR PILES Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

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This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right.
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CANCERS AND TUMORS.
The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experienced. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given.
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S. F. N. U. No. 759 New Series No. 2.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 35. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., FEBRUARY 12, 1897. WHOLE NO. 1372.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

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One Year (post paid)	$400
Six Months	200
Three Months	120
One Month	50
Single Copies	10

"PA NEVER DOES."

"I don' know why I has to tote
In wood 'n' help ma 'round,
'N' fix ther gate, 'n' gear ther horse,
'N' sweep leaves off ther ground.
I don't get any time ter play;
It's getting wuss and wuss;
I wonder why I has ter work?
Pa never does!

"He jes' sets 'round 'n' smokes 'n' reads
'N' kicks about ther noise,
'N' I don't get ter holler none
Like other people's boys.
Ma says she'll make a man of me;
Gee! don't I wisht I wuz!
I guess men don't have much ter do;
Pa never does!

"But ma says I'm her chum 'n' when
We get our work all done
She reads ter me, 'n' tells me tales,
'N' we have lots er fun.
Las' night I hugged 'n' kissed her good—
Nobody knowed but us;
'N' then ma cried, 'n' I bet 'twas cause
Pa never does!"
—Free Press.

Through the temptation to be coquettish with her lover they had parted, and it was a question which was the most miserable, Mary Derwentwater, who had trifled with his love, or Henry Ashton, now wandering abroad in search of forgetfulness.

Ashton went forth upon the world an altered, almost a misanthropic man. His hopes were withered, his first dream of love had vanished, he felt as if there was nothing for him to live for in this world. His mind became almost diseased. He loathed society, then he veered to the other extreme and craved after excitement. He sought relief in travel. Like the fabled victim in the olden legend, he spent years in the vain search after that Lethe whose waters are reserved for death alone. He found it not.

And Mary, too, was changed. She rose from that bed of sickness an altered being. Never had she known the full depth of her affection until the moment when she found herself deserted. The shock almost killed her, and though she recovered after a long and weary sickness, it was to discard all her old habits and to assume a quieter, yet, oh! how far more beautiful demeanor than in her days of unmitigated joy. She felt that Henry was lost to her forever, yet she derived a melancholy pleasure in living as if the eye of her absent lover was upon her. She directed her whole conduct so as to meet his approbation. Alas! he was far away; she had not heard from him for years; perhaps, too, he might be no more; then why this constant reference of all she did to his standard of excellence? It was her deep abiding love that did it all.

Four years had passed when Ashton found himself again in America, and, sitting, after dinner, with one of his most intimate friends at the table of the —— hotel. For some time the bottle passed in silence. At length his companion spoke.

"You have not seen Mary Derwentwater yet, have you, Harry?"

Ashton answered calmly, with a forced effort, in the negative.

"You must not positively delay it. Do you know how beautiful she has grown?—far more beautiful than when you went away, although you thought her surpassingly lovely." He paused.

"I have not heard from the family for years," said Ashton at length, feeling that his companion expected some reply.

"Then you know nothing of her—push us some of the almonds—why, dear fellow, she is irresistible. But she is different from what she used to be; her beauty is softer, though not so showy, and whereas she once would flirt a little—mind, only a little, for she is a great favorite of mine—she now goes by the name of the cold beauty. A married man, like myself, can speak a little warmly, you know, without fear of having his heart called in as the bribe of his head. And do you know that my wife suspects you of having worked the reformation?"—Ashton started, and was almost thrown off his guard—"for it began immediately after a long illness that happened a few weeks after you sailed."

Ashton was completely bewildered. He had now for the first time heard of Mary's sickness. His eye wandered from that of his companion, and he felt his cheek flushing in spite of himself. He covered his embarrassment, however, by rising. His companion continued:

"And now, Harry, let us stroll down Broadway, for, to tell the truth, I promised my wife to bring you home with me. Besides, Mary is there, and I've no doubt," he continued, no doubt," he continued, jocularly, "you are dying to meet her."

Ashton could not answer, but he followed his friend into the street, conscious that Mary and he must meet, and feeling that the sooner it was done the better. His companion, during their walk, ran on his usual gay style, but Harry scarcely heard a word that was said. His thoughts were full of his cousin. Had she, indeed, become cold to all other men from love of himself? Strange and yet delicious thoughts whirled through his mind, and he woke only from his abstraction on finding himself in the presence of his cousin, in Seacourt's drawing-room.

Mary was on a visit to Mrs. Seacourt, and did not know of Ashton's intended coming until a few minutes before he made his appearance. Devotedly as she loved her cousin, she would have given worlds to escape the interview; but retreat was impossible without exposing the long-treasured secret of her heart. She nerved herself accordingly for the meeting, and succeeded in assuming a sufficiently composed demeanor to greet her cousin without betraying her agitation. He exchanged the commonplace compliments of the occasion with her, and then took a seat by Mrs. Seacourt, who had been one of his old friends. Mary felt the neglect; she saw he did not love her. That night she wept bitter tears of anguish.

Ashton did come daily, and although his conversation was chiefly devoted to Mrs. Seacourt, he seemed neither to seek nor avoid his cousin. Now and then he found himself in a conversation with her, and he thought of old times. But the memory of their last interview came across him at such moments like a blight.

"How wonderfully Ashton has improved since his travels," said Mrs. Seacourt one morning as she and Mary sat tete-a-tete, sewing; "and do you know," continued she, looking archly at her companion, "that I deem myself indebted to you for his charming visits?"

Mary felt the blood mounting to her brow, and she stooped to pick up a stitch.

"Oh! you are always jesting, Anne; you know it is not so."

"We shall see. I prophesy that this afternoon, when we go to the exhibition, he will escort you and leave Miss Thornbury to Seacourt's nephew."

Mary's heart beat so she could scarcely answer, but she managed to reply:

"Don't, my dear Mrs. Seacourt! don't tease one this way! You know, indeed you know, Ashton cares nothing for me," and she felt how great a relief would have been a flood of tears could she have indulged in them.

Mrs. Seacourt smiled archly and said no more.

The afternoon came. The little company were assembled in the drawing-room. Ashton entered just as the last moment had come, and when the ladies were rising to go. Mary was almost hidden in one corner, so fearful was she of attracting the raillery of Mrs. Seacourt, by placing herself near the entrance and in Ashton's way. Her very sensitiveness produced the effect she wished to avoid. The gentlemen naturally sought partners near them, and for a moment she was left almost alone. She thought she would have fainted when she saw her cousin cross the room and offer to be her escort.

They proceeded to the exhibition. For the first time for years Ashton's arm upheld that of Mary. At first both were embarrassed; but each made an effort, and they soon glided into conversation on different subjects. What a relief it was to Mary that night to think she had been alone, as it were, with her cousin without being treated with neglect.

From that day the visits of Ashton to Mrs. Seacourt's increased in frequency, yet there was nothing marked in his attentions to Mary. Indeed, he still continued to converse chiefly with his friend's wife, though he did not openly avoid her guest. Mary grew more and more tremblingly alive to his presence, and at times, when she would detect his eye bent on her, half sadly, half abstractedly, her heart would flutter wildly and a delicious hope would momentarily shoot across her mind; but soon to fade as quickly.

One morning Ashton entered the drawing-room and found her alone. She was untangling a skein of silk. She arose and said, with some embarrassment:

"Mrs. Seacourt is upstairs; I will ring for her."

"Not for the world, if she is in any way engaged. I can await her pleasure."

There was silence of some minutes. Mary could scarcely breathe, and knew not what to say. Her fingers refused to perform their duty, and the skein of her silk became more and more entangled.

"Shall I help you?" said Ashton, approaching her. "My patience used to be a proverb with you."

Mary could not trust herself to answer, for her fingers were actually trembling with agitation. She felt she could have sunk into the floor. She proffered the silk without looking up. Ashton took hold of one end while she retained the other. Neither spoke; but Mary's bosom heaved tumultuously, while Ashton felt his heart in his throat.

"Mary!" he said.

She looked half-doubtingly, half-timidly, up.

"Mary, we love each other—do we not?"

There was no answer, but as he pressed the fingers lying passively in his grasp, the pressure was gently returned, and, bursting into tears, his cousin fell upon his bosom.

The Sure Cure.

Dear boy, I will give you a tip
About a sure way to cure grippe!
Buy some greese at a dollar apiece,
And then bury your nose in the grease;
Melt some butter in streaming hot rum;
And drink till you hear your ears hum;
Mix some mustard and salt piping hot,
And sit with your feet in the pot;
Snugly under three coverlets creep,
And indulge in a long, dreamless sleep!
If all this the grippe's grip doesn't shake,
Then for Florida's brakes make a break!
—The Doctor.

True to His Vow.

She—Come, dear, here are some nice fresh biscuits I cooked myself. Put on your slippers and come to the table.

He—Excuse me, dear; I don't think I'll put on my slippers. I've always made the boast that I'd die with my boots on!—Yonkers Statesman.

TOPICS OF TIMES

Stammering is almost unknown among savage tribes.

Nearly $300,000 was given in the form of charitable bequests in Berlin last year.

People never think of whistling in Iceland. It is a violation of the divine law.

Estate duty has been paid on $230,000 as the value of George Du Maurier's personal estate.

The German imperial revenue and expenditure in the coming year balance at about $330,000,000.

The asparagus served at the Elysee banquet in honor of the Czar cost 3 francs a stalk, or 90 cents a bundle, and there were 200 guests.

A Vermont newspaper congratulates the people of the State that there was less drunkenness during the late session of the Legislature than usual.

Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, has become an indefatigable cyclist. He may be seen any day careering through the Dublin streets.

During his entire career Stradivarius made from 6,000 to 7,000 violins. Few of these were sold for more than $25 during his life. Now some of them command $10,000 each.

A wealthy gentleman of Vinna stipulated in his will that an electric light must be constantly burning in his tomb, and another inside his coffin, for twelve months after his death.

In certain parts of China the young women wear their hair in a long, single plait, with which is intertwined a strand of bright scarlet thread, which denotes them to be marriageable.

By an Italian law any circus which does not perform every act promised in the printed program, or which misleads the public by means of pictures, is liable to a fine of $2,500 for each offense.

The secret marks on Bank of England notes by which forgeries are so rapidly detected are constantly being changed. The microscope will reveal many such peculiarities to an observant eye.

It is said by philologists that there are thirteen original languages—the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic.

At a public meeting of citizens, held under the presidency of the lord mayor at Belfast, it was decided to erect a statue of the queen in commemoration of her majesty's reign. The cost of the statue will be $25,000.

An auditor in a Japanese theater is allowed for a small fee to stand up, and the unfortunate individual behind him has no right to remonstrate or to rise and get a peep at the stage. He may hear, but he cannot see.

The first railway in Corea is to be built by an American, J. R. Morse. It will connect the port of Chemulpo with the capital, Seoul, which is only twenty-five miles distant. The cost is estimated at $1,850,000.

An extraordinary suicide is reported from Lisburn, near Belfast, where an inmate of the Thompson Consumptive Hospital, named Cowan, was found drowned in a shallow stream, in which, judging from his recumbent position, he must have held his head until he expired.

Iron made in Alabama is steadily pushing its way into the markets of the old world, the latest order being for 1,000 tons for shipment to India. Liverpool, Rotterdam and Genoa have already made liberal purchases of the furnace product of the South, and there is likely to be a still further demand for it in those other European cities.

In looking over documents in the office of the State sinking fund commission at Columbus, Ohio, Secretary Malcolm Jennings came across an old compendium of the Federal census of 1840. It shows that there were at that time three slaves in Ohio. One was in Lawrence, one in Morgan and one in Noble County. It has been frequently asserted that there never were any slaves in the Buckeye State.

A striking illustration of the influence of fatigue upon the nervous system is afforded by an Italian physician some months ago. Twenty-four bicycle riders who had ridden thirty-two miles in two hours and a quarter were examined with reference to their hearing, and it was in nearly every instance found to be defective. After two hours' rest the hearing had become normal in most of them.

The London Daily Telegraph, which claims to have the largest circulation of all daily newspapers in the British empire, is about to be converted into a joint stock company, with a capital of $15,000,000. Its present proprietors are Sir Edward Levi Lawson and his sisters, Mrs. Campbell Clark, wife of the correspondent of the paper at Paris, and Mrs. Faudel Phillips, the new lady mayoress of London.

The most effective cigarette crusade of the day is being carried on in Canton, Ohio, where a number of school girls recently formed a league and went about securing pledges from their boy friends not to smoke cigarettes. The boys have responded so well that they have organized a league of their own to co-operate with the girls. The high school girls of Massillon intend to organize a similar work very soon.

A Toronto paper complains that, while theft from individuals is severely punished in the province of Ontario, dishonest city and town officials almost always escape with absurdly light sentences. Edmund Harvey, who, as treasurer of Toronto, stole money for years and amounting to many thousand dollars, has been condemned to three months in jail, and that, too, though he displayed insolent bravado all through his trial, while a fellow who took $200 worth of tools from a blacksmith's shop has been sent to prison for three years.

The Monthyon prize of 500 francs, known as the "prix de vertu," was this year awarded by the French academy to a lady of Mendon who had brought up ten children who had all turned out well, but by mistake of the postoffice the money went to another lady of the same name, who celebrated the event with such hilarious conviviality that the police were forced to take her in.

In Eastern Australia 100,000,000 sheep and great herds of cattle and horses now feed upon pastures covering flat ground, which, thirty years ago, was a desert of soft sand, so "rotten" that the feet sank at every step. This once worthless ground has been beaten into compact soil by the feet of the sheep and cattle, and it is believed that other great desert expanses in Australia may be turned into productive pasture, and in a similar manner.

When one reads that a device has been patented in England for applying watches with incandescent light without increasing the size of the watchcase, wonder grows from more to more—first, wonder how so big a device can be packed in such small quarters, and then wonder how long the watch will remain unmagnetized and true to the time with a potent little battery in its vitals constantly trying to mesmerize its movements.

An expedition sent out by the geological survey to explore the head waters of the Yukon and to discover if possible the source of the gold found along that river has returned with a wonderful tale of rich ore veins extending from British territory into Alaska in the neighborhood of Forty-Mile Creek, and running thence for 500 miles in a northeasterly direction. The gold belt is at least 100 miles wide and the geologists say that the deposits are fully as rich as those of South Africa.

Rev. Father Horan, of Rumford Falls, Me., secured the necessary funds to complete his new church by announcing that it would be opened on a certain Sunday, which turned out to be a bitterly cold day, and then preaching a sermon so long that its close was accompanied by the chattering of teeth all over the house. As if suddenly reminded that it was chilly, he remarked that it was cold indeed, and, expressing his belief that the congregation would cheerfully contribute money enough to plaster the walls and put in a furnace, passed the plate and got what he wanted.

A curious instance of the effects of Roentgen rays on the skin is reported in the Deutsche Medicintsche Wochenschrift. A 13-year-old boy was exposed naked for forty-five minutes to a very powerful apparatus to have his picture taken. A fortnight later a circular red spot appeared on his abdomen above the navel. It grew and broke out into small itching blisters. After six weeks the irritation ended, but the discoloration had spread over the whole abdomen. The skin then scaled off, and after a while resumed its normal condition. The process was precisely the same as in a case of severe sunburn.

It is the custom of many persons to grumble a little at what they consider the dentist's extraordinary charges. It is also frequently said that the dentist finds gold more profitable, and that this is the reason why he prefers to use it. It is not generally understood that there is a scientific reason for the employment of this metal. Gold can be welded into a solid mass while cold. It is also susceptible of being pressed into the smallest cavities and depressions. When once the cavity is properly cleaned out and the gold carefully put in, care being taken that it fills every particle of space from the beginning, the union of tooth and filling is nearly as perfect as possible without the action of heat. A gold filling is nearly as perfect as possible without the action of heat. A gold filling may be built up to almost any size or shape required. None of the acid secretions of the mouth or stomach have any effect upon it.

Mr. Du Maurier's Double.

If an obscure person could be frequently mistaken for a great man, it might be to the former's advantage; but when two men, equally famous, chance to resemble each other, the situation has its annoying as well as amusing side. The late Mr. George Du Maurier, the artist and author, had a double, and, strangely enough, the double is also an artist: Mr. Laurence Alma-Tadema, R. A. So remarkable was the resemblance, says Pearson's Weekly, that even their most intimate friends often mistook them.

A certain young lady, however, prided herself that she had no difficulty in determining which was which. On one occasion, finding herself seated next to Mr. Du Maurier at dinner, she remarked:

"I cannot understand how any one can mistake you for Mr. Tadema. To me the likeness is very slight." Presently she added: "By the way, I have a photograph of you. Do be so good as to put your autograph to it."

Mr. Du Maurier assenting graciously, the photograph was afterward produced. He looked at it for a moment, sighed, and then very gently laid it on the table.

"That," he remarked, "is Mr. Alma-Tadema's portrait."

In a City Restaurant.

Waiter—How will you have your steak, sir?

Patron—I don't care how you cook it, but I'd like it this week.—Town Topics.

No man is interesting to a woman whose past life has been so blameless that he has nothing to confess.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

YOUNG lions are often very lean.

Getting the big head, shrinks the heart.

There is no suffering like the crucifixion of love.

Nothing is so destructible as the peace of Christ.

The fears we borrow are the hardest to drive away.

Whenever the flesh is on the throne, the devil is king.

Unless you want to be poor, don't try to keep all you get.

The man will always be busy who truly follows Christ.

The devil has no better helper than a harmless looking lie.

It is harder to dine with some men than it is to fast alone.

We are rich, not in what we have, but in what we cannot lose.

Is there anything the devil can't make out of an envious man?

Live to do good, and you will never tire of your employment.

When you pray for a revival, don't go to church with a long face.

The more men disappoint us, the more we should have faith in God.

When a little man is lifted up, everybody finds out that he is little.

The man who thinks he knows others, is a great stranger to himself.

The man who would be considered wise often turns out to be otherwise.

Do away with a personal devil, and there is no need of a personal Christ.

It is a mistake to call anything success that is not according to God's plan.

If you knew that to-morrow would be your last day, how would you spend this?

There are some very important lessons which can only be learned from a mistake.

It is doubtful if there is any man who has not at some time in his life been a hypocrite.

The man who has lived only for himself has wasted his time and robbed the world.

There can be no true and abiding comfort and peace that is not rooted and grounded in faith.

The man who has never used his eyes to consider the mercies of God, has used them to small purpose.

Turning a mad dog loose is a trifling thing, compared to what the devil can do with a gossiping tongue.

In the very same breath with which Jesus said, "Let not your heart be troubled," he also said, "Believe."

The man who refuses to walk in the light as God gives it, has only himself to blame for what happens in the dark.

Do good as often as you have opportunity, and the Lord will see to it that your time and talents are well employed.

There was weeping at the grave of Lazarus, but everybody threw a stone at the place where Absalom was buried.

The business of fault-finding would soon come to an end, if every fault-finder could only be well introduced to himself.

Money is one of the levers that moves the world, and it always moves it in the right direction when a godly man controls it.

The devil has a good grip on the man or woman who never thinks of attending church, no matter whether they live in Fifth avenue or the slums.

While the devil's messengers were telling Job everything had been lost, the Lord's messengers were on the way to say that his gain had been a hundred per cent.

Jules Simon's Modesty.

By his power of intellect and nobility of soul the late Jules Simon, the French statesman and philanthropist, raised himself to a high station, yet he remained to the close of his life a simple, modest man. This is what his friend, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, writes of him in the Review of Reviews:

Jules Simon was as modest as he was able. He had often expressed a wish that there might not be too much laudation around his tomb. He had often mentioned a desire to be told when death was approaching. A friend fulfilled this sad duty. The philosopher showed no signs of emotion or fright on hearing the terrible news.

As he could speak no longer, he motioned for a pencil and a sheet of paper, and with a steady hand wrote his own epitaph:

JULES SIMON. 1814-1896.
Dieu, Patrie, Liberte.

His name, the year of his birth and the year of his death and the beautiful motto that had commanded and ruled his whole life: God, Country, Liberty!

Too Awful to Contemplate.

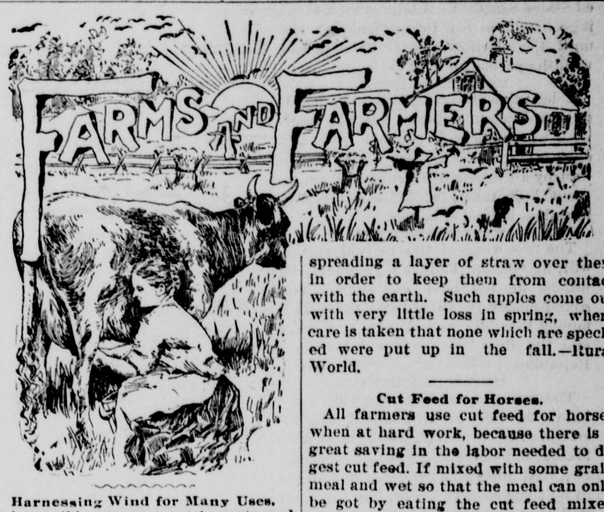
French Milliner—Oh, par blue! ze papers are telling ze exact cost of making a bicycle!

Assistant—But, why your alarm, madam?

Milliner (tragically)—Why! Why?—why, suppose zey next tell ze actual cost of making a $40 bonnet!—New York Journal.

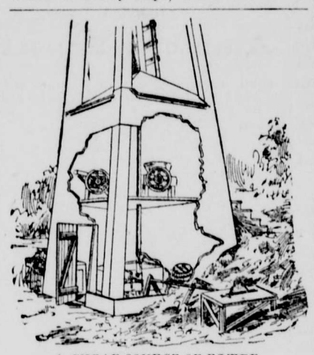
The odd thing about marriage is that a fool is just as likely to make a desirable one as the wise people.

A fool finally hangs himself, if given enough rope, but he makes a lot of trouble for others before he does it.



Harnessing Wind for Many Uses.

A sensible arrangement is portrayed by Farm and Home, showing how an ingenious North Dakota farmer makes full use of wind power. The machinery consists of a geared windmill attached to a pump, churn, washing machine, feed mill, wood saw and grindstone. The illustration shows the "pump house." The feed mill is on the upper floor, while on the ground floor is the washing machine, churn, and pump, all so arranged as to be easily hitched to the wind. The deep setting creamer, which is neatly kept, is set in one cor-

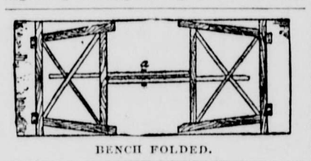


A CHEAP SOURCE OF POWER.

ner of the pump house. A spout carries water also to a watering tank near by, where cattle and horses quench their thirst. The circular wood saw, the grindstone and the corn sheller, e, have been added in making the illustration, as has also a water tank. This last is for use as a reservoir in very cold weather, to supply water to a smaller drinking tank outside the building. The water in this reservoir and in the creamer can be kept from freezing in winter by placing a small stove, if necessary, in the room. The stove would also be very useful at churning time and on washing days. Having machinery in a small house under the windmill does not prevent carrying the power by means of a chain, belt or tumbling rod, from the mill to other adjacent buildings. Screening wheat, grinding, shelling, cutting feed or other operations can usually be more conveniently done near the storage rooms. The mill is convenient to the kitchen and saves much labor in pumping water, churning, washing, etc.

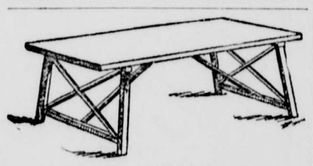
A Convenient Farm Bench.

The illustration herewith, taken from the American Agriculturist, shows a bench easily made in the home workshop and very convenient in many operations about the farm—when planting the garden, grafting in the orchard,



BENCH FOLDED.

assorting fruit, dressing fowls, and a hundred and one other times when it is desired to have tools or packages raised above ground. When not in use, it can be folded into small space and put



MOVABLE BENCH.

away, as shown in the first illustration. The construction is so plainly shown in the cut that little explanation is needed. The braces running from the middle to the bottom of the legs are hinged to the legs and go into slots a, underneath the bench near the center. The bench ready for use is seen in the second picture.

Some Careless Farmers.

A Western grange officer who has been traveling through the rural districts, was impressed with the careless habits of many of the farmers. He says: "I have been much over the country during the last two years, and when I see a plow standing in the corner of the fence, a binder under a tree, wagons, carriages and implements standing promiscuously about the yard, it always attracts my attention, and I have been very much surprised at the lack of care and thrift which a ride over the country will disclose."—Ohio Farmer.

Burying Apples for Winter.

Most cellars are too warm to keep fruit well. They are also subject to frequent changes of temperature, in which the fruit suffers almost as much as it does by being kept too warm. We have known farmers to put apples in pits as potatoes and roots are pitted, spreading a layer of straw over them in order to keep them from contact with the earth. Such apples come out with very little loss in spring, where care is taken that none which are specked were put up in the fall.—Rural World.

Cut Feed for Horses.

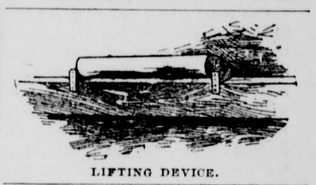
All farmers use cut feed for horses when at hard work, because there is a great saving in the labor needed to digest cut feed. If mixed with some grain meal and wet so that the meal can only be got by eating the cut feed mixed with it, the whole will be chewed sufficiently to moisten it with saliva, which is necessary to quicken digestion. But this economy in feeding cut feed is also important when the horse is not working. If the cut feed is corn stalks, it should always be steamed with very hot water, so as to soften the cut ends of the stalks, which may cause injury. This is the best, also, if hay or straw is cut, particularly wheat or rye straw, which, being harder than cut hay and less nutritious, is not likely to be thoroughly chewed. The stomach of the horse needs a slight irritation. This is the advantage which oats have over other grains. Its hull helps the grain to digest better, and this makes the horse feel frisky and able to do his best. It is an old saying of farmers that when an old horse begins to act unusually coltish he has probably "got an oat standing corner wise against his stomach, and he jumps around so as to get it out." It is a homely illustration, but may have truth in it.—American Cultivator.

Mutton Is the Best Meat.

Mutton is more easily digested than beef, though in a healthy man no marked difference would be observed, since in the stomach of such a man there arises no inconvenience from the digestion of beef. However, mutton will be found to tax the stomach of a dyspeptic person less than beef does. Lamb is not nearly so nutritious as mutton. The tissue is soft, gelatinous and rich in water. Lamb should not be selected for those whose digestive organs are weak.

A Device for Lifting.

It is often desirable in the stable, barn or other buildings, to raise some article from the floor for weighing, or other purpose. This is usually done by sheer strength in lifting. The simple device figured herewith will save



LIFTING DEVICE.

much strength exerted in this way. On the top of a beam or crosspiece of the framing, mount a wooden roller, as suggested in the sketch. Whenever a weight is to be lifted it is only necessary to throw a rope over the roller and raise it as one would with a pulley. The roller should of course be as large in diameter as the beam is thick, so the rope will not draw across the corner of the beam.

Leaving the Farm.

It is generally a mistake for the farmer's boy to leave the farm, and in quite as many instances it is also a mistake for the old man to leave and move to town. It is a mistake for the boy to think he knows as much as his father. The latter may not be the more intelligent of the two, but he at least has the benefit of a great deal of experience that the boy has not acquired.

Plenty of Clover.

Plenty of clover will go a long way toward making a farm profitable. Think how many ways it can be utilized—for pasture, for hay, for feeding the stock or for feeding the land, sometimes serving the double purpose of feeding the stock and then going back to the soil in the manurial product. Fear not raising too much; it will always find a market.

Profitable Cows.

It seems doubtful whether large, coarse cows are more profitable, even when giving a heavy milk product. They are always very heavy eaters, and hard to keep in a rough pasture. A moderate sized cow, active and vigorous, will thrive better in rough pastures and upon coarse fodder.

Land-Poor Farmers.

Many farmers are land poor. Others have poor land. Both may be said to be robbers. The one robs his tenant and the other robs his soil and himself. The remedy is to sell a part of the farm in the one case and to add fertility and to adopt a wise rotation in the other.

Value of Good Roads.

It has been estimated that with good roads the farmers of this country would save $630,000,000 in getting their products to market. The savings of two years would be enough to pay off the national debt.

Ohio Farms.

Nearly 32,000 farms changed hands in Ohio last year for a recorded consideration of $46,000,000, or an average of a little over $30 per acre, ranging from $8 in Hocking to $77 in Lake County.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEB 12 1896

Charges are being made of corruption in connection with the election of a United States Senator in Washington, and so it goes on from year to year and ever will until the selection of senators is placed with the people where it belongs.

A decoction of cinnamon is recommended as a drink to be taken freely in localities where there is typhoid fever and cholera, for cinnamon has the power to destroy all infection microbes. Even its scent kills them, while it is perfectly harmless to human beings.

The two wings of the two old parties will, in Senator Palmer's judgment, be united in the next campaign. The sound-money Democrats and the sound-money Republicans will form one party and the silver Democrats and the silver Republicans will constitute another party.

The metropolitan morning papers are indulging daily in crimination and recrimination, each charging the other with faking, and all dealing in petty personalities, that minght be pardoned if indulged in by some country editor, but the great dailies in pursuing such a course, are in a pretty small business.

The Examiner charges the editor of the Call with accepting $1000 to be used to influence the votes of the councilmen of San Jose, while a resident of that city, and the Call charges the proprietor of the Examiner with being guilty of holding up the Southern Pacific railroad. Both papers seem to be making out pretty good cases.

Dr. David Starr Jordan has astonished the clerical gentlemen of this State by holding that revivals of a religious nature were a species of insanity and moral drunkenness. It has been many years doubted by the eminent divines whether incidents of emotional religion were really beneficial. Hysterical and feverish demonstrations are necessarily short lived and fail of the result desired.

The Australian detectives know their business, a fact that Murderer Butler probably appreciates at this time. When the officers get back to Australia the chances are that it will not take more than a month to get everything in readiness for a neck tie party. Butler must envy Durrant, who has been growing fat since his conviction a year ago for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

The coyote, in all the depredation of his destructive career, never did half the injury, morally and financially, to the State as has the law providing for his destruction. The numerous and unblushing frauds which have been the outgrowth of it would cause the average citizen to warmly welcome a return of the animal if the memory of these crimes could only be effaced.

The present Legistature might profitably take up the good roads question and by intelligent action thereon perform a real and lasting service to the interests and industries of the State, and one that will benefit every class and condition of its people The legitimate expenses of building substantial roads will be met by the average tax payer without protest, for the general proposition is recognized that the maintenance of good highways are largely conducive to the comfort and prosperity of a community.

The legislative proposition to change the law regulating the order in which names are placed on the Australian ballot has many points in its favor and the amendment will be in the interest of a fuller vote for the whole ticket, and will enable the average elector to vote more accurately. The present alphabetical arrangement is confusing to many voters and it is well known that many a ballot is cast and counted, on which no names have been stamped, other than for a few of the more important offices. The elector, unfamiliar with clerical work, becomes confused by the long list of names before him and in many cases stamps only such names as are familiar to him. The plan of placing the names of each party's nominees in separate columns will enable every voter to cast his ballot for his full party ticket if he is so minded and at the same time will not act as a bar to independent voting. It will be as easy under the new form for the intelligent non-partisan to pick out preferred candidates as it is under the present system, and generally the change will be in the tnterest of a futler and fairer vote.

The people of Mono county are asking the State to construct a wagon road twelve miles in length, across the summits of the Sierras; to connect the Tioga road, at the headwaters of the Tuolumne river, with the Mono wagon road. It is probably intended to carry this road through Bloody Canyon, to the shores of Mono lake. At present the people of Mono county cannot cross the Sierras by conveyance, without traveling hundreds of miles, through Nevada and around by Lake Tahoe, or through the Sonora Pass, which takes them a long distance out of their way, if their destination be any point south of the Yosemite valley. Mono county is situated east of the summits of the Sierras, and geographically is more nearly related to Nevada than to California. It has been an immense producer of gold and is still a fairly prosperous mining country. As a part of the State of California Mono county should be treated with sufficient consideration to enable its people to get into the State, without, as Assemblyman Keables said when presenting the matter to the proper committee, going half way to New York." The estimated cost of the road is $2000 per mile, and it ought to be built.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

[Official.]

Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quanter ending Dec. 31, 1896.

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Sept 29, 1896 and Dec 31, 1896.

Total warrants drawn		$13,183 43
General Exp. Fund	2,995 72	
Salary Fund	3,348 40	
School Fund	5,211 45	
Hospital Fund	557 30	
Bridge Fund	149 72	
Road Dist. No. 1	150 50	
Road Dist. No. 2	176 88	
Road Dist. No. 3	39 11	
Road Dist. No. 4	64 00	
Road Dist. No. 5	197 75	
Unapportioned	117 13	
Bishop Bond	2 66	
Big Pine Bond	74	
Independence Bond	1 02	
Union Bond	24	
Lone Pine Bond	81	
	$13,183 43	$13,183 43

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

Inyo Countys' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		17,427 40
Remaining indebtedness		45,563 15
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Filed Jan. 5th, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved Jan. 7, 1897. A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 8, 1897, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30 1898.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpos.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN. Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of INYO, }

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897. (SEAL.)

FEN. H. YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN.
Public Administrator.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. Hession, Clerk.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approx imate Value of Estate as far as ascertained	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator	Distributed to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tregier.	300 00	None								
	William Ferguson.	70 00	None								
	Peter Gallagher.	None.	48 32								
	Joseph Wibbelt.	500 00	None.								
					5 25						
					46 35	14 25					
					12 15						

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 610 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3 000 Assessment lists for 1896.

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form

4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Eighth day of April 1897, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 8th day of April, 1897, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN. Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation held on the 30th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 6) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 17th day of April, 1897 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated January 30th; 1897. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

[J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
I. V. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. au2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:55 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:55 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7.00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:27 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:35 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:06 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB 12.....1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

On Sunday, Feb. 14, religious services will be held as follows: At Aberdeen 11 o'clock a. m. Liberty at 3:00 p. m. and at Independence at 7 o,clock p. m. Subject of evening discourse, "Jehovah the Guide and Rest of his People." All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

DIED.

LYLE—At Georges Creek, February 7, 1897, William Z. Lyle, a native of Washington Co., Tenn., aged 31 years, 4 months and 11 days

A social dance was given at Mairs Hall last Saturday evening.

Regular meeting Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

James Jones of Fish Springs spent several days in town this week.

Tim Madden reports about three feet of snow on the summit of the Inyos.

Nate Jacobs, representing the shoe firm of Cahn & Nickelsburg, was here early in the week.

Fred Alpers and Henry Gerkens were down from Bishop last Saturday on land business.

About twenty Mexicans are at work in the Mazourka district dry-washing and making wages.

Miss Clara Eldred of Big Pine was a visitor at Independence during the early part of the week.

The W. U. T. Co., has re-opened the Telegraph Office at this place. Mrs. F. Rhine taking charge on Wednesday last.

Mrs. J. J. Morton, who has been visiting with her parents for several weeks past, left for her home at Keeler on Monday evening last.

E. Chenot and Tommy Kehoe have returned from a trip to the Coso mineral springs. They both state that they were much benefited by the trip.

Robt. Hoskins, brother of Supt. Hoskins of the Reward Mining Co., arrived from Colorado last Monday evening. He will act as foreman of the Reward property.

Tom. Carroll came in from the Keys mine Wednesday for some needed supplies. He says that Pat has three men at work and has taken out quite a lot of good ore.

Dr. I. J. Woodin in stepping off the sidewalk in front of Levy's Hotel, sprained his ankle very badly this morning, and when last seen was busily engaged plastering and bandaging the bruised member. He hopes to be on his feet again in a day or so, for there are a number of patients under his care.

P. Laberge and Dave Pobst were in town Wednesday. They are running a tunnel in the Al. Rose canyon and will drift on the bedrock. They took up a load of lumber and track iron and will build a tramway and handle the dirt with a car. They have prospected the claim and think it will pay well.

On Thursday of last week an Indian known as Johnny Powers had some trouble with a Chinaman in the employ of O. H. Hill and threatened to kill him. He was arrested, examined before Justice Dunlap and held for trial in the Superior Court. Constable Billy Smith brought him down and lodged the dusky warrior in the County jail.

Last Saturday afternoon some twenty-five of the little friends of Lulu Moffett gathered at her residence and gave up their time celebrating the young lady's ninth birthday. At three o'clock an elaborate lunch was served and immediately afterward games were played until nearly dark. Last Saturday will long remain a bright spot in the calendar of these little folks.

Tim Madden came in from his mine in the Inyo range, near the Keys mine, on Wednesday. He and Joe Buckwalter are working together and are drifting and getting ready to stope out three good ore chutes. Their ledge is small but yields ore worth about $150 per ton, and they now have enough in sight to make a good run. They will erect an arastra to be worked by horse power about a mile from the mine, so they will not be to any great expense for reduction. John O'Day is running a tunnel on the same claim, and Tim says he has struck a good ore body.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

CARSON CITY, NEV., MARCH 17th.

TO ALL OFFICES:

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight for the championship of the world will take place at Carson City, Nev., March 17th next. Bulletins containing full reports by rounds will be served at the rate of twenty dollars to each subscriber. Except that to theatres, halls or any place where admission is charged, a special rate will be named on application by telegraph to this office. In all cases where wire connection is desired the expense for operator and construction of pony wire will be collected in advance in addition to the regular rates.

F. JAYNES, Supt.

CARSON, THURSDAY, Feb. 11.—Dan Stuart arrived in Carson this morning at 10:30, and immediately gave out that Carson had been selected as the place for the big fight, as the people of that place worked very hard to secure the passage of the bill permitting glove contests in Nevada.

Corbett will train at Shaws' Springs, about one mile from Carson. He will give a sparring exhibition at the Opera House next Thursday.

Work on the big amphitheatre, which will be located at the race track, will be begun at once.

The Western Union Company say it will cost $2,500 to string the wire from Reno to Carson to handle the business.

Sale of the Lane Mines.

A Pomona dispatch of Feb. 1, says: D. C. Lane of this city today signed papers whereby he disposes of his group of mines in Inyo county, known as the Last Chance No. 2. Sunshine and Southwestern, to a syndicate of Pomona capitalists, including S. F. Owen, C. E. White, C. A. Ludden and others for $80,000, of which $40,000 is in cash. These mines are located within two miles of the old silver camp of Darwin, which was one of the richest and most famous in the history of California's pioneer days. They are very rich in gold, silver and lead. Two years ago Mr. Lane purchased this group for about $5000, since which time he has taken out nearly $30,000 worth of high grade ore. The Pomona syndicate, who claim there is yet $500,000 worth of ore in sight, propose to at once erect there a ten-stamp mill, and will immediately commence developments on a more extensive scale than ever before.

Mr. Lane has had many years' experience in mining, and will now retire to private life. He will shortly remove with his family to Los Angeles to reside permanently.

Obituary

William Z. Lyle, a nephew of W. L. Hunter, died at the residence of Mr. Hunter at Georges Creek, last Sunday, after an illness of about six weeks. The young man had every possible care and attention but his death was inevitable, and was caused by a complication of troubles resulting from disease of the kidneys. He was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Independence on Tuesday. The deceased had been employed at the Hirsh mine for about a year and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow workman, nearly all of whom attended the last sad rites. The young man had no other relatives here except the Hunter family, and was unmarried. His mother lives in Tennessee of which State he was a native. During his last illness he received from Mr. and Mrs. Hunter every attention that could have been lavished upon a beloved son by the kindest and most affectionate parents, and to the Hunter children he was as a brother, and his untimely death is deeply mourned.

From Aberdeen.

On the evening of the 6th inst., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hines gave a birthday party in honor of their son, William, who on that day attained his majority. If each succeeding anniversary is the occasion of as much mirth and good cheer to the numerous friends, they will have more than one reason for wishing him many happy returns of the day. The evening was spent in playing games, dancing and other innocent amusements. About 12 o'clock a bountiful, delicious repast was served, and received ample justice at the hanns of the merry-makers.

AURORA.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SUPERVISORS.

Call for Special Meeting of Board of Supervisors.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Board of Supervisors be held at the Court House, in the Town of Independence on Saturday, February 6, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take into consideration the altering of the time of the regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

A. C. FREEMAN,
FRANK SHAW,
J. J. STEWART,
J. R. ELDRED.

Dated, January 28, 1897.
(Endorsed.) Filed Jan. 30, 1897.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SATURDAY, February 6, 1897,
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time in special session in pursuance to the above call.

Present—Supervisors J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Absent—Supervisors Frank Shaw and Frank Fitzgerald.

Moved by Supervisor Eldred, seconded by Supervisor Stewart, that Ordinance No. 57 be adopted and ordained.

Vote on motion was polled as follows:

Ayes:—J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman.

Foes:—None.

The following claims for mileage and per diem of members of the Board of Supervisors, were presented and approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered to be drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

A C Freeman	$18 00
J R Eldred	15 30
J J Stewart	10 80

Board adjourned.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy.

Fossils in Inyo County.

A Chicago dispatch of Feb. 3, says: Colonel T. W. Brooks and party will start from Pomona, Cal., this week for Inyo county, Cal., on an expedition sent by the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago to get fossil remains of turtles for the Field Columbian Museum and for the Chicago University. Colonel Brooks found the fossil remains several years ago, but never revealed his discovery until recently. He says that the expedition will cost over $700 and that he will take to Chicago soon the most wonderful fossil turtles ever known.

Colonel Brooks declines to tell the exact locality of these fossil remains, but he says it is close to the Nevada State line, and that the locality is full of wonderful fossil remains of fish.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Frederickstown Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time when he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

John Schober met with a painful accident on his recent trip to Mojave. He was unloading hay at Haiwai when a bale slipped and fell on him, spraining one of his legs very badly. He was unable to drive his team home.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

ORDINANCE NO. 57.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, shall be held at the Court House in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the Fourth Monday of February, the First Monday of April, the First Monday of July, the First Monday of October and the First Monday of January of each year and must continue from time to time until all the business before said Board shall be disposed of. Such other meetings of said Board must be held as are otherwise provided by law, and such special meetings as may be ordered by lawful authority

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 31 of said Board of Supervisors, together with all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are each and all hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 57, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a special meeting of said Board, called for that purpose, and held on the 6th day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes:—J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman. Noes:—None

A. C. FREEMAN,
[Seal,] Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.
Endorsed: Ordinance No. 57.
Filed Feb. 6, 1897.
D J. HESSION,
By Clerk.
C. N. ROSE, Deputy.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1897.

Hand vs. Seely—Demurrer overruled and defendant allowed ten days to answer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1897.

People vs. John Powers, an Indian—Filed record of Justice Court proceedings.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending February 11th:

Hunt to Montgomery—Mining claims at Panamint—$1.

Williams to Shipley--Ranch in Round Valley—$3,126.

Divas to Lubken—160 acres of land near Lone Pine—$500.

Lane to Wallace—Mines known as the "Sorba Mines" at Darwin—$80,000.

Cole to Fleming—Mining claims at Panamint—$1.

Bedford to Matlack—Three lots in town of Independence—$275.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 8, 1897, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897 and ending June 30, 1898. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the south-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidiny County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

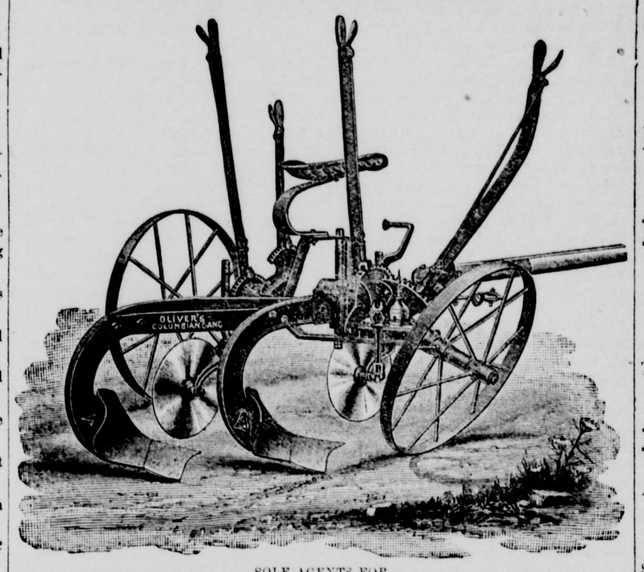
——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

LEECE & WATTERSON,

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 35, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having selected to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 13, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon A. C. Maude, U S Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A M of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 328, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 328, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

——x——

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

——x——

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

VIOLETS BLUE.

He sent her dainty violets
Tied up with ribbon white,
And in between the silver stems
He hid a note from sight.
"With these," he wrote in manly phrase,
"I send my heart to you,
And if you care to keep it, love,
Then wear the violets blue."

Before the gilded cheval glass
She donned her satin gown;
From shoulders white and slender waist
Its richness rippled down.
In folds of flame along the floor
She trailed its crimson hue;
"I cannot wear his flowers to-night,
Alas! that they are blue."

Behind the little withered stems
With silken ribbon tied,
Too well the velvet blossoms kept
Their secret till they died.
Two colors more the spinster Fate
Into her shuttle threw,
The crimson of a satin gown,
The violets' tender blue.
—Truth.

THE MIDNIGHT WATCH

It was during the time of my connection with the Blankborough police force that the incident related in the following lines occurred. Although there is nothing startling in the details, and the unraveling of the mystery with which they deal required no great amount of sagacity on my part, still I am inclined to think that there is sufficient interest about the affair to warrant making it public.

I was engaged with the superintendent one morning on some routine business when a note was handed in from Mr. Bridgnorth, a well-known solicitor practicing in the town. The superintendent read the missive and then turned to me.

"It is a case of pilfering, Sampson," he said, "and the thief, of course, cannot be discovered. There is nothing requiring your services this morning—go and see what you can do in the matter."

I put on my hat and went, as directed. Mr. Bridgnorth's place was well known to me and I was soon the occupant of a seat in the private room at his office.

"I have been a good deal concerned of late," said the solicitor, turning to the business at once, "about the abstraction of certain sums of money from my cash box in my desk, and as I fear that I am being robbed by someone in the office, and cannot put my hand on the actual offender, I am compelled to seek the aid of the police."

"Quite so, sir," said I, "and it will be both the duty and the pleasure of the force, and of myself, to give you every possible assistance in the matter. How long have the pilferings been going on?" I asked.

"About a week or ten days," was the reply; "and the robberies always take place at night, after the office is closed."

"How do you know that?"

"Because I count the cash in my desk every evening before locking up, when everybody has left, and again the next morning, before anyone arrives," said Mr. Bridgnorth.

"What are the sums you have missed?"

"They have varied. One night £5 was taken, another £7, and a third £3 and so on. Altogether I have been robbed of 55 sovereigns, and I don't know where it is going to end."

"Have you any suspicion as to whom the thief may be?"

"None whatever—unless——" Mr. Bridgnorth hesitated.

"Go on, sir," I said. "Give expression to your thoughts; they may furnish a clew."

"I was going to say," continued the solicitor, with some apparent reluctance, "unless it be Hartley, but I cannot believe him guilty of such a thing," he added.

"Who is Hartley?" I asked.

"My confidential clerk," replied Mr. Bridgnorth. "He has been with me ever since he was a boy and his character has always been above suspicion."

"Then why should his name occur to you in connection with these thefts?" I queried.

"Well, it is like this," said the solicitor. "Hartley and I are the only persons who sleep on the premises, and as there are no signs of burglarious entry and the thefts always take place in the night, I am, in spite of myself, driven to a certain conclusion."

"The natural one, in the circumstances," I ventured. "But tell me, you keep several clerks in addition to Hartley?"

"Yes; four others."

"At what time do they leave?"

"Six o'clock."

"When do you lock up?"

"About 6:30 or seven."

"You lock your desk and the office door?"

"Yes."

"Does anyone besides yourself possess keys of either?"

"Hartley does, of both."

"And you say he sleeps on the premises?"

"Yes."

"No one else?"

"Myself."

"But you do not live here, Mr. Bridgnorth?"

"Quite so. My residence is on the outskirts of the town, but for several nights I have been sleeping at the office."

"In order to catch the thief?" I queried.

"Indeed, that was not my motive, at all," said the lawyer, quickly. "And as a matter of fact the robberies have only occurred since my sojourn in the place; they never once happened before."

"Very likely. But, assuming that Hartley is the thief, can you suggest a motive for his pilferings?" I asked.

"None whatever," was the reply.

"What kind of a life does he lead? Steady?"

"Nobody more so."

"Doesn't bet nor gamble?"

"Neither, to my knowledge. He is engaged to a very respectable girl, and I know, as a fact, that he shortly contemplates housekeeping."

"Ah! there is a motive for pilfering," I said, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"How so?" asked the solicitor.

"Why, a house requires furniture and furniture costs money," I said.

"Then you think that Hartley is helping himself to my cash in order to fit up his house?" said Mr. Bridgnorth, sadly.

"It looks remarkably like it," I replied. "But we shall probably see. Of course, you have not charged him with the thefts?"

"No, for I cannot persuade myself of his guilt."

"And he has no knowledge of the object of my visit?"

"None, so far as I am aware."

"Very well, let him keep in the dark for the present. Meanwhile, can you tell me your object in sleeping on these premises the last few nights?"

"Well," said Mr. Bridgnorth, slowly; "it is this. For some little time I have found myself out of sorts. There is nothing really the matter with me, that I know of, but I have been spending a lot of restless nights, either getting no sleep at all, or only sufficient to do me little good. Under the impression that a change of apartments is sometimes a remedy for insomnia, I decided, as I am a bachelor and have only myself to please, that for a night or two I would sleep here, where there is plenty of room and ample accommodation."

"I see."

"Well," went on the solicitor, "the change answered admirably. From the very first night I slept soundly, save for some persistent dreaming, which nightly haunts me and leaves me somewhat unrefreshed in the morning. The old woman who comes in to do for Hartley finds it little extra work to prepare a dormitory for me, so I have remained for the present. This is the explanation.

"Thank you, sir. We will now try and run this thief to earth. What I propose is very simple. Find me a hiding place here to-night—a screen or a cupboard will do, for I am used to cramped quarters—and I will see what is to be seen. Lock your desk and door as usual, but provide me with a key of the latter for use if needful."

Mr. Bridgnorth agreed, and shortly after I took my departure. As I passed through the outer room I got a look at the clerks, and in particular at Hartley, which I was enabled to do without exciting suspicion. Judging from appearances the fellow looked like anything but a thief, having a frank, open countenance, and lacking altogether that shiftiness of vision characteristic of almost every rogue. Aware, however, that there is nothing more deceptive than externals, I went away little doubting that Hartley was my man.

Late that evening I presented myself at Mr. Bridgnorth's door and was received by that gentleman in person. The office was closed, the clerks had all gone home, and Hartley was out, presumably love-making. Mr. Bridgnorth found little difficulty in securing me a retreat behind a cabinet which stood in one corner of the office, and here I ensconced myself with as much comfort as the circumstances permitted.

At 10:30 the solicitor retired, locking both his desk and the office door before going upstairs, and providing me with a duplicate key of the latter, as I had desired. Hartley would be home he informed me, about 11 o'clock, and would doubtless go straight to his room.

The lawyer's estimate proved correct, for almost exactly on the stroke of the hour a key turned in the lock of the outer door and the confidential clerk entered. He had no occasion to come into the office in order to reach his apartment, but on his way past he paused a moment and tried the handle of the door, and finding it fastened went on his way. A minute later I heard the closing of his chamber door and my watch began.

The time passed slowly away. Twelve o'clock struck, then 1 and 2, and I had begun to think that my vigil would be in vain, when in the stillness of the night I heard a door softly opened above and a cautious footstep slowly descend the stairs. It paused at the foot of them, close to the door of the room in which I lay hid, and I next heard the jingling of a bunch of keys, as if the possessor of them were selecting the right one to fit the lock. A moment later the portal opened and the pilferer entered.

The place was in darkness and I had to strain my eyes to watch his movements. The lantern I had with me I did not desire to use until the right moment, for it was my hope to capture the thief in the very act of his larceny. I had not very long to wait. Wrapped in a long gown and without shoes on his feet, the pilferer glided stealthily to the desk, and fitting a key into the lock lifted the lid. He then open the cash box and took out some of the coins.

Now was my time. Slipping from my hiding place I turned on my lantern and confronted the culprit. As I did so I gave a stare of surprise, for the man I encountered was Mr. Bridgnorth himself, and I could tell by his closed eyes that he was fast asleep, and, of course, quite unaware of what he was doing.

Seeing that the light from my lantern bothered him somewhat (for he passed his hand several times dreamily across his face), I replaced the shade and the somnambulist at once closed and fastened the desk, and then walked out of the office, locking the door behind him. Noiselessly I reopened it, and followed him.

He retraced his steps up the stairs, and, going to a cupboard on the landing, stooped down, rummaging a second or two among some old rubbish at the bottom, and seeming to deposit his coins there. He entered a chamber adjoining. Peering cautiously into this, I saw the sleeper divest himself of his gown and get unconsciously into the bed he had a few minutes before left.

Well, Sampson," said Mr. Bridgnorth, when he came down the next morning, "what is the result of your watching? Have you discovered the thief?"

"I think I have, sir," was the reply.

"And it is—is it—Hartley?" inquired the solicitor, anxiously.

"No, sir, it is not Hartley," I said.

"Thank God for that!" ejaculated the lawyer, fervently, as if the statement of the fact relieved him. "But, then," he asked with some surprise, "who is the culprit?"

"Before I tell you that," I replied, "kindly see how much you have been robbed of during the night."

He went to his desk, counted over the coins, and said:

"Four pounds!"

"That makes in all——?" I queried.

"Fifty-nine!"

"Come with me, Mr. Bridgnorth," I said. "I should not be surprised if I can put you in possession of your money!"

With a puzzled air the lawyer followed me up the stairs to the cupboard I have mentioned, the door of which I opened. A pained expression came over the man's face as he watched me.

"How strange!" he murmured, half to himself, half to me. "I have been dreaming every night of this recess in connection with these pilferings, and the things inside it all seem familiar to me, though I have never once seen them before!"

"Stoop down, sir, and feel in that corner," I said.

He did as I bade, and drew out sovereign after sovereign.

"Count them," I said, when he had got all that he could find.

"Fifty-nine!" he exclaimed, going over the pieces one by one. "The exact amount of my losses!"

"Just so," I said, "and now, if you will come back to the office, I will tell you who is the thief before Hartley comes down."

We returned to his room and there I informed him, to his intense astonishment, of what I had witnessed. "If you will pardon the liberty, sir," I said, at the conclusion of the narration, "I should advise you to see a doctor. You are evidently suffering from some mental affection which, if neglected, may develop into a disease the effect of which you cannot foresee."

The lawyer acted upon my suggestion and called in a specialist, who ordered him a prolonged rest. A trying and complicated case in which he had been recently engaged had apparently proved too much for him and brought on this peculiar form of brain trouble. When last I heard of him he had returned, seemingly quite restored, and Hartley, his confidential clerk, married to a charming wife, was about to be taken into partnership with him.—Tit-Bits.

The King's Dog.

A curious advertisement appeared in a London paper in the year 1660. Somebody had stolen one of the king's dogs, and on the 28th of June a request was made for the animal's return, stating that he was "a smooth black dog, less than a greyhound," and was to be returned to John Elles on his majesty's back stairs.

The dog was not forthcoming, and a second appeal was issued. It is supposed to have been written by King Charles himself, as no one else would have adopted such a familiar style in using the monarch's name. The King's sense of humor and appreciation of the state of affairs at court are well shown in the little advertisement.

"We must call upon you again for a black dog, between a greyhound and a spaniel, no white about him only a streak on his breast and a tall a little bobbed. It is his majesty's own dog, and doubtless was stolen, for the dog was not born nor bred in England, and would never forsake his master. Whoever finds him may acquaint any at Whitehall, for the dog was better known at court than those who stole him. Will they never leave robbing his majesty? Must he not keep a dog? This dog's place (though better than some imagine) is the only place which nobody offers to beg."

A Street Crowd.

The easiest thing on the face of the earth to entertain is a street crowd. Everything but curiosity in such a motley jam is forgotten. Rich and poor, ignorant and learned, stand elbow to elbow with craned necks and open mouths. Just such a crowd as this blocked the way on Tremont street yesterday at frequently recurring intervals. Every time a very solemn-looking man appeared in the show window there was a scramble to see whose nose would be flattened on the plate glass first. All the solemn-looking man did was to open a couch and proceed to make it into a bed by turning the plush cover mattress side up and putting on a pair of pillows. When the pillows were squared up the crowd was so great that a policeman had to compel the outer layer of spectators to move on. They did so, grumblingly.

Then the bed was unmade, and a parlor couch greeted the people, who smiled and departed. In a few minutes this scene was again enacted. The bed-making man never once relaxed his countenance or hastened his laborious movements.—Boston Advertiser.

A Natural Tunnel.

"The Natural bridge of Virginia has always been regarded as a great wonder, and justly so," said E. R. Paine, of Bozeman, Mont., "but there is a far greater one in Idaho near the Bay Horse mine, which is known to very few people, and they have never paid any attention to it, except to make some exclamation of wonder when they first saw it. There is a tunnel through a granite mountain. The tunnel is a little over a mile long, is wide enough for a double track railroad to pass through and is straight. The walls of this natural tunnel are nearly as even as they would have been had it been blasted through by men. Of course, it has been formed by erosion, but how is a mystery. Scientific men can explain it, just as they can explain any cave that has an entrance at either end, but it does not satisfy those who see it. If a railroad should ever be built through that country the natural tunnel will be found exceedingly useful." —Washington Post.

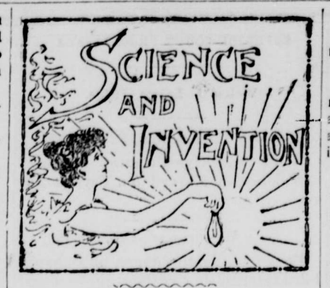
Druggists Up to Date.

Druggists keep about as close watch of the season as any people in the world. When the spring days appear and ladies are thinking of putting away their furs the drug store windows suddenly fill with moth balls, powders and preparations warranted to knock the spots off a moth at forty rods. When the sun gets up a little higher the moth balls disappear and tan and freckle lotions and preventives for mosquito and fly annoyances take the public eye. When the blazing heat of summer is with us, cool soda with pure fruit syrup signs nestle up against corn remedies and root beer packages. The fall comes on and then the cough lozenge is hatched. Alongside it are sure cures for la grippe, colds, influenza and toothache, while hot soda steams and sizzles at your asking.

Artists' Fancy Dress Ball.

A fancy dress ball is given once a year by the lady artists, sculptors, singers and actresses of Berlin. No males are permitted at this ball, and about one-third of the attendants go in masculine costume.

He—"Don't you think people are very silly in the honeymoon?" She—"O, this is sudden; but I can tell you better after our honeymoon."—Detroit Free Press.



An Animal Census.

The latest enumeration of the animals known to science includes no less than 386,000 recognized species. The real number is believed to be very much larger. It has been estimated that of insects alone the earth harbors 2,000,000 species, but the late Prof. Riley regarded even that estimate as far too low. According to his opinion 10,000,000 would be a moderate estimate of the number of insect species! The number of individuals is, of course, incalculable.

Thousands of Tons of Dust.

According to the estimates of Mr. J. A. Udden, who has studied the remarkable phenomena of dust and sand storms in the arid regions of the West, every cubic mile of the lower air during an ordinary "dry storm" contains at least 225 tons of dust, while in severe storms of this kind as much as 126,000 tons of dust and sand may be contained in a cubic mile of air. Dust storms sometimes last for twenty or thirty hours.

Shielding Off Lightning.

It is reported that an official inquiry recently made in Germany concerning the effect of telephone wires on atmospheric electricity, showed that a network of such wires extending over a town tended to diminish the danger from lightning during thunderstorms. Reports were compared from 900 towns, of which 560 possessed telephone systems, and the conclusion drawn was that a network of wires lessens the danger in the ratio of 1 to 4.6.

Termites Destroy a Cable.

The French Academy of Sciences was informed last summer of the destruction of an electric cable in Tonquin by the attacks of termites. The cable crossed a marshy tract and was enclosed in a tube of lead. The insects bored holes in the tube and completely destroyed the insulation of the cable. It has been proposed to guard the cable against future attacks by enclosing it in an envelope of cotton and jute impregnated with sulphate of copper, which, it is believed, would prove a fatal poison to the insects.

Iceland's Earthquakes.

The terrible earthquakes which have recently occurred in Iceland, beginning in the last week of August, have been more severe than any that have shaken that island since 1784. In the extent of country affected they are the greatest ever known there. During the worst shock landslides rushed from the mountains, huge rocks fell from the steeper peaks, pastures were buried, farm houses were destroyed—though fortunately with very little loss of life—new geysers were formed and old ones ceased to flow, and deep chasms and fissures opened in the ground. It is reported that the natives earnestly hope that one of the great volcanoes will break into activity, as they believe that would put an end to the earthquakes by relieving the subterranean stress.

Black Men in Persia.

Old inscriptions and carvings have shown that there existed in ancient Persia members of a race of black-skinned men, who possessed features resembling those of Africans. The origin of these people, as well as their apparent disappearance in modern times, have furnished puzzling questions for ethnologists. Some have supposed that in prehistoric times the greater part of Southern Asia was occupied by a primitive black race, of which only vestiges remained when the empires of Babylonia and Assyria arose. Lately descendants of the black men who figured in the early history of Persia are believed to have been found by the Russian explorer, Doctor Danilloff, dwelling among the mountains near Shiraz, east of the Persian Gulf. These people, although they still form an independent group, mingle with the surrounding population, as in ancient times, and find employment at long distances from their home. Some of them are to be seen in the city of Teheran.

For Exploring the Sea-Bottom.

A spherical box containing compressed air, and large enough to hold three or more persons, has been invented by an Italian named Corzetto, for the purpose of exploring the sea bottom. It appears, however, that the invention is not yet a practical success, for when Mr. Corzetto, accompanied by two of his friends, entered his sphere and was lowered to the bottom of the Bay of Spezia recently, the apparatus for causing the sphere to rise to the surface failed to work. Unable to help themselves, or to communicate with the outer world, the three men remained on the sea bottom. In the meantime the long submergence of the sphere had been noticed, and a diver was sent down to find out what was the matter. At this time the sphere had been lying on the bottom nine hours, and an equal length of time elapsed before it could be lifted to the surface. When it was opened the inventor was half asphyxiated and his friends were unconscious, but all recovered; and Mr. Corzetto is not discouraged.

To Make Them Laugh.

Some of the superstitions of the Chinese have a humorous turn. They have an impression that when there is a long drought it is because the gods are either angry or in a bad mood, so they dress a dog in a comical way and lead him through the streets. All the people laugh, and it is supposed that the gods cannot help laughing too. After that, no matter how long after, it is sure to rain, and this proves that the Chinese theory is correct.

We don't see anything so sad in falling leaves. Leaves never fall until they are dead, but some people fall while they are still alive.

Nearly every woman knows a man who is the slowest man on earth.

SOME COMMON NAMES.

Fifty of the Most Numerous In Great Britain and Ireland.

These are the 50 most common surnames of the babies born in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Ireland, arranged in the order of their numerical importance:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1	Smith	Smith	Murphy.
2	Jones	McDonald	Kelly.
3	Williams	Brown	Sullivan.
4	Taylor	Thomson	Walsh.
5	Davies	Robertson	Smith.
6	Brown	Stewart	O'Brien.
7	Thomas	Campbell	Bryne.
8	Evans	Wilson	Byrne.
9	Roberts	Anderson	Connor.
10	Johnson	Scott	O'Neill.
11	Wilson	Miller	Reilly.
12	Robinson	McKenzie	Doyle.
13	Wright	Reid	McCarthy.
14	Wood	Ross	Gallagher.
15	Thompson	McKay	Doherty.
16	Hall	Johnston	Kennedy.
17	Green	Murray	Lynch.
18	Walker	Clark	Murray.
19	Hughes	Paterson	Quinn.
20	Edwards	Young	Moore.
21	Lewis	Fraser	McLaughlin.
22	White	McLean	Carroll.
23	Turner	Henderson	Connolly.
24	Jackson	Mitchell	Daly.
25	Hill	Morrison	Connell.
26	Harris	Cameron	Wilson.
27	Clark	Watson	Dunne.
28	Cooper	Walker	Brennan.
29	Harrison	Taylor	Burke.
30	Ward	McLeod	Collins.
31	Martin	Ferguson	Campbell.
32	Davis	Duncan	Clarke.
33	Baker	Gray	Johnston.
34	Morris	Davidson	Hughes.
35	James	Hunter	Farrell.
36	King	Hamilton	Fitzgerald.
37	Morgan	Kerr	Brown.
38	Allen	Grant	Martin.
39	Moore	McIntosh	Maguire.
40	Parker	Graham	Nolan.
41	Clarke	White	Flynn.
42	Cook	Allan	Thompson.
43	Price	Simpson	Callaghan.
44	Phillips	McGregor	O'Donnell.
45	Shaw	Munro	Duffy.
46	Benett	Sinclair	Mahony.
47	Lee	Bell	Boyle.
48	Watson	Martin	Healy.
49	Griffiths	Russell	Shea.
50	Carter	Gordon	White.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A FALSE TEACHING.

That Man's Chief End Is to Crucify Spontaneity on the Cross of Drudgery.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst writes of "The Young Man at Play" in The Ladies' Home Journal. He asserts that "it is play rather than toil that is most germane to our true nature and that lies closest to the divine intention. The care needing to be exercised as to the quality of our amusements must never be construed into a verdict against amusements in themselves considered. With most of us the play impulse stands far more in need of encouragement than it does of restriction. The proverb, 'It is better to wear out than to rust out' is true in form, but false in spirit.' The flowers do not wear out, but neither do they rust out.

"One reason why so many people are asking whether life is worth living is that we are teaching ourselves that man's chief end is to struggle and to crucify spontaniety on a cross of drudgery. We are not arguing for indolence. Indolence is as distinct from play as a pool is from a mountain brook. But we shall be greatly disappointed in heaven if it does not give a great deal of opportunity for energy to issue in activity that takes no thought and is a joy to itself, and an experience that will be saintly in heaven can hardly with reason be criticised as limp and puerile if indulged in before we enter heaven."

A Unique Village.

Buckland-on-the-Moor, a secluded village of Devonshire, England, has no public house, parson, policeman or pauper. The squire owns all the land. The farms are small, but profitable. The farm laborers live in the squire's cottages. When they fall sick, the squire pays their wages as usual, and when they are too old to work any more they are continued on the pay list and potter about, doing what they please.

The Grewsome Mahratta.

The grewsome mahratta wadkah, the weapon of the Hindoo assassin, is shaped like a tiger's claws and fastened to the fingers of the right hand by rings. With a treacherous embrace the murderer claps his victim and tears him open, leaving him mutilated in a condition that leads the discoverers of the body to believe a tiger or some other wild beast has clawed the man to death.

In 1861 Mendoza suffered from an earthquake, which shattered many houses, and fire broke out among the ruins, occasioning the most terrible conflagration the city had ever known. Over 10,000 lives were lost on this occasion.

Go to any grocer and ask for *Schilling's Best* tea: Japan, English Breakfast, Oolong, Ceylon, or the Blend.

He will pay you your money back if you don't like it.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 899

Women Suffering, send for free pamphlet, Joubin, 14 Halleck St., San Francisco, Cal. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723** Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, Absorbs Tumors. A positive cure. Circular sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. **DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.**

EVERY HEN
Hatched in **Petaluma Incubators** has **started right,** and is better prepared to give **profitable** returns because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous **Chickens.** Incubators from $10 up.
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

Handsome Features
should be the inheritance of every woman. By good health alone is beauty maintained. **'Oleander Blossom'** is a positive and permanent cure for female weakness. Home treatment; pleasant and safe. Write for information to the **South Bend Drug Co.** South Bend, Ind

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A[illegible]H FEAR.

There are thousands who have looked forward to the return of cold frosty weather with dread, knowing that it brings to them their old chronic attacks of rheumatism. Why should any one bear it in winter or summer when it is so well known what will cure it and make it stay cured. St. Jacobs Oil will penetrate through stiffness and soreness to the center of rheumatic pains and aches in their worst forms and will subdue them. In the coldest or the hottest climate it does its work of cure regardless of how long one may have suffered. Why then so foolish a fear? What can be cured should be endured only so long as it takes to get a bottle.

Friend—What are you selling now? Agent—Rubbemright metal polish. Friend—Is it a good thing? Agent—Well, I've scoured the whole country with it.

TO PAY A PENALTY FOR DINING

Is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are compelled to do this after every meal. Dyspepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volition, and rarely yields to ordinary medication. But tranquility of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine corrective also remedies malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and nervousness.

Bambury—I hear that Stimpton is dead. Did he leave his wife much? Mispah—I suppose so. He always left her as much as he could while he was alive.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

When your liver is inactive, when you are dull and drowsy by day and restless at night, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

Piso's Cure for consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

He Got Judgment.

A Washington attorney is rather noted for the facility with which he forgets financial obligations. He has owed a certain grocer $8 for a year or two. The other day the merchant concluded to try a new course with him. Meeting him in his store, he said:

"Judge, I have a customer who owes me a small bill and has owed it for a long time. He makes plenty of money, but won't pay. What would you do?"

"I'd sue him," said the lawyer emphatically.

"Well, I will put the account in your hands," and the merchant presented a statement of the account against himself.

"All right. I will attend to it," said the disciple of Blackstone.

A few days later the merchant received the following note from the lawyer:

"In the case of —— against —— I took judgment for full amount of your claim. Execution was issued and returned 'no property found.' My fee for obtaining judgment is $10, for which amount please send check. Will be glad to serve you in any other matters in which you may need an attorney."

FERRY'S SEEDS
There has never been a time when growers should guard against failure with more care. There has never been a time when *Ferry's Seeds* were more essential. They are **always the best.** For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Insist on having them.
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is full of information for gardeners and planters. There will never be a better time than now to send for the 1897 edition. **Free.**
D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. **Only One for a Dose.** Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
526 California Street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending December 31, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-six hundredths (4 26-100) per cent per annum on term deposits and three and fifty-five hundredths (3 55-100) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1897.

GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

HATCH CHICKENS by **Hot Air. FREE** Catalogue and Price List of the **IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS,** Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. **GET THE GENUINE.**
FOR SALE BY
CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

No More Suffering!
We make a specialty of treating and **curing** all Nervous, Skin and Special Wasting Diseases, Catarrh, Rheumatism and all Private Diseases of both sexes. Our staff of qualified Physicians constantly in attendance.
Cures Guaranteed. Medicine by mail. Call or write. Communications confidential.
Consultation Free.
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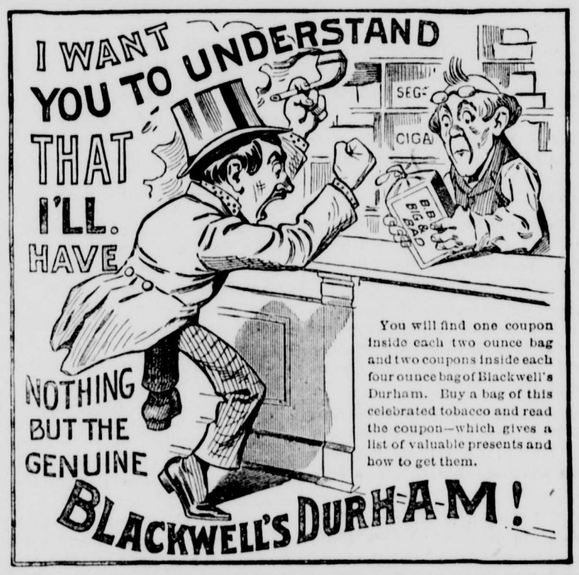
KODAKS—PREMOS—POCOS
Photo and Magic Lantern Apparatus. T. P. Andrews, 109 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

RODS For tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or hidden treasures. M. D. WLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

BEST TREE WASH
Greenbank pow. 98% Caustic Soda and Pure Potash
T. W. JACKSON & CO., 226 Market Street
San Francisco, Cal., **Sole Agents.**

CANCERS AND TUMORS.
The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experienced. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given.
Dr. A. S. COOK and Mrs. Dr. COOK,
634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

S. F. N. U. No. 760 New Series No. 3.



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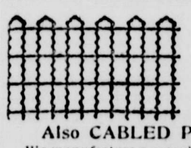
The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists.
BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.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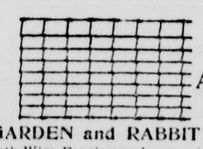
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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

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THE sunshine is unusually bright to-day. My Uncle Tobe and I are sitting on the balcony which overlooks the broad, fair stream below, adorned with the afternoon sun's last rays.

It is Sunday. In Sunday dress and holiday spirits crowds are hurrying towards the big excursion steamers, panting along the shore.

How I would like to be one of them! I am young and hungry for pleasure. But Uncle Tobe doesn't understand. He doesn't care for such amusement. "It's useless waste of time," he growls.

I might tell him it's just for the sake of innocent frolic, but he wouldn't understand that, either. He understands only the serious side of life, earning money in the sweat of one's brow, and he says such money mustn't be spent foolishly. Uncle Tobe is a bachelor, whom fate has burdened with the care of two homeless children. He might have shaken off the burden, but he was too conscientious, too honorable for that. He was the only relative to whom we could turn—I, the daughter of his sister, and Philip, his brother's stepson.

We were quite small, when he took us into his house, two mischievous wights, for children know little of sorrow. I am sixteen years old to-day, and cannot yet be serious and demure. Philip is more ungovernable even than I. When we are together we laugh and chatter, so unreasonably loud, Uncle Tobe says, that he is compelled to drive us from his presence.

"Silly youngsters! What right have you to laugh?"

When he took us into his home, he turned me over to his old housekeeper, Mrs. Mitchell, saying:

"Take the little thing! Her parents had no business to burden the world with such a useless little worm!"

Mrs. Mitchell shook her white head.

"Let her grow up with the flowers," she answered. "All she needs is a little sunshine."

Yes, we needed sunshine, Philip even more than I. He was the elder by four years, and full of silly notions, Uncle Tobe said. He carried home all sorts of animals, much to the distress of Uncle Tobe, but when he infested the house and the entire neighborhood with white mice, it was decided that he should be sent to a boarding school.

Philip was satisfied. It couldn't be any worse than at home, he mused. Henceforth his life took on a different hue. His teachers complained of his careless habits, his boyish pranks, but they could not gainsay his talents and bright, active mind. He was expelled from two schools on account of his unruly conduct, and when he begged Uncle Tobe to send him to college, the latter refused. No, he must learn a trade.

I don't know how many different lines of work Phil tried, but he never remained more than a few weeks in any one. At last he was apprenticed to a druggist. The work seemed to suit him. There were complaints, of course, but of a different nature. Philip was constantly experimenting. He came near blowing up the house once. Yet his employer praised his cleverness and his indefatigable desire for study.

Every Sunday Philip paid a visit to his home, and then he built air castles of wonderful inventions which he was about to make, and begged Uncle Tobe to advance him money. He might as well have preached to deaf ears. I was glad when he was gone, for the scenes that took place between him and Uncle Tobe had become unbearable.

Sitting on the balcony that lovely Sunday afternoon I sighed and gazed dreamily into the beautiful world beyond. My jolly companion I knew was confined to his dingy quarters in town. What was he doing? Concocting some healing draught, perhaps. Perhaps selling a Sunday ration of bonbons to some lucky youngster! What a trial we are to Uncle Tobe! Why didn't he get married and have children of his own, then he wouldn't have been expected to care for other people's waifs?

I lean across the balcony rail to watch a newly arrived boat unload its human freight. And—there is Philip!

"Uncle Tobe," I exclaimed, "Phil is here in the crowd!"

"Of course," he growls, "he is always to be found where he has no business to be. Don't beckon to him, I don't want him up here."

But I had already waved my hand to Phil, and a moment later he stood before us.

His eyes were ablaze with joy. How happy he looked. "Aren't you glad that I am here?" they said, as they beamed down upon my upturned face.

Uncle Tobe knit his brows. "What are you doing here? Why are you not at work?"

"It's Sunday, uncle, and now I have really invented something valuable. My employer says so, too, and all I need is a little money to experiment with and take out a patent. Uncle Tobe, you'll help me out just this one time, won't you?"

"Not if I had a thousand times the amount you want."

"It isn't a large sum, uncle; try me just once," he pleaded. And I—I pleaded with him.

"Leave me in peace," groaned Uncle Tobe, "I am tired of it all. You forget that you are a poor waif who eats the bread of grace in my house. You'll either go the way I point or choose your own. You are no longer a child!"

"You are right," cried Philip, with cheeks aflame with anger. "I am no longer a child. It's a shame that I should take alms from such a hand as yours. It has been the last time. I'll go my way henceforth."

"And starve at it!" mocked Uncle Tobe.

I trembled in every limb. It had never been as bad as this before. "You cannot mean what you say," I begged.

"Yes, I mean it," declared Philip.

"And so do I," added Uncle Tobe.

For a moment Philip stook stark still looking at me, then he dashed down the stairs and aboard the steamer which was about to leave the wharf.

In the crowd I lost sight of him. The bell rang out sharply. I was alone and in despair. Behind me stood Uncle Tobe.

"Let him go, Vreda; he'll come back, I'll give him the money after awhile, but not now. Young folks are too impatient."

"You should have given it to him now, Uncle," I answered with choking voice.

* * * * * * *

Philip had not returned. The sun had gone out of my life. The rollicking echo was dead. The days were gray and dreary, the nights interminable. We had no friends. There was no one to come to a house that had no open door; no hand of welcome!

Uncle Tobe wrestled with figures half the day, the other half he devoted to business errands. In the evening he read the newspapers. I was like a deaf mute.

"Take a good, long walk every day," suggested compassionately Mrs. Mitchell. "You look like a ghost, and are fading away!"

Alas! there was no one, for whom I would have exerted myself to keep fresh and young. The sooner I grew old and gray the better I would fit into my surroundings.

For Philip I cried bitter tears. Uncle Tobe never mentioned his name.

"Poor old man, he must be fond of you both," Mrs. Mitchell was wont to say now and then when I went to her room to talk of Philip. "He is working himself to death trying to buy this little house. My nephew tells me this; he is employed in the office of his attorney."

"I hate the place since Phil is gone," I cried bitterly. "Everything is gone, the birds, the flowers and the people. Only we—we are chained to this same old spot."

"Wait, Miss Vreda; wait, later on, perhaps——"

"That's what Uncle Tobe says, and then it will be too late."

"Not for you. You are young, Miss Vreda, but your uncle, nobody can make him see what he ought to do."

* * * * * * *

We lived our lonely lives and I had lost all hope that things would ever change.

One morning we found Uncle Tobe dead in his chair. He looked as if he had dropped into a peaceful slumber. Mrs. Mitchell and I seemed turned to stone when we discovered him. I felt no sorrow, but I was terribly frightened. When the doctor came he said that he could do nothing.

The funeral was very quiet and unostentatious. There were no tears, no lamentations, no flowers, no friends. After we had laid him away it occurred to me that the home in which I had lived so long would now be closed to me. But the thought had no terror. It was a relief, rather, to be free. I knew nothing about earning my bread. Freedom was all I craved.

On the day after the burial, Uncle Tobe's testament was opened. Philip and I were his heirs. He had bought the little home and had left us enough money to live in comfortable circumstances.

"May God bless you," he wrote. "I had no one on earth but you!"

I sobbed aloud as I listened. "Oh, if he had only given Philip the money when he needed it!" I must go out and find him.

Mrs. Mitchell soon convinced me of the futility of such a beginning. Philip would come home sooner or later.

"Poor uncle, your happiness was all he worked for!" was Mrs. Mitchell's admonishing cry.

"He has taken it from me," I wailed; "he has made me miserable, and him—Philip! he may be lost forever!"

I lived quietly on with Mrs. Mitchell in the little house by the river. From day to day I waited. The trees took on fresh foliage and then came the autumn and the winter. I waited in silence. With the spring hope was renewed within me.

Suddenly, on the brightest day of all the year, the bell rang with a clang. I knew the sound and hastened to the door. Philip stood before me, but not the rollicking youth whom I remembered. The man in whose arms I lay had a serious, thoughtful face. I cried aloud.

"Be still," he whispered, "I don't want uncle to know. I don't want to see him. I want you, only you!"

"Uncle!" I repeated. "Don't you know that he is dead?"

"I am not sorry," he said bitterly; "he took from me my youth. Want, care, anxiety were my companions on the way. After many struggles success crowned my efforts, and now we need no longer depend upon him. My factory is far away. My invention was worth its weight in gold."

His eyes beamed down upon me as they did on that fateful Sunday. He took me into his arms. "I came back for you, my happiness, my youth. Come, teach me how to laugh again!"

We cried and laughed in one. When he had told me everything I showed him Uncle Tobe's last will and testament.

"Not a cent of this money will I take," cried fiercely my lover, the companion of my childhood. "He has made our hearts bleed often enough for it!"

We were married and moved to the large city, where Philip had his factory. The little house we turned over to Mrs. Mitchell's care. Every summer we came home, bringing our children with us. My husband's heart has softened toward the lonely old man who had driven him forth into the world, and on the anniversary of his death our little Tobe lays sweet violets on his grave.—Sunday Republic.

A BOY AND AN ORANGE.

Laurence Hutton Tells How He Succumbed to a Temptation in Youth.

The Boy was taught, from the earliest awakening of his reasoning powers, that truth was to be told and to be respected, and that nothing was more wicked or more ungentlemanly than a broken promise. He learned very early to do as he was told, and not to do, under any consideration, what he had said he would not do. Upon this last point he was strictly conscientious, although once, literally, he "beat about the bush." His Aunt Margaret, always devoted to plants and to flowers, had, on the back stoop of his grandfather's house, a little grove of orange and lemon trees in pots. Some one of these was usually in fruit or in flower, and the fruit to The Boy was a great temptation. He was very fond of oranges, and it seemed to him that a "home-made" orange, which he had never tasted, must be much better than a grocer's orange; as home-made cake was certainly preferable, even to the wonderful cakes made by the professional Mrs. Milderberger. He watched these little green oranges from day to day, as they gradually grew big and yellow in the sun. He promised faithfully that he would not pick any, but he had a notion that some of them might drop off. He never shook the trees, because he said he would not. But he shook the stoop! And he hung about the bush, which he was too honest to beat. One unusually tempting orange, which he had known from its bud-hood, finally overcame him. He did not pick it off, he did not shake it off; he compromised with his conscience by lying flat on his back and biting off a piece of it. It was not a very good action, nor was it a good orange, and for that reason, perhaps, he went home immediately and told on himself. He told his mother. He did not tell his Aunt Margaret. His mother did not seem to be as much shocked at his conduct as he was. But, in her own quaint way, she gave him to understand that promises were not made to be cracked any more than they were made to be broken—that he had been false to himself in heart, if not in deed, and that he must go back and make it "all right" with his Aunt Margaret. She did not seem to be very much shocked, either; he could not tell why. But they punished The Boy. They made him eat the rest of the orange!

He lost all subsequent interest in that tropical glade, and he has never cared much for domestic oranges since.—St. Nicholas.

One Boy's Feminine Weakness.

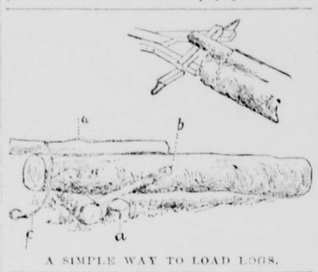
Although he became foreman of a juvenile hook-and-ladder company before he was five, and would not play with girls at all, he had one peculiar feminine weakness. His grand passion was washing and ironing. And Ann Hughes used to let him do all the laundry work connected with the wash rags and his own pocket handkerchiefs, into which, regularly every Wednesday, he burned little brown holes with the toy flatiron which would get too hot. But Johnny Robertson and Joe Stuart and the other boys, and even the uncles and aunts, never knew anything about this—unless Ann Hughes gave it away.—St. Nicholas.

Honey in Butter.

Parisian restaurant-keepers mix a little honey with their butter. This gives it an agreeable taste and flavor and makes the inferior butter more palatable.

To Load Logs.

Roll the log on a good-sized pole, back the wagon, the butt end of the log should be about the center of the hounds, then get a thick block, a, and pry up with a stout pole, b, and while the boy is bearing down on the pole quickly fasten the log chain, c, securely around the log. Next insert a stout pole, d, about 6 or 8 feet long under the chain on top of the log. While bearing down on the pry pole have the boy place a thick block across the hounds; the thicker the better. This takes the strain off the hounds. Let the pole rest on this and the log is loaded. In loading a large heavy log, pry it up and place a thick block under it. Then fasten the chain as before, insert the pole, bear down on the pry pole, have



A SIMPLE WAY TO LOAD LOGS.

the block placed across the hounds, and the log is again loaded. By this simple method one man and a stout boy can load any reasonable size log without any heavy lifting.—Farm and Home.

Hard-Milking Cows.

There is nothing more provocative of profanity than to milk a hard-milking cow, especially if she is a kicker, as the hard milker is apt to be. Farmers who pray that they be not led into temptation ought to give more care to the kind of cows they keep for their boys and hired men to milk. It is a pretty serious business putting temptations to swear in other people's way. There is another reason why the hard-milking cow is not likely to be profitable. To easy-going people, too good tempered to be profane, the temptation takes another form, that is, not to swear at the cow, but to stop milking her before all the milk is exhausted. Thus many a cow has dried up prematurely and never given her owner any profit, while if she had been an easy milker she had the capacity to become as good a cow as any in the dairy.—American Cultivator.

Lawn or Garden Leveler.

Our illustration, which is from the American Agriculturist, shows a serviceable, home-made implement for leveling lawns and gardens, or for doing grading of any sort. It is made from a plank, beveled on one edge, the edge being protected by a strip of sheet iron. Into this is set the framework that is shown in the illustration. Ash strips can be bent easily into shape for the handles, or old plow handles can be utilized.

HOMEMADE LAND LEVELER.

A Valuable Object Lesson.

At a recent American Institute fair at New York City, the State Experiment Station made an extensive display of fruit, grown on the station grounds. There were 225 varieties of apples, each specimen having been selected as typical in shape, size, color, marking and general characteristics of the variety represented. The fruit was the result of the highest knowledge of culture and care and treatment known to the business. The collection was an object lesson in fruit lore of unmeasured value to those in search of knowledge in this special direction. This station is doing a double service in thus giving to the public exhibits of their work; first in testing the varieties and showing their merits, and second in giving an object lesson of their type and characteristics.

Storing Vegetables in Basements.

Farmers who are fortunate enough to have barn basements miss the best advantage of them if they do not use the basement to store a great variety of roots and vegetables there, and thus relieve the house cellar of the unpleasant and also unhealthful odors from stored and fermenting vegetation. It is not hard to keep a deep basement free of frost all winter. If the basement is near the surface, a bank of earth outside enclosing an air space will keep frost out. In the very coldest weather a few corn stalks thrown over vegetables or roots or some loose blankets over these will protect them sufficiently.

Hog Lice.

I have been troubled a great deal to get rid of hog lice, and the best way I have found yet, that is a success, is this: (My pigs are not troubled with them so much in the warm weather as cold): I put one-fourth kerosene oil and three-fourths water and a little sulphur, and, when I have a warm day in the winter, apply behind the ears and front legs, on the flank and root of tail. Give them a clean bed at the same time. After two or three applications I find the lice gone and nits killed. I have no hog lice now, and my herd is in the best condition it ever was.—W. H. W., in American Swineherd.

Poultry Notes.

Chopped onions are beneficial if fed to your stock occasionally.

Squabs are ready for market as soon as they are well feathered just before they leave the nest.

Provide your poultry with a warm coop and a good scratching place if you want eggs in winter.

White Wyandottes lay brown shelled eggs as a rule. They are equal to Plymouth Rocks in this respect.

In order to secure satisfactory results it is customary to mate cockerels with hens, and cocks with pullets.

Never use kerosene on the body of a fowl. Lard alone is sufficient. All greasy substances will soil the feathers.

Sheep in the Orchard.

I have five acres that is partially covered with apple trees, some of which are quite old. For several years no crops have been raised on the land. For a few weeks in the spring it is used for pasturing cows, and during a portion of the summer and fall sheep are given the run of the field. They lie under the shade of the trees a greater part of the day, where a good share of their droppings is left, which seem to be a great benefit to the trees, and all wormy and defective aples are quickly eaten as soon as they fall. I now raise more and better fruit, and believe it will pay any farmer who has an apple orchard to keep sheep.—John Jackson, in "Michigan Fruit Grower."

Corn Husks or Beds.

There is no nicer cheap mattress than can be made from dried shredded corn husks which every farmer can save while doing the fall husking. They are much cleaner and more durable than straw mattresses, and to most people more pleasant than the iron mattresses now so common, although where the bed has an iron mattress, it is likely to be the direct point at which lightning will aim when it strikes a house. We believe if farmers made more of their corn husks into mattresses, they would get well paid for their labor when people learned where they could be had.

Casting Farm Accounts.

Towards the close of each year the farmer should imitate other business men, take an account of stock, and estimate as closely as he can how he stands financially compared with previous years. Do not omit this because the account may not present so favorable a showing as you would like. Not to be willing to face facts is cowardly and unmanly, even though those facts seem greatly against us. Seed time and harvest do not fail to the farmer. He at least is sure of his living. If he be free from debt he is really the most independent citizen.

Care of Wheat in the Fall.

If the late heavy rains have left any water standing in low places on wheat fields furrows should be run through these places, to take the water off or diminish its damage. Wheat will surely be killed wherever water freezes down to the ground over it. But usually with the opening of frost the water sinks down to a lower level. If there is an underdrain near sometimes a sheet of ice will form over the water at night, and by morning all the water under it will have disappeared. In such case the wheat is benefited rather than injured.

A Cheap Bag-Holder.

We glean the following idea from the "Farmers' Advocate:" Take an inch board, three feet long by 14 inches wide, and slant it. Then take two slats, three inches wide and three feet long, and nail them upright to the board about five inches from the top, to serve as feet. Drive a wire nail through each corner of board, and turn them up a little to hook the bags on. Nail the board down at the bottom, and one man can fill and tie the bags as fast as two men can clean the grain.

Fall-Sown Lettuce.

Lettuce is so hardy that a little sown very late in fall and slightly protected in winter will get an earlier start than it can if planted then. It is best not to sow early enough to have the seed germinate in the fall, though early-sown lettuce with pretty thick covering has wintered safely in winters moderately warm, or with plenty of snow to keep the lettuce covered.

Onions, Cabbages and Flats.

"You see, it's this way," he explained to the landlord. "I don't want to seem unreasonable, and I don't want to dictate what a man shall eat. I realize, also, that you can't very well stipulate in the lease that a recognized article of food that is in good repute but bad odor practically all over the country shall not be cooked on the premises. Again, I am prepared to concede that onions and cabbages are all right in the right place, but I feel that, in justice to myself and the neighbors, I must protest that a flat building on a warm day, when the windows are open, is not the right place, especially if the day be Sunday and the time about noon. I understand perfectly that you can't do anything as matters are now, but I rely upon your support when I introduce a measure in the council regulating the use of onions and cabbages in flat buildings."—Chicago Post.

The greatest depth, writes Prof. Seeley in his "Story of the Earth," at which earthquakes are known to originate is about thirty miles. It has also been calculated that a heat sufficient to melt granite might occur at about the same depth.

PERSONAL TIDBITS

The daughters of the Prince of Wales could swim before they could read.

Orchids the color of pale gold are the favorite flowers of Mrs. Oliver Iselin.

Mr. Ruskin is in good health again, but still abstains from all literary work.

Melba has $100,000 invested in gowns, it is said, one of them having cost $15,000.

Mayor Houghton, of North Adams, Mass., has given his $1,000 salary for the local hospital.

Col. Frederick D. Grant has been visiting the old Grant homestead, at East Windsor Hill, Conn.

Robert Louis Stevenson's grave in the Apia Mountains is said to be painfully neglected.

Mrs. Sidney Lanier is giving readings from her late husband's works, and is meeting with great success.

Mrs. John Rockefeller is as devoted to hospitals where her charities are concerned as her husband is to universities.

Miss Victorine Thomas Artz, of Chicago, has made a gift of $10,000 to the Boston Public Library as a Longfellow memorial.

The Queen of Greece is an accomplished yachtswoman, holds a master's certificate and is an honorary admiral in the Russian navy.

The sultan has appointed five Christians—one an Armenian, the others Greeks—as deputy governors of different provinces in Asia Minor.

Mr. Kato, the secretary of the Japanese legation in Paris, has just been appointed commissioner general of Japan at the exposition of 1900.

Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, who has been at Cincinnati undergoing treatment for his throat, is greatly improved.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton has proved that the first battle on American soil in which horses were used was that at Cintla, in Tobasco, Mexico, in March, 1519.

Dr. Milo A. Jewett, United States consul at Sivas, Asia Minor, is in Boston on a leave of absence, after about five years' continuous service in Armenia.

The Queen Regent of Spain, who will soon have a motor carriage, will be the first European sovereign to use one. It will be known as an "electric victoria."

R. L. Stevenson, Prof. Henry Drummond and "Ian Maclaren" were classmates at the Edinburgh University, and not one of them won distinction as a student.

The famous Hungarian artist, M. Michael Munkacsy, the painter of "Christ Before Pilate" and other noble works, is said to be suffering from paralysis of the spinal cord.

M. Maxime Avoine, the Paris sculptor, committed suicide over his dismissal from the Ecole Des Artes Decoratifs for expressing revolutionary views of the Carmeaux troubles.

Here's a Cool House.

The house of the water tubes is the remarkable building freak of a German inventor, who claims that he has solved the problem of a constant temperature that may be regulated at will, and incidentally secured a structure that combines the elements of strength, comfort and beauty.

He first put up a skeleton of his house, the frame for walls and floors being of water tubing, connected with a pumping and boiler system in the basement. Around this skeleton he put up his house in the ordinary way. The tubes were within the walls and between the floors and ceilings. In the summer time this tubing is connected with the regular water supply and a steady stream flows through the pipes in the walls and under the floors, circulating under pressure, absorbing the heat of the walls and floors as it flows. During the long and severe winter the tubing is connected with the boiler and water heated to 100 degrees forced through the circuit of pipes. The water at the outlet is found to have decreased to 40 degrees, the remaining 60 degrees having been distributed throughout the house. The speed of the circulation of water can be regulated so as to allow the fixing and maintenance of a certain temperature throughout the building.

The Constitution.

"The makers of our constitution, instructed by the experience of the colonies, by the State constitutions already adopted, and by earlier lessons from British history, found an easy agreement upon the general principle that the judicial power of the United States should be vested in a separate and independent department," writes ex-President Harrison in his "This Country of Ours" paper in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The division of powers will be made plainer by bringing together the opening sentences of the first three articles of the constitution:

"'Article 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.'

"'Article 2. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.'

"'Article 3. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.'

"Upon this threefold frame the other provisions of the constitution are hung. The limitations upon the powers of the United States courts will be more clearly understood if what has been before said in another connection is recalled here—namely, that the powers of government in this country are divided between the nation and the States upon the principle that certain powers are set off to the United States, and all other powers, save a few that are prohibited, are retained by the States. The constitution enumerates the powers which the people have given to the nation. 'The judicial power of the United States' is, therefore, such power of a judicial nature as the constitution gives to the United States—no more. The residue of the judicial power the people have reserved in the grant to the United States, and have given the whole, or such part of this reserved power as pleased them, to the State courts."

Race Track Veterans.

When the racing career of a horse is over he is seldom, if ever, heard from again. The stallions, if of good breeding, go to the stud and often become famous through their posterity, and the mares of every class go to the stock farms. Very few of the geldings are killed outright, yet a broken-down thoroughbred is about of as much use as a last year's sunbeam.

Jay Eye See may be seen nearly every day on the streets of the city where J. I. Case makes his reapers. Parole, the winner of eighty-seven races in this country and in England, is on Pierre Lorillard's place at Jobstown, N. Y.

Patrick, the property of Pat Dunne, Chicago's famous horseman, has been turned out to end his days in peace and plenty of grass on Eugene Leigh's farm.

Old Barnum, who ran until he was 16 years old, earned the title of the Iron Horse long before "Pa" Bradley's Blitzen was foaled. Barnum's last appearance in a race was at East St. Louis, where he was beaten by a lot of cheap skates, a sad end to the racing career of the conqueror of Hanover.

Lexington, Longfellow, Glenco, Bonnie Scotland and Leamington died on the farms they helped to make famous.

But to old Sunday belongs the honor of dying under saddle in the field of battle. Sunday, by Sun Dance, was a big, handsome bay horse. He was a terror in the ring for several years, until at last he outlived his usefulness and died from poison administered in an apple. In the inclosure, just at the head of the home-stretch, the old sprinter lies buried. A marble slab marks the spot, which is fenced with iron as a result of a contribution from many admirers of the old campaigner who had profited by his gameness and speed.—Boston Standard.

The Civilizing Power of Irrigation.

The evolution process of the last twenty years has brought out some very valuable lessons for the future of California. It has demonstrated that irrigation is essential to the highest standard of civilization. The census of 1890 revealed the fact that two-thirds of the gain in rural population stood to the credit of eight counties where irrigation prevailed. The counties which rely upon rainfall had about reached a standstill or scored a loss. The people have always been divided on the question as to whether irrigation is necessary. Those who oppose urge that it breeds malaria and injures the quality of the fruit. Those who favor insist that it is essential to the most scientific agriculture, and to the maintenance of dense population. The last twenty years have answered the question forever. The answer consists of a comparison between the South and the North. The one was born of the irrigation canal; the other of the mining camp and the wheat ranch. The one is characterized by a high civilization; the other by a low one.—Century.

The Deadly Stamp.

One of the newest diseases is the postage stamp tongue. The credit of discovering it is due to English physicians.

It appears that the mucilage itself is injurious, and that, further, it is an excellent cultivating medium for germs of the worst character. In the ailment called postage stamp tongue the latter is sore and covered with red spots. A bad sore throat is likely to follow if great care is not taken. Apart from the specific disease of the tongue, any contagious disease may be acquired through the medium of the mucilage.

Never lick a postage stamp with your tongue, say the physicians. It shows a great lack of cleanliness and hygienic knowledge.

Not Worth It.

Judge Walton, who presides over a court at Washington, is a man of grim humor. One time, in the lobby, a member of the bar was seeking to convey the impression to a group, of whom Judge Walton was the center, that his income from his profession was very large.

"I have to earn a good deal," the lawyer said; "it seems a large story to tell, Judge, but my personal expenses are six thousand dollars a year. It costs me that to live."

"That is too much, Brother S——," said the Judge; "I wouldn't pay it; it isn't worth it!"

Not to Be Thought Of.

Miss Marion Peck, niece of Ferdinand Peck, of Chicago, two years ago began sitting for a full length portrait to James McNeil Whistler. In all there were ninety sittings, extending over a period of two years, in London and Paris. The portrait was finished last spring, and the price, a big sum, was tendered the artist. He refused to part with the portrait, however. "What!" said he, "send this masterpiece to Chicago? No, indeed!" He has steadily refused to part with it.

Karl's Wagon.

In Germany the star group which we call the "big dipper" is known as "Karl's wagon."

The season is rapidly approaching when people lie about doing better next year.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEB 19 1896

It is reported that the demand in England for skilled mechanics has become so great that young men are turning away from office work to enter factories where they can make twice the pay they would get as clerks.

It is said that there are eight thousand families in want of bread in Chicago and yet the bins of the farmers of Illinois are full of corn they cannot sell. It looks as if the links of our civilization had lost connection somewhere.

A possible effect of the India wheat famine is noted by the English trade papers. It is believed that the poverty of the people of India will result in greatly diminished exports to that country from England of cotton goods. The decreased demand for cotton goods, it is feared, will react unfavorably upon American raw material.

Little Greece may yet be the cause of a general war in Europe. The situation, as viewed by the most conservative authorities abroad, is very grave, and if King George persists in his apparent present intention it is thought that it will be impossible to avoid a conflict between the great powers. Russia, France, Germany and England are all directly interested in the matter and several of the lesser powers may be drawn into trouble if hostilities once commence.

The outlook for a prosperous farming season throughout the State has not been so favorable in many years as at present. From all sections of the country reports continue to come in of the large acreage sown to grain and its phenominal growth. The abundant rains and the long continued spell of warm weather have combined to produce an excellent prospect for an abnormally large cereal yield and unless some unforseen conditions arise the promise will be fulfilled.

After all the evidence that has been submitted relative to the disgraceful looting of the Treasury by Chief Clerk Duckworth, at the request, or rather demand, of the Assemblymen whose support he wanted in his fight for re-election as chief clerk, that guilty officer still holds his place and the men who are equally guilty are making laws for the State of California. One of the unneccessary attaches has been fired, but it happened to be one who had promised to divide his salary with some other hanger-on and afterwards refused to keep his word. The action of the Assembly in shielding Duckworth makes the scandal one that the Republican party must defend.

The determination of the Greeks to protect the Cretans from Turkish misrule and massacre brings Europe close to the verge of a general war. When the battle is once begun between the Turks and the Greeks it will be almost impossible to confine it to those countries. The conditions have long been such in the Levant that a war begun any where is as likely as not to spread throughout the whole region as a fire started by a match in a field of dry stubble would be likely to sweep all before it ere it could be extinguished.

Senator Perkins declares himself to be opposed to the ratification of the Arbitration treaty with Great Britain because the final arbitrator, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, is "bound to decide in favor of England in any case that might come before him." Senator Perkins is pre-eminently right. His sturdy Americanism upon that point is in marked contrast to the shameless sycophancy of the anglomaniac press and people of New York, who would cheerfully sacrifice national prestige and honor rather than offend the scheming Britisher by repudiating a treaty which is nothing more nor less than a skilful bunko game of diplomacy by that greatest of all confidence men, John Bull.

Senator Walcott's mission to Europe to enlist the support of the leading nations in the interest of bimetallism is not a pronounced success. In France he was told that no matter how the people there might favor bimetallism they could do nothing until England and Germany had given their consent. So it seems that the United States is not the only country dependent upon the sweet will of her British majesty for a financial policy. It would be against the best interests of the men of Lombard street who control the money of the world to consent to the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and they are not going to do it. Senator Walcott is wasting his time in trying to induce the money-bags of Europe to consent to any policy that will loosen their hold upon the producers of the world.

There appears to have been at least one American at the banquet given by Ambassador Bayard to the Prince of Wales and English nobility. It was Consul-General Collins. He heard so much praise of England and so little reference to America that he became disgusted with the whole affair. When called upon to speak for his own country he did so by good-naturedly criticising England and in doing so gave some good home thrusts. Among other things, he said: "You Englishmen have so much time at your disposal as to be able to devote much of it to the regulation of the affairs of other countries. You hold your meetings, appoint your committees, and denounce negro lynchings in America, yet you kill more negroes monthly in Africa than we have done in our history." It is refreshing to hear of one stalwart American representing this country at the court of James.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

(Official.)

ORDINANCE NO. 57.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, shall be held at the Court House in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the Fourth Monday of February, the First Monday of April, the First Monday of July, the First Monday of October and the First Monday of January of each year and must continue from time to time until all the business before said Board shall be disposed of. Such other meetings of said Board must be held save otherwise provided by law, and such special meetings as may be ordered by lawful authority.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 51 of said Board of Supervisors, together with all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are each and all hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the said County, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 57, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a special meeting of said Board, called for that purpose, and held on the 6th day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes:—J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman. Noes:—None

A. C. FREEMAN,
(Seal.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSIGN,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

Endorsed: Ordinance No. 57. Filed Feb. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
By ..... Clerk.
C. N. ROSE, Deputy.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 8, 1897, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpos.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of INYO. }

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.

(SEAL.) BEN. H. YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Distributed to Heirs	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents	Money in City and County Treasury	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator.	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Administrator	Funeral expenses, Expense of last illness, Doctors and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tregiov.		3000 00					5 75			None.	
	William T. Tregiown.		719 83					5 75			20 00	
	Peter Gallacher.		None.					46 95			43 52	
	Joseph Wilbelt.		500 00				14 25	18 15			None	
			3000 00					5 75			None.	
			699 23					5 75				
			None.					46 95				
			500 00					18 15				

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Eighth day of April, 1897, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 8th day of April, 1897, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation held on the 30th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 6) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 17th day of April, 1897 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated January 30th, 1897. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16 th
"	February 13 th
"	March 13 th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

——x——

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTOKNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California,

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. au2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Carson	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Mound House	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Gold Hill	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Virginia	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.....1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

J. C. Miller spent the week at Big Pine.

Max Christianson left for San Francisco on yesterday's train.

Next Monday will be a legal holiday—Washington's Birthdoy.

James Conners of Tinnemaha was a visitor in town this week.

A social dance will be given at Mairs' Hall this evening to which all are invited.

Bar No. 28 was shipped from the Reward this week. It was valued at about $1,500.

Mrs. A. O. Collins is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. B. Rhine, at Independence.

Miss Mabel Chalfant of Bishop was a guest of Miss Lena Thompson at Sunnyside during the week.

H. L. Childs, a former well-known resident of Inyo and Mono counties, is a member of the Montana legislature this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie and Miss Trixie Boland came up from Lone Pine last Saturday and attended the masonic open installation.

N. D. Moore, the expert who lately examined the Ubaheba copper mines, is expected to arrive here by the next stage. He is at present at Randsburg.

The total amount of bullion produced in Bodie and vicinity during the year 1896 and shipped through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express was $441,069.34.

Mrs. E. M. Johnson returned to Los Angeles last Monday evening. She had spent the last six months at Independence looking after her real estate interests here.

W. F. Matlack and family left for Los Angeles last Monday evening. They expect to spend about a month visiting at the southern metropolis and the surrounding country.

H. C. Keyes, the Stockton insurance man, went to Keeler on Monday's train and came up to Independence Tuesday by private conveyance. He left for Bishop Wednesday.

The Nevada State Senate has passed a bill authorizing the destruction of all wild or unbranded horses, mares or colts over the age of six months running at large on the public lands of that State.

Messrs. Sneden and Vermilyea came down from Bishop last Saturday, returning next day. The two gentlemen have gone into the law business together under the firm name of Sneden & Vermilyea.

Rudolph Schober came down from Bishop last Monday with 18 animals and three wagons. He will load ten tons of hay at Lone Pine for Fred Holbert to be fed on the road to the cattle Mr. Holbert is driving to Mojave.

Dr. Haskell came down from Hawthorne on Wednesday's train and expects to return to-morrow. He came down for the purpose of attending W. J. Ryan, the Denver mining man, who is at the Norman House. Mr. Ryan is suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

Assemblyman Emmons has introduced a bill limiting to seven the number of claims to be made by any one person or corporation or association in any one district in any one year, and to fourteen claims in one year in a county embracing more than one mining district.

The tiny folks of town were entertained last Friday evening by Mrs. D. J. Hession. Over thirty little people aged from four to ten years made the house hum until nearly ten o'clock. Masters Jesse and James Hession assisted their mother in receiving and entertaining their guests.

F. W. Holbert left town on Tuesday with a band of about five hundred head of stock cattle for San Jose. The animals will be driven to a point on the Southern Pacific near Mojave and Mr. Holbert will probably ship them to their destination from there. It is reported that he paid an average price of twelve dollars per head for the lot.

Last Friday evening the young friends of Misses Edna and Lizzie Matlack gave them a farewell party. That the girls are very popular was shown by the large crowd present. Games, music, dancing and eating were enjoyed until after midnight when goodnights were said and all departed, wishing that the Matlack family would return soon, in order that their friends might give them a welcome home party.

Masonic Banquet.

Last Saturday evening the regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. was followed by an open installation of officers and a banquet. The public interest in the ceremony was evidenced by the fact that nearly every family in town was represented at the gathering. District Inspector A. O. Collins of Bishop installed the following officers in a most impressive manner: J. A. McKenzie, W. M.; J. S. Gorman, S. W.; B. Rhine, J. W.; O. I. Mairs, Treas.; Irv. H. Mulholland, Sec.; T. C. Boland, S. D.; J. D. Mairs, J. D.; G. W. Brady, Tyler. Mr. Collins impressed each officer with the duties of his position and admonished him to perform those duties as became a member of so high and ancient an order and presented him with the jewel of his office. Immediately following the installation a banquet was announced and all who had viewed the ceremony were cordially invited to join in partaking of a bountiful supper. This was enjoyed to the utmost by young and old and the culinary efforts of a number of the ladies of Independence were well sampled by all present. At the instigation of the young people most of the banqueters repaired to Mairs' Hall where music had been provided and where all hands—or rather all feet—took part in one of the merriest hops of the season. Independence certainly deserves as much credit as any town in the State for the unanimity with which its people enter into any such jollification. Every one was bent on having a good time and in helping his neighbor have one, and the effort was most successful.

Another Cutting Scrape.

Last Monday night a drunken row took place between Indians near Lone Pine and resulted in one of them receiving eight wounds in the back, two in the breast and his left ear severed from the head. Word was brought to Sheriff Given that a man had been killed and late that night he succeeded in capturing the knife wielder, an Indian known as Ted Birchim, and he now occupies quarters in the county jail. The "dead" man rode into town next day and was examined by Dr. Blair. At last account the hope entertained that he would become a "good" Indian were dissipated; he will live. It is claimed that the traffic in whisky with the Indians is growing to an alarming extent about Lone Pine but so far the officers have been unable to obtain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

Held to Answer.

Frank Elijah was arrested during the week on a complaint sworn to by Chas. Summers, charging him with having killed a beef belonging to O. I. Mairs. A preliminary examination was held before Justice Dunlap at Bishop yesterday and the defendant held for trial in the Superior Court and admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Forbes and the defense by Mr. Vermilyea. The testimony was taken by Ernest Laird and will be transcribed for use in the Superior Court. The defendant is a well-to-do young farmer living about eight miles south of Bishop.

Copper Mines Bonded.

W. J. Ryan of Denver has bonded from Mairs and Welch the group of copper mines owned by the latter parties at Ubaheba, the agreement being filed with the County Recorder this morning. The purchase price is $15,000, to be paid in installments; by the terms of the agreement Mr. Ryan must begin work on the properties within thirty days from March 1st and continue to develop the same "in a miner-like fashion," and should such work cease at any time for a period of sixty days the bond is forfeited. On a recent visit to the mines Mr. Ryan sampled them thoroughly and it is confidently expected that a valuable property will be developed.

Board of Education.

The county Board of Education met at Independence last Monday, all the members being present as follows: Supt. S. W. Austin, H. C. Hampton, Geo. Willis, Miss Maud Truscott and Mrs. B Rhine. There were three applicants for examination, Arthur Shirley and Miss Mabel Bradshaw of Bishop and Harry Floyd of London. Miss Bradshaw failed in her test studies and the others continued. Mr. Shirley will undoubtedly pass.

Another storm set in Wednesday morning and still continues. A little snow fell in the Valley, but rain soon set in. More snow has fallen in the Sierras than for several years past.

Cyrus Wheeler, a Los Angeles mining man, arrived at Independence yesterday. Mr. Wheeler is interested in the Wibbelt mine at Slate Range, and is here for the purpose of looking up the title to the property.

See the list of patents published this week, and if any of them are for lands owned by you, send for them and have them recorded. The U. S. patent is the basis of all abstracts of title, and until it is recorded no abstract can be complete.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

UNDELIVERED PATENTS.

The following is a list of patents which remain undelivered in the Independence, Cal., land office and which will be delivered to the proper owners upon the surrender of the duplicate receipt, or a proper affidavit that the same has been lost or destroyed.

Final homestead entries:
F. C. No. 44, Duncan Campbell.
173, Rafael Diaz.
194, Mariano J. Canadas.
197, Dean W. Wording.
204, L. S. Haight.
205, Vicey Huckaby.
206, Henry Smithorst.
210, William K. Miller.
214, Donald Monroe.
266, Joseph Edwin Lewis.
296, Isaac B. Malin.
297, Appleton Plumley.
309, Anson S. Crocker.
318, George W. Huckaby.
325, Robert Ridley.
328, John Schober.
354, William N. Cuddeback.
355, Samuel Chitwood.
366, William McKinley.
369, Heinrich Gerken.
370, William L. Coats.
380, William Nicoll.
384, Fritz Strohmeyer.

Final desert patents:
F. C. No. 2, Joseph W. Kingsley.
6, Thomas Kehoe.
8, Amasa F. Bryant.
28, William J. C. Gill.
29, J. F. Hutchison.
41, William W. Landers.
45, Ebke Friedrich.
54, James W. Smith.
56, James Sinnamon.
59, Charles M. Taylor.
72, John H. Muller.
79, Joseph M. Love.
81, William B. Hutchings.
82, Robert A. Russell.
84, George Davis.
85, John P. Smith.
86, John J. Maxwell.
109, George M. Summers.
120, Gehiel H. Truman.
122, Frederick Albers.
138, Persia Helen Bishop.
161, Milton Crocker.
162, Edwin M. Crocker.
192, Martha A. Yandell.
213, James C. Crocker.
225, Thomas McLean.
246, Lizzie Yandell.
247, Amelrose W. H. Smith.
249, Jedediah S. Collins.
257, James E. Summers.
260, William T. Halliday.
266, Hattie B. Bulpitt.
270, William McDonald.
273, James McBride.
274, Alvah L. Conklin.

Timber Culture entries:
F. C. No. 3, Robert W. Ford.
14, Angus G. McAfee.

Cash entries on pre-emptions, commuted homesteads and timber cultures, timber land etc.:
F. C. No. 40, Ernst Heiligendorfer.
169, Manuel Machado.
182, Richard Glennon.
199, Howard S. Holmes.
205, Samuel Platt.
214, Jerry McCarthy.
239, Andrew J. Bass.
245, Thomas Kelly.
253, Charles M. Jones.
255, Albert C. Cole.
257, William E. Beckwith.
258, James W. Rice.
272, Henry C. Blanchard.
273, William N. Bundrew.
275, John L. Johnson.
276, Hezekiah Jones.
277, George Lowe.
278, Samuel Owens.
282, Philip Caponelli.
285, Conrad Ogg.
290, Joseph Alcarez.
294, Henry Murphy.
298, Joshua M. Knight.
299, Thomas Buckley.
303, Harlan P. Noyes.
316, Edward L. Benedict.
321, Alpheus Garrard.
339, Dean W. Wording.
356, John P. Hammond.
359, John T. Hamilton.
372, Jeremiah Shields.
384, John G. Winkie.
406, Michael Shields.
408, Frank W. Hicks.
410, Frank Gifford.
418, Sarah A. Noyes.
423, Martha A. Yandell.
427, John A. Creaser.
429, George M. Summers.
441, John Langrell.
442, Frank Shaw.
480, William H. Ingram.
482, James Hand.
484, John Duffy.
486, Millard F. Collins.
493, Lafayette Brooks.
498, James Atchison.
507, Horace Bellows.
529, Edwin M. Crocker.
555, Peter M. Laberge.
558, James McGann.
585, Mary E. Heath.

The Salt Bush.

Superintendent Garey reports that his experiment with the Australian salt bush on alkali lands in the parks has been most successful. At the east corner of Westlake park is a plat of ground which could not be utilized on account of its aridity and the alkali in the soil. He procured a few Australian salt plants and set them out last June in this ground. They have not had the slightest attention or water, but now cover the whole surface of the ground with a nutritious gaeen stock food, much resembling alfalfa. The plant grows as a runner along the ground, and one plant will cover 500 square feet in a year. It dries, losing three-fourths of its weight. All kinds of stock eat it, and twenty tons of green food per acre can be obtained on an average crop from alkali lands. It is self feeding, grows from eight to ten inches high, and can be repeatedly cut without injury. It appears to do best on alkali soils, and in a few seasons completely destroys the alkali in the soil, leaving it fit for other crops. The plant can be easily eradicated by ploughing under.—*L. A. Express.*

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1897.

Hand vs. Seely—Filed defendant's answer to complaint.

Real Estate Transfers

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending February 18th:

Davis to Woodin and Davidson—Interest in mining claim in Russ mining district.

United States to James Conners—Patent to homestean at Fish Springs.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Frederickstown Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time when he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 8, 1897, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897 and ending June 30, 1898. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to these those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 13 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to Wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidiny County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be felt at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eclect any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

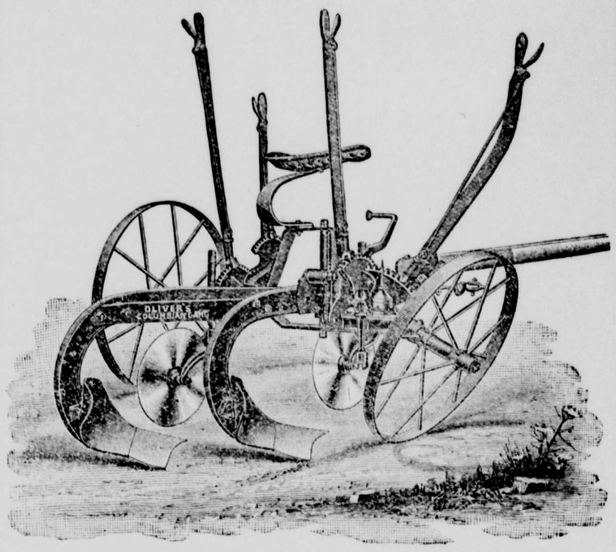
——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

LEECE & WATTERSON,

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 15, 1895, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross-examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Standinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

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at 8 o'clock p. m.

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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

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Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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Flouring Mills

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

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Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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NORMAN HOUSE,

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will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

HOW TO RELAX.

Cold weather, whether damp or dry, will produce, even if we are extremely careful, sudden soreness and stiffness of the limbs and muscles. This is much owing to sudden change of temperature from a warm room to out-door air. Cold contracts and warmth expands or relaxes, and it is for this reason that when one is sore and stiff from sudden cold, the application of St. Jacobs Oil brings immediate and sure relief, as it gives warmth and relaxation to the stiffened muscles and makes supple the sore and cramped limbs. With a vigorous rubbing with this great remedy for pain, no one need suffer with soreness and stiffness more than a very short time. It is especially the best remedy for suffering where we require a prompt cure, and it is particularly the best because its cures are permanent.

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The Messageries Maritimes mail steamer Himalaya lies in the harbor gorgeous in white paint and gold. Scraping by it comes a coal barge, helping itself along by holding on to the white hull.

Voice From the Himalaya—Get out of that! Sheer off at once!

From the Coal Barge—Who the —— are you?

From the Himalaya—The third officer of this ship. Sheer off!

From the Coal Barge—Then go and talk to your —— equals. I'm the —— skipper of this.—Paris Messenger.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

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Used Externally, It Cures
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Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*
It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*
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Is a deep-seated blood disease which all the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a *real* blood remedy for blood diseases and has no equal.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck, of Delaney, Ark., had Scrofula for twenty-five years and most of the time was under the care of the doctors who could not relieve her. A specialist said he could cure her, but he filled her with arsenic and potash which almost ruined her constitution. She then took nearly every so-called blood medicine and drank them by the wholesale, but they did not reach her trouble. Some one advised her to try S.S.S. and she very soon found that she had a real blood remedy at last. She says: "After taking one dozen bottles of S.S.S. I am perfectly well, my skin is clear and healthy and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. Instead of drying up the poison in my system, like the potash and arsenic, S.S.S. drove the disease out through the skin, and I was permanently rid of it."

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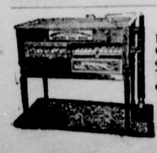

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THE SLAPPING SAL

By CONAN DOYLE.

[Copyright, 1894, by the Author.]

It was in the days when France's power was already broken upon the seas and when more of her three deckers lay rotting in the Medway than were to be found in Brest harbor. But her frigates and corvets still scoured the ocean, closely followed ever by those of her rival. At the uppermost ends of the earth these dainty vessels, with sweet names of girls or of flowers, mangled and shattered each other for the honor of the four yards of bunting that flapped from their gaffs. It had blown hard in the night, but the wind had dropped with the dawning, and now the rising sun tinted the fringe of the storm wrack as it dwindled into the west and glinted on the endless chests of the log green waves. To north and south and west lay a skyline which was unbroken save by the spout of foam when two of the great Atlantic seas dashed each other into spray. To the east was a rocky island, jutting out into craggy points, with a few scattered clumps of palm trees and a pennant of mist streaming out from the bare conical hill which capped it.

The captain sprang up on the bulwarks.

A heavy surf beat upon the shore, and at a safe distance from it the British 32 gun frigate Leda, Captain A. P. Johnson, raised her black, glistening side upon the crest of a wave or swooped down into an emerald valley, dipping away to the nor'ard under easy sail. On her snow white quarter deck stood a stiff little brown faced man, who swept the horizon with his glass.

"Mr. Wharton," he cried, with a voice like a rusty hinge.

A thin, knockkneed officer shambled across the poop to him.

"Yes, sir."

"I've opened the sealed orders, Mr. Wharton."

A glimmer of curiosity shone upon the meager features of the first lieutenant. The Leda had sailed with her consort, the Dido, from Antigua the week before, and the admiral's orders had been contained in a sealed envelope.

"We were to open them on reaching the deserted island of Sombriero, lying in north latitude 18:36, west longitude 63.28. Sombriero bore four miles to the northeast from our port bow when the gale cleared, Mr. Wharton."

The lieutenant bowed stiffly. He and the captain had been bosom friends from childhood. They had gone to school together, joined the navy together, fought again and again together and married into each other's families, but as long as their feet were on the poop the iron discipline of the service struck all that was human out of them and left only the superior and the subordinate. Captain Johnson took a blue paper from his pocket, which crackled as he unfolded it.

The 32 gun frigates Leda and Dido, Captains A. P. Johnson and James Munro are to cruise from the point at which these instructions are read to the mouth of the Caribbean sea in the hope of encountering the French frigate La Gloire (48), which has recently harassed our merchant ships in that quarter. H. M. frigates are also directed to hunt down the piratical craft known sometimes as the Slapping Sal and sometimes as the Hairy Hudson, which has plundered the British ships as per margin, inflicting barbarities upon their crews. She is a small brig carrying 10 light guns, with one 24 pound carronade forward. She was last seen on the 25 ult. to the northeast of the island of Sombriero.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, Rear Admiral.
H. M. S. Colossus, Antigua.

"We appear to have lost our consort," said Captain Johnson, folding up his instructions and again sweeping the horizon with his glass. "She drew away after we reefed down. It would be a pity if we met this heavy Frenchman without the Dido, Mr. Wharton, eh?"

The lieutenant twinkled and smiled.

"She has 18 pounders on the main and twelves on the poop, sir," said the captain. "She carries 400 to our 231. Captain de Milon is the smartest man in the French service. Oh, Bobby, boy, I'd give my hopes of my flag to rub my side up against her!" He turned on his heel, ashamed of his momentary lapse. "Mr. Wharton," said he, looking back sternly over his shoulder, "get those square sails shaken out and bear away a point more to the west."

"A brig on the port bow," came a voice from the forecastle.

"A brig on the port bow," said the lieutenant.

The captain sprang up on the bulwarks and held on by the mizzen shrouds, a strange little figure with flying skirts and puckered eyes. The lean lieutenant craned his neck and whispered to Smeaton, the second, while officers and men came popping up from below and clustered along the weather rail, shading their eyes with their hands, for the tropical sun was already clear of the palm trees. The strange brig lay at anchor in the throat of a curving estuary, and it was already obvious that she could not get out without passing under the guns of the frigate. A long rocky point to the north of her held her in.

"Keep her as she goes, Mr. Wharton," said the captain. "Hardly worth clearing for action, Mr. Smeaton, but the men can stand by the guns in case she tries to pass us. Cast loose the bowchasers and send the small arm men onto the forecastle."

A British crew went to its quarters in those days with the quiet serenity of men on their daily routine. In a few minutes, without fuss or sound, the sailors were knotted round their guns, the marines were drawn up and leaning on their muskets, and the frigate's bowsprit pointed straight for her little victim.

"Is it the Slapping Sal, sir?"

"I have no doubt of it, Mr. Wharton."

"They don't seem to like the looks of us, sir. They've cut their cable and are clapping on sail."

It was evident that the brig meant struggling for her freedom. One little patch of canvas fluttered out above another, and her people could be seen working like madmen in the rigging. She made no attempt to pass her antagonist, but headed up the estuary. The captain rubbed his hands.

"She's making for shoal water, Mr. Wharton, and we shall have to cut her out, sir. She's a footy little brig, but I should have thought a fore and after would have been more handy."

"It was a mutiny, sir."

"Ah, indeed!"

"Yes, sir. I heard of it at Manilla. A bad business, sir. Captain and two mates murdered. This Hudson, or Hairy Hudson, as they call him, led the mutiny. He's a Londoner, sir, but a cruel villain as ever walked."

"His next walk will be to Execution dock, Mr. Wharton. She seems heavily manned. I wish I could take 20 topmen out of her, but they would be enough to corrupt the crew of the ark, Mr. Wharton."

Both officers were looking through their glasses at the brig. Suddenly the lieutenant showed his teeth in a grin, while the captain flushed to a deeper red.

"That's Hairy Hudson on the afterrail, sir."

"The low, impertinent blackguard! He'll play some other antics before we are done with him. Could you reach him with the long 18, Mr. Smeaton?"

"Another cable length will do it, sir."

The brig yawed as they spoke, and as she came round a spurt of smoke whiffed out from her quarter. It was a pure piece of bravado, for the gun could scarce carry half way. Then with a jaunty swing the little ship came into the wind again and shot round a fresh curve of the winding channel.

"The water shoaling rapidly, sir," reported the second lieutenant.

"There's six fathoms by the chart."

"Four by the lead, sir."

"When we clear this point, we shall see how we lie. Ha, I thought as much! Lay her to, Mr. Wharton. Now we have got her at our mercy."

The frigate was quite out of sight of the sea now at the head of this river-like estuary. As she came round the curve the two shores were seen to converge at a point about a mile distant. In the angle, as near shore as she could get, the brig was lying, with her broadside toward her pursuer and a wisp of black cloth streaming from her mizzen. The lean lieutenant, who had reappeared upon deck with a cutlass strapped to his side and two pistols rammed into his belt, peered curiously at the ensign.

"Is it the Jolly Roger, sir?" he asked.

But the captain was furious. "He may hang where his breeches are hanging before I have done with him," said he. "What boats will you want, Mr. Wharton?"

"We should do it with the launch and the jollyboat."

"Take four and make a clean job of it. Pipe away the crews at once, and I'll work her in and help you with the long eighteens."

With a rattle of ropes and a creaking of blocks the four boats splashed into the water. Their crews clustered thickly into them—barefooted sailors, stolid marines, laughing middies and in the sheets of each the senior officers, with their stern, schoolmaster faces. The captain, his elbows on the binnacle, still watched the distant brig. Her crew were tricing up the boarding netting, dragging round the starboard guns, knocking new portholes for them and making every preparation for a desperate resistance. In the thick of it all a huge man, bearded to the eyes, with a red nightcap upon his head, was straining and stooping and hauling. The captain watched him with a sour smile, and then snapping up his glass he turned upon his heel. For an instant he stood staring

"Stand by to repel boarders!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Arrested the Sovereign.

Among the gentlemen engaged in the sport of pigeon shooting at Heiligendamm, a fashionable resort on the Baltic, who were arrested at the instigation of the Society For Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was one who gave his name as Graf von Schwerin. Later the police discovered that he was none other than their sovereign, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was staying there incognito.

A Witty Forlornity.

A forlorn looking man said: "I've tried everything that I could turn my hand to, but couldn't make anything answer, and now I have decided to go up among the hills, where they say there's a wonderful echo, to see if I can make that answer."—New York Advertiser.

Doubtful.

"Shall I say au revoir, and not good-by?" he whispered soulfully.

Her long lashes swept her damask cheek.

"I hardly know," she faltered. "Your French is pretty rank, but"——Detroit Tribune.

In 1803 Bombay was visited by a fire which destroyed buildings to the value of $3,000,000. The Indians regarded the visitation as a mark of the anger of the god Siva the Destroyer, and penetential offerings were made while the fire was in progress to stay his vengeful hand.

The name wheat is derived from a Saxon word, "hwaete," signifying white, because the flour from this grain is lighter in color than that from any other.

THE ROMANCE OF A PICTURE.

Meissonier's Favorite Painting Rescued from a German.

William A. Coffin, in a paper entitled "Souvenirs of a Veteran Collector" in the Century, describes the unique art treasures of Mr. Samuel P. Avery, of New York. Mr. Coffin relates the following story of one of Meissonier's most famous paintings:

The picture shows Marshal Saxe, with a body of troops, interrogating a peasant at a crossroads in the forest, and taking notes. In 1880 Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was sitting to Meissonier for his portrait, and Mr. Avery and Mr. Lucas were invited by the artist to come to his studio during the sittings, as Mr. Vanderbilt did not speak French. One day Mr. Vanderbilt asked, "What picture does M. Meissonier think is the best he ever painted?" Meissonier, replying through Mr. Lucas, spoke of two, the celebrated "1814" and "Le Renseignement." The latter picture, he said, with a sigh and a deeply felt "helas!" was in Germany, in the hands of the enemies of France.

It had been painted for the Exposition of 1867, and was bought by M. Petit, who asked fifty thousand francs for it. Mr. Walters had offered forty-five thousand francs, but a German banker in Paris, M. Mayer, paid the price and got the picture. He was a well-known collector, and his family home was in Dresden. When the war of 1870 broke out, M. Mayer left Paris, and took the picture with him. Mr. Avery had seen his gallery every time he went to Dresden, and knew the picture. The conversation in the studio continued, and Avery and Lucas agreed that "Le Renseignement" was, indeed, a wonderful canvas. Petit had tried to buy it back, but could not get it. It was thought it would be impossible to get Mayer to sell it, but Avery, authorized by Mr. Vanderbilt, resolved to try. He did not wish to make a trip to Dresden at the time, so he wrote to Mayer that a friend of his wanted the picture, but not as a matter of business. It was not to buy to sell again. The banker replied that he had been often importuned to sell the picture, but had invariably refused; yet, now that he felt himself growing old (he had then reached the age of 80), and that as after his death his family might not care to keep it, he would take a certain price for it. He added that he might change his mind over night, for he found it hard to decide to sell. Avery lost no time in telegraphing, and the next day received the canvas by parcels post; the marvelous picture was actually in his room in the hotel! A draft on London was sent to Dresden at once, and the deed was done.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his two fellow-conspirators now set about arranging a surprise for Meissonier. The next day was to be the last sitting for the portrait, and when they arrived at the studio one of them carried a parcel, which was placed in a safe corner. The sitting proceeded, and at last Meissonier said the portrait was finished; there was not another touch to be added. "Now you may see me sign," he announced, and the act was accomplished with a due observance on the part of the company of the importance of the moment. The artist then went into another room to put the little portrait in a frame he had ready for it. "Le Renseignement" was quickly taken from the corner, set in a frame on the easel, and the three men stood by to see what Meissonier would do. "When he came in and suddenly saw the picture," says Mr. Avery, "he almost went crazy in his joy. He got down on his knees before it so that he could look at it closely, and cried out, 'Oh, mon bon tableau! Oh, mon bon tableau!' and with difficulty found words to express his delight. He loved his picture that he never expected to see again, and his heart was full."

Road to Knowledge.

"Every one who has the reading habit—and everybody reads—has one of two objects in view: to acquire information or to experience a mental pleasure," writes "Droch" in his "Literary Talks" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "No matter how inferior the book read, when you sat down to read you intended to learn something new, or 'to kill time,' which is a colloquial way of saying that you wanted to turn your mind into pleasant channels. There is a certain type of mind that only gets pleasure out of reading when at the same time it is getting knowledge. That kind is the exception, and it reaches full satisfaction only by becoming what we call a scholar. For the mind seeking knowledge by reading the signboards are many in these days, and, instead of the way being narrow and arduous, there is no other highway in life quite so carefully marked out as the road to knowledge. In many little towns and crossroads the State has marked the entrance to it with a schoolhouse which is free to everybody. And from there up through the high school and the normal school to the college, the State lavishes money, and rich men and churches give millions to make the way plain and easy. In no other line of effort can so much be had for nothing as in the acquisition of knowledge. Even for those whose time is limited by the necessities of bread-earning, there are Chautauqua circles and University Extension societies. The world was never so kind to the inquiring mind as it is to-day."

The Great Khan of Tartary.

The personal appearance of the Great Khan, as described by Marco, was as follows: "He is of good stature, neither tall nor short, but of middle height. He has a becoming amount of flesh, and is very shapely in all his limbs. His complexion is white and red, the eyes black and fine, the nose well formed and well set on." But the portrait of Kublai Khan, drawn by a Chinese artist, does not exactly correspond with the pen portrait given here by Marco. We know also, from Marco's own narrative, that the Emperor was subject to gout in his later life, and we are led to infer that he was rather corpulent, as he is represented in the drawing given by the Chinese artist.—St. Nicholas.

Cross as a Signature.

The cross mark, still used occasionally instead of a signature, did not originate in ignorance. It was always appended to signatures in medieval times as an attestation of good faith.

It is easier to lose a vote than to win one

A Happy Couple.

'Squire Moore and His Estimable Wife Interest a Reporter.

From Tribune, Greeley, Colorado.

Among the many good people residing in Greeley, Colorado, 'Squire Moore and his amiable wife are the best known and the most respected. This happy couple were born in West Riding, of York, England, in 1820. In 1848 they emigrated to this country and settled in Derby, Conn., where they reside dfor a number of years While there Mr. Moore, who was highly respected by his neighbors, was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1867.

A reporter called on them recently and was received cordially and in response to his inquiries, Mrs. Moore said: "For four years I was miserable; hardly a week passed during that time but what I suffered from extreme lassitude. The least exertion fatigued me. At times, when I was sewing or reading, I would be troubled with tingling sensations, like the pricking of pins in hands, feet, arms and legs. Occasionally I would suffer from profuse perspiration, the water fairly running from my face and hands. Then for days it would seem impossible for me to enjoy a minute of warmth. I would sit in a rocking-chair alongside a roaring fire in the stove, wrapped up in blankets, yet, while my face would be scorched, the rest of my body would be chilled.

"Finally, despite my opposition, my husband called in a physician, who attributed my ailment to rheumatism and prescribed for that complaint. A day or two afterwards he changed his opinion, saying I was attacked with la grippe; also changed his medicine, but to no purpose. I was going from bad to worse. The tingling sensations were resumed. At times I would be incapable of doing anything with my hands, and my husband was fearful that I was suffering from partial paralysis.

"One evening, while reading the New York Tribune, he read to me a statement of a wonderful cure perfected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He and I had at times read similar testimonials describing the great powers and virtue of these pills. But this night in particular, I was impressed with what he read and told him it wouldn't do any harm to try a box. The next morning he purchased a box of the Pink Pills and I commenced taking them according to directions, three times a day. Within a week I felt better, and when I had finished that box I asked my husband to get me another and he laughingly complied, saying, 'conceit is as bad as consumption, but even if you think they are doing you some good there is a great relief experienced.' After that he purchased for me about a dozen more boxes, and for nearly two years I continued taking them. The result was I regained my strength, the tingling in arms and legs, hands and feet ceased, and the frequent sweats which I had been subject to left me. In all truth, I am forced to state that the Pink Pills made a new woman of me. "That is," she laughingly remarked, "as new as you can make a woman who is now in her seventy-sixth year." And, in truth, Mrs. Moore's closing remarks are well founded, for she is as hale and healthy looking as any woman could be who has lived her great age.

(Signed) ANN MOORE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 23d day of May, 1896.

My commission expires May 14th, 1900.

MILTON A. LYONS, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
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No Mule Aboard.

A correspondent asks, "To decide a bet will you please state in the river column whether there was a mule on the ark or not?"

No, sir. Nary a mule. When Captain Noah built the ark as a high water packet in the Ararat trade and he went into the menagerie business, he found that he was a "mule out" just as he got ready to leave on his maiden trip. He went ashore, and after looking around found a mule and would have made his animal show complete if he had been able to get him aboard the boat. Not being able to find a negro who would twist his tail and make him get aboard by walking the gangplank, and after trying to get his deck crew to coax, shove, lead or carry the mule aboard, he got mad, rung the bell, backed out and lit out for Ararat, leaving the mule a lonely, friendless beast until he was discovered by a negro. The two have been fast friends ever since.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One View.

"Don't you find children troublesome, Mrs. Tugby?"

"No; our dear babes are all right, but the neighbors' youngsters worry me nearly to death."—Detroit Free Press.

Alexander I of Scotland was designated the Fierce. His impetuousity in battle almost invariably struck terror into the hearts of his enemies.

The pimpernel flower closes at the near approach of rain, thus furnishing a sign of a coming storm.

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ONE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness and constipation.

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Schilling's Best tea—grocer gives your money back if you don't like it.

It's one thing to say money back, and another thing to do money back.

We say it, and your grocer does it; and we pay him.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s
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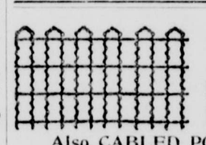
1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

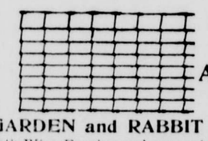
Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

WOMAN FOR YOU

The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.



STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

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THE BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL.

Her blue eyes they beam and they twinkle,
Her lips have made smiling more fair;
On cheek and on brow there's no wrinkle,
But thousands of curls in her hair.

She's little—you don't wish her taller;
Just half through the teens is her age;
And baby or lady to call her
Were something to puzzle a sage!

Her walk is far better than dancing;
She speaks as another might sing;
And all by an innocent chancing
Like lambkins and birds in the spring.

Unskilled in the airs of the city,
She's perfect in natural grace;
She's gentle, and truthful, and witty,
And ne'er spends a thought on her face.

Her face, with the fine glow that's in it,
As fresh as an apple tree bloom—
And, O, when she comes, in a minute,
Like sunbeams, she brightens the room.

As taking in mind as in feature,
How many will sigh for her sake!
I wonder, the sweet little creature,
What sort of a wife she would make.
—William Allingham, in New York Herald.

On the eve of visiting her city cousins the little village beauty, Mamie Stevens, made elaborate preparations. She did not want them to think her countrified and was even tempted to bleach her brown hair yellow because the town politician's wife said it was the proper thing among the "Upper Ten" in the city.

The twin cousins went with their father to the station on the day Mamie was expected.

While they stood there arm in arm, eagerly watching the travelers as they filed past them, Grace exclaimed in a low tone:

"Oh, Gertie, look at that dreadful girl!"

The next moment the "dreadful girl" came up to them and said, with easy self-possession:

"Isn't this Uncle Will and the girls?"

Grace and Gertrude managed to murmur some words of welcome and then they took their seats in the carriage and were driven home in horrified silence. Having arrived, they left their mother to look after their guest and fled to their own room, where Grace threw herself upon the bed and gave way to tears.

"Oh, it's too bad!" she moaned. "And to think I was afraid of her being countrified! Why, the greenest country girl that ever lived would be better than this!"

"And she is here for the winter!" cried Gertie, wringing her hands. "What are we going to do? I should be ashamed to be seen in public with her!"

"Uncle Will" had escaped to the office as soon as possible, but Mrs. Stevens could not escape. In sore perplexity she attended to the wants of her young guest, and was as courteous as possible, but she was secretly filled with dismay. In very truth, what were they to do with her?

At lunch the mother and the daughters were conscious of the look of well-bred surprise on the faces of the servants, but Mamie talked and laughed, and felt that she was making a fine impression on her relatives. When she retired that night a satisfied smile was on her pretty face.

"I think I have shown them that we are not quite out of the world, if we do live in a little town," said she.

The next morning she came down in all the glory of her new silk dress, and greeted her cousins with:

"Well, I am ready to start on my round of sight-seeing this morning."

"But not in that dress!" exclaimed Grace, in spite of her mother's warning look.

"This dress? Oh, certainly! This is my street dress," Mamie replied, with airy complacency, willing to show them that she could afford nice things as well as they.

"Isn't it too bad?" cried Gertrude, tearfully, when they went to their own room to prepare for their outing. "And just think how quiet mamma has always kept us and how she has never allowed us to associate with girls that made themselves conspicuous!"

"Be patient, girls," said the mother, with an attempt at comfort. "She seems to be a bright girl; perhaps she may soon discover that she is not showing good taste."

So the girls went with their cousin, and devoted themselves to her entertainment, but it cannot be said that the experiment was a successful one. Wherever they went people cast looks of surprise and amusement at Mamie. In their sensitive condition the sisters noticed these things with unusual quickness, and perhaps gave them undue prominence. They had worked themselves up to a nervous watchfulness, and when they were passing through one of the parks and saw a group of their schoolgirl friends approaching as though to speak to them, with a horrified glance at each other they turned sharply down a by-path, not quickly enough, however, to avoid hearing one of the group say:

"Who can that be with Grace and Gertie?"

"Looks rather 'freaky,' doesn't she? Where do you suppose they picked her up?" came to them in the clear, high tones of Fannie McGregor, the sarcastic girl, whom the whole school disliked and feared.

Mamie had been watching the swans, and the sharp speeches had fallen on deaf ears. She could not understand why the sisters hurried home at such a rate when she was in the midst of her pleasure. She wrote to her mother that night:

"Grace and Gertie are nice-looking girls, but awfully prim and dull and not at all stylish. I dress a great deal better than they do myself."

* * * * * * * * *

For an entire week the sisters took their cousin here and there, doing their best as hostesses to entertain their guest; but at the end of that time they rebelled.

"I can't endure it any longer," Grace cried, throwing herself on the floor at her mother's side and leaning her head against the motherly knee. "There's no hope of its getting any better, mamma. Gertie and I are worn out. What do you think she did with that pretty, simple dress you bought her? Put it away in her trunk and wore that dreadful, loud-looking silk into the streets again! When I asked her why she didn't wear the new dress he said: 'Oh, that's so plain; I shall wear it about the house.'"

"That's just the trouble," said the quieter Gertrude; "she's so satisfied with herself. She rather looks down on us, I think. She asked me yesterday if we ever went into 'sure-enough' society.'"

They all laughed, but Grace grew sober presently and her cheeks reddened.

"What shall we do?" the girls asked of their mother, and "what shall we do?" the mother asked of her husband, and no one seemed able to answer. Mrs. Stevens felt a delicacy in talking to the foolish girl, because she was her husband's niece and not her own. Mr. Stevens was a man who shirked unpleasant things, and this was certainly unpleasant.

"And yet I don't like to have the girls go around with her," he said. "Somebody ought to talk to her. Suppose we send for aunt Rebecca?"

"Oh, Will, the very thing!" cried his wife; so aunt Rebecca was sent for and came.

Nobody told aunt Rebecca anything, but the bright, sharp, little old woman, sitting in the chimney corner with her knitting, found out everything there was to be learned in less than two days, and within a very few hours had the opportunity she wanted. Mamie was left alone with her.

"It is easy to see that you rule your mother, Mary," she said, with a sharp glance up over her glistening spectacles. 'Jane Stevens could always be pulled around in leading strings by anybody that chose to take the trouble, and I reckon you've got her under pretty good control."

"Why, aunt Rebecca! What makes you think that?" cried the astonished girl.

"Why, your mother's a lady, my dear," said the merciless old woman, "and if she'd had her way she'd a-sent you out looking like a lady."

"I always look like a lady!" exclaimed Mamie, the blood rushing to her cheeks, and she rose to leave the room.

"Sit right down there, Mary," said the old lady. "I've got a lot of things to say, an' I might as well say 'em right now. No, you don't look like a lady with that flashy silk on, and those high-heeled boots, an' your hair all faded out as it is. A lady-like young girl won't dress in things that'll make people stare at her. If you'll open your eyes you'll see your cousins don't fix themselves that way, an' I guess their mother is a pretty good judge of what's best for girls."

"I consider myself just as good as Grace and Gertie!" said Mamie, with an angry toss of her head.

"That's just the trouble with you, Mary," retorted the pitiless old lady; "you think too well of yourself. You've come up here thinking you are very fine and stylish, and trying to ape city manners the best you know how. What a pity you've caught up only loud and flashy things instead of things that are really lady-like. Can't you see how different these girls are? Can't you see that they don't like to go out with you because you attract a kind of attention no young girl should want?"

Mamie started up again in a passion of weeping and tried to escape from the corner where the old lady had her fenced in.

"Let me get out!" she cried, stormily. "I am going straight home! I won't stay here another day!"

"Well, Mary," said the old lady, deliberately, "you can't get off before 3 o'clock, anyway, and I'd think it over a little. This visit should be a great thing for you, but you'll have to take a new start. Sure-enough nice people don't like 'made-up' girls. They may overlook a great deal of 'put-on' in society women, but they like young girls to be simple and modest. Go and think it over, now, Mary. You've got plenty of sense, if you'll only use it, and you can see for yourself that you're mightily out of place in a house like this."

The little old woman went on with her knitting as complacently as though she had been having the most pleasant conversation in the world, while Mamie flew to her room and locked herself in.

What were her thoughts there, what her anger and mortification, what dreadful battle she fought with herself, no one knew. Two hours afterward aunt Rebecca saw her slip out of the house, and the old lady's eyes sparkled when she noticed that Mamie wore the pretty, simple gown that Mrs. Stevens had given her.

After a while there was her step in the hall, and she came quietly in swinging her hat by its ribbons. Her cheeks were flushed and her eyes sparkling, and they sparkled still more at aunt Rebecca's cry of surprise.

"Yes; I've been to the hair-dresser's," she said, "and he said the only help for my hair was to cut it all off, and I would be all right in a month or two so I had it cut. And I'm going to begin over again! Aunt Rebecca—I really am I've been awfully conceited, I know but you've cured me of that, I think."

Aunt Rebecca's spectacles were moist and she looked on with delighted eyes while Grace and Gertie, at the first glimpse of Mamie, rushed to her and hugged her with joy.

"By the way," asked a lady of Mrs Stevens a few weeks later, "who is the lovely girl I have met several times with Grace and Gertrude? She is so sweet and modest looking. I have been anxious to meet her."

And Mamie overheard the comment and went to lay her head in aunt Rebecca's lap.

"I wonder what becomes of girls," she said softly, "when they are left to go their own way, or when they won't listen to older people, and go their own way, anyhow?"

And aunt Rebecca smoothed the brown hair lovingly.

"I am glad you listened."

Lord Kelvin.

James Thomson, the father of the eminent Lord Kelvin, was the son of a farmer in the north of Ireland. He had few outward advantages, but his inborn thirst for knowledge conquered all the difficulties, and he became a thorough mathematician and professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow. Lord Kelvin, though not childish, is of that childlikeness of character regarding which it was said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." A writer in Good Words sketches the distinguished professor as follows:

He has one strange peculiarity. While the higher mathematics are as easy to him as the alphabet, he often appears puzzled when a sum is presented to him in ordinary numerals. A question of simple addition placed in this way on the board will sometimes lead to the query being put to the class or to an assistant, with a certain funny look of helplessness, "How much is that?"

His power of abstraction is extraordinary. He is never without his note book, which he carries in his pocket and produces at the most unexpected times.

I have seen him when on a visit to a country house, in a crowded drawing room, with all the jabber of conversation going on in full flood, sitting with his note book, and filling page after page with intricate calculations, seeking the solution of some problem which awaited investigation.

He can do this in railway carriages, and in a storm at sea, as calmly as in his library. He will get himself propped up in the corner of his cabin and set to work, and become so absorbed as to be unconscious that there has been a gale blowing while he was at work.

And yet, if recalled to ordinary life by some passing questioner, his gentle face lights up with interest, when others, more self-conscious than he, would display irritation. Indeed, I never knew a man less self-conscious.

He is absolutely without affectation or any thought of self-importance. He will converse with a nobody in a manner so respectful and attentive as to make that nobody imagine that he himself has been delightfully interesting and even informing to Lord Kelvin. This arises from the simplicity and sweetness of a great nature.

Any Old Place Would Do.

A short man with red whiskers, shambling gait, and the remains of a jag, wandered into the Midland last evening and asked for a typewriter's studio. He lives in Kansas, not far from Topeka, and had been here attending the football games. Luck had walked on the same side of the street with him in the matter of bets, and he wanted to stay another week. But his wife expected him home, so he was in search of a typewriter to send home a letter to serve as an apology for his non-appearance.

"Kansas City, this date, ninety-six," he muttered to the typewriter.

"I have that."

"My dear wife."

"Yes."

"Very important business will require my presence in Osawatomie for a few days——"

"Let's see," interrupted the artist. "How do you spell that Osawatomie?"

"Spell it yourself. It's your typewriter."

"I can't."

"Can't spell Osawatomie?" he asked in disgust.

"No."

"Then I'll go to Fort Scott."—Kansas City Journal.

Would Talk in French.

Fred Horner, a successful English adapter of French plays, while dining in a hotel somewhere in the "provinces," asked in most impressive fashion: "Peut-on fumer ici?" To which the waiter replied, wearily: "I don't understand a word of French, sir." "Then, for God's sake, send me somebody who does!" shouted the irate adapter.

A Bee's Weight.

Careful weighing shows that an ordinary bee, not loaded, weighs the five-thousandth part of a pound, so that it takes 5,000 bees to make a pound. But the loaded bee, when he comes in fresh from the fields and flowers, loaded with honey or bee-bread, weighs nearly three times more.

Speed of the Hurricane.

It is said that a hurricane holds the best time on record for one mile, covering the distance in half a minute. Then a balloon has done the mile in forty seconds. The third place is held by a railway engine, in 53.77 seconds.

The State of Illinois has used this year more than 4,000,000 barrels of beer.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Month of May Most Conspicuous by Its List of Appalling Disasters and Natural Catastrophes by Land and Sea—Record of Fires and Crimes.

A Backward Glance.

Following is a chronological record of the most important events of the past twelve months: May, 1896, will be remembered as a month of disaster. On the 3d twelve persons were killed by an explosion in Cincinnati; on the 15th, 120 by a cyclone in Texas; on the 17th, 33 by cyclones in Kentucky and Kansas; on the 18th, 44 by a cyclone in Nebraska; on the 21st, 10 by a cyclone in Oklahoma; on the 22d, 5 by a cyclone in Missouri; on the 24th, 40 by a cyclone in Iowa; on the 25th, 86 by cyclones in Michigan and Oklahoma and 40 by a cloudburst at McGregor, Iowa; and on the 26th, 12 by a storm at Cairo and between 75 and 100 by the fall of a bridge at Victoria, B. C. Otherwise the record is not out of the ordinary.

January.

1. President names Venezuelan commission....British ship Jeannette Cowan wrecked on Vancouver Island; 12 men perish.
2. Six members of Hibbard family die by fire at Columbus, Ohio....Four killed, 32 hurt, by exploding fireworks at St. Louis, Mo. ....British force under Dr. Jameson attempts seizure of territory in Transvaal, South Africa, and is cut to pieces and captured by Boers; British Government disavows his invasion....Earthquake in Persia destroys village of Janjabad and kills 300 people.
4. Cubans invest the city of Havana....United States insists on indemnity from Turkey for plundered missions....Six killed in a wreck near Chillicothe, Ohio....Utah a State.
5. Carlisle offers $100,000,000 popular loan ....Second Persian earthquake destroys city of Gol and kills 800 people.
6. Report that Havana is fallen; not confirmed....Four miners killed in a Shamokin, Pa., shaft....Tremendous prairie fires in Western Kansas.
9. War fever high in England....Transvaal demands independence and indemnity for Jameson's raid....Report of alliance of Germany, France and Russia against England to sustain the Boers.
12. Peter Hougaard, of Chicago, kills his wife, five children and himself by asphyxiation.
13. Sultan forbids Red Cross Society to enter his domains.
14. Foraker chosen Senator from Ohio.
15. Government victorious in Manitoba elections....Severe fighting about Havana ....Allison chosen Senator from Iowa....Bond syndicate dissolves; popular loan assured.
16. Chicago gets Chicago National Democratic Convention.
17. Announcement of Harrison-Dimmick engagement....Campos relieved of Spanish command in Cuba....Death of Frank Lawler, of Chicago.
21. Five firemen killed by falling walls at St. Louis; three people killed by gas explosion at New Haven, Conn.; two at Redkey, Ind....Death of Gen. Tom Ewing at New York....Red Cross delegation starts for Turkey.
25. American Liner St. Paul ashore at Long Branch.
26. Cuban filibustering steamer Hawkins sinks; 53 lost.
27. Fifty-four Welsh miners killed by explosion....Feud at Palon, owa, ends in two deaths.
30. Five killed, 20 hurt, by exploding boiler at Hollidaysburg, Pa.
31. Salisbury concedes justice of Monroe doctrine and declares England's inability to suppress Armenian outrages....Murder of Pearl Bryan at Fort Thomas, Ky.

February.

1. Senate passes silver bond bill.
2. $2,000,000 fire loss in Philadelphia....Tremendous snowstorm in Northwest.
5. Richard Klatke kills his father, mother, wife, three children and himself at Chicago; despondent....Bond bids aggregate $568,000,000, at a figure exceeding 110.
6. Three killed in Polish-Hungarian riot at Whiting, Ind....Terrific storm sweeps Atlantic coast; Morristown, N. J., inundated by bursting dam; Bound Brook wiped out by flood and fire; many lives lost, immense property destroyed....Bridge near Bristol, Conn., swept away, drowning eleven workmen.
7. Death of W. H. English at Indianapolis.
8. Publisher Dunlop, of Chicago Dispatch, sentenced to two years and to pay $2,000 for circulating obscene matter.
9. Ten sailors drown off Newburyport, Mass.
14. Grant Atterbury lynched at Sullivan, Ill.
17. Twenty die in a factory fire at Troy, N. Y.
18. Sixty miners killed at Newcastle, Colo....Rain of mud in Chicago.
19. Bill Nye stricken by paralysis....Mercury below zero all day at Chicago; three die of exposure....Clothing cutters at Chicago strike....Dynamite at Johannesburg, South Africa, kills scores; fire at a masked ball in Lisbon, Portugal, kills fifty attendants.
21. Fitzsimmons whips Maher in 1 minute 35 seconds....Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth removed from command of Salvation Army in America.
22. Death of "Bill" Nye.
23. Ballington Booth revolts against his retirement in Salvation Army....Seven people die in a Baltimore fire.
27. New York Yacht Club expels Lord Dunraven.
28. Senate passes resolution to recognize Cuba.
29. $1,000,000 fire in Halifax....Riots in Barcelona, Spain, upon receipt of news of action of Congress; American consulate attacked.

March.

1. Great floods in New England.
3. Rome in a rage because of slaughter of 3,000 Italian soldiers in battle in Abyssinia.
4. Renewed anti-American demonstration in Madrid....All Italy in an uproar over Abyssinian defeat....$200,000 fire at Johnstown, Pa.
14. Albert Wallace hanged at Pekin, Ill.
16. Frankfort, Ky., under martial law.
18. Five killed by powder explosion at Ripton, N. Y.
23. Thirteen miners killed at Dubois, Pa., by explosion....Death of Thomas Hughes, author, at London....Riot at Holland, Mich., over horsewhipping of a sensational newspaper correspondent.
28. $400,000 fire at Louisville, Ky....Illinois Supreme Court confirms imprisonment sentence of Bankers Meadowcroft.
29. Unknown man kills Alvin M. Stone and wife, and wounds three daughters, near Akron, Ohio; cause unknown....Four die by fire in New York.
31. Storms in the Northwest....Report of execution by garrote of five Cubans at Havana....Opening of lake navigation.

April.

1. Ten die by fire in a Brooklyn tenement ....Trains on B. & O. and Frisco roads held up....Cubans capture Santa Clara.
6. Wedding of Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick.
7. Chicago elections retire 21 boodle aldermen.
10. S. B. Minchell kills W. B. O. Sands, his own wife and three children, and himself at Pentwater, Mich.
13. Six killed by falling trestle at Bedford, Ind....President Cleveland appoints Fitzhugh Lee Consul General to Cuba....Greater New York bill vetoed....Democrats observe Jefferson Day.
14. J. W. Lehman, of Chicago, kills himself and three children....$1,000,000 fire at New York....$250,000 fire at Fairbury, Ill.
15. First fatal sunstroke of the year at Philadelphia....Phenomenal hot wave prevails.
16. Base-ball season opens....Temperature reaches 88 degrees at Chicago, breaking all records for April.
19. Nine sailors drown off Long sland.
21. Baron Hirsch, millionaire Jewish philanthropist, dies at Komorn, Germany....Leon Say, distinguished French political economist, dies at Paris.
35. At Rockville, Ind., Albert Egbert kills five people without cause, and commits suicide; his sick sister dies from shock....$1,000,000 incendiary fire loss at Cripple Creek, Colo....Ten killed and twenty hurt in Kansas, and three killed in Virginia, by cyclones.
27. Fatal storms in South Dakota....Boers pass sentence of death upon leaders of the Transvaal insurrection; President Krueger commutes sentence.
29. Second fire at Cripple Creek, Colo., does $1,500,000 damage and wipes out the town.
30. Illinois Republican convention declares for McKinley.

May.

3. Fearful loss of life by explosion of a gas generator at Cincinnati; nearly fifty hurt.
5. Street car strike in Milwaukee.
6. Cleveland's sweeping civil service order protects 30,000 office-holders.
8. Many points record temperature of 90 degrees.
9. L'Anse, Mich., has $750,000 fire....Ashland, Wis., loses half a million by fire.... Continued excessive heat.
11. Eleven killed by explosion of boiler of rafting steamer Harry Brown, at Vicksburg, Miss.
14. Bold bank robbery at Buffalo, N. Y.... Big windstorm at Chicago....Methodists retire Bishops Foster and Bowman.
15. Eighty killed by cyclone at Sherman, Texas.
17. Great loss of life and property by cyclones in Kansas....Five sailors drown off Grosse Point, Ill....Blue Island, Ill., fire-swept....$300,000 fire at Atlanta, Ga.
18. Nebraska cyclone kills 44.
21. Oklahoma cyclone kills ten.
22. Missouri cyclone kills five.
24. Four of Otto Malm's family die by gasoline fire at Chicago....Cyclone in Polk and Jasper Counties, Iowa, kills a score of people and does tremendous damage; Chicago and suburbs also suffer.
25. Over 100 killed by cyclone in Michigan ....Forty die at McGregor, Iowa, in a cloudburst.
26. One hundred killed in street-car disaster at Victoria, B. C....James Dunham murders six people at San Jose, Cal....Czar of Russia crowned....Cairo, Ill., storm kills twelve.
27. St. Louis, East St. Louis and several Missouri towns swept by one of the most destructive cyclones in the world's history; 1,000 reported dead.
30. Two thousand Russians killed in a panic at Moscow....Eighteen people die in a cyclone at Seneca, Mo.

June.

5. Excessive heat in Northwest.
13. Death of ex-Gov. Felch of Michigan.
16. Earthquake in Japan kills thousands ....Republican convention in St. Louis....Steamer Drummond and 240 lives lost off France.
18. Ten thousand lives lost by earthquake and tidal wave in Japan....McKinley nominated at St. Louis....Silver men bolt the convention....Ten killed by exploding yacht boiler at Little Falls, N. Y.
22. Five killed by collapsing building at San Francisco....Death of B. H. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, at New York.
28. One hundred miners buried at Pittston, Pa....Six drown in Shawano Lake, Wis.

July.

1. Death of Harriet Beecher Stowe.
7. Democratic convention at Chicago.... Yale beaten at Henley.
10. Chicago convention nominates Bryan.
11. Twenty-eight killed in wreck at Logan, Iowa....$1,750 hold-up at noon in Chicago....$300,000 fire at Nashville, Tenn.
12. Five killed in week at Chicago....Four drowned at Lawrence, Kan.
13. Half million fire loss at St. Louis.... Intense heat at Chicago.
14. Hot wave sweeps the country; 94 degrees at Chicago.
15. Temperature drops 36 degrees at Chicago....Twenty-eight drowned at Cleveland, Ohio.
18. Three lives and half a million in property lost by fire at Chicago car barns.... Malvern, Ark., razed by incendiary fire.
24. Twenty-six drowned by cloudburst in Colorado....Serious floods in Ohio and Pennsylvania.
25. Populists at St. Louis nominate Bryan and Watson.
27. Eleven die in a Pennsylvania cloudburst, near Pittsburg.
28. Indiana gas belt swept by floods; three killed at Anderson.
30. Fifty killed in railroad wreck at Jersey City, N. J.

August.

4. Failure of Moore Bros., Chicago, Diamond Match brokers, for $4,000,000....Phenomenal heat in Western, Central and Middle Northern States.
5, 6, 7. Continuance of killing heat....Conference of National Democratic party at Indianapolis.
9. Furious heat increases; 72 deaths from sunstroke in New York and Brooklyn; 19 at Chicago; similar reports from all quarters.... Seven killed by trolley accident at Columbia, Pa.
10. One hundred and eighty people die of heat in New York and Brooklyn; 60 at Chicago; 12 at St. Louis.
12. Cool wave....Thirty die in a Pennsylvania cloudburst....Seven killed by boiler explosion near Alliance, Ohio.
16. Undertakers and cemeteries in New York overwhelmed with business; hundreds of funerals postponed; heat the cause.
18. Death of Nicholas Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen."
25. Whitney-Vanderbilt wedding....Ontonagon, Mich., destroyed by fire....National Democratic State Convention of Illinois nominates John C. Black for Governor.

September.

1. Twelve killed by powder-house explosion at San Francisco.
3. Gold Democrats at Indianapolis nominate Palmer and Buckner....Slight frost in Northwest.
6. Eleven firemen killed at Benton Harbor, Mich....Two men lynched at Glencoe, Minn.
8. Six of a coaching party killed near Warsaw, Ind....Family of four killed at crossing at Oshkosh, Wis.
19. Tremendous storm in the East.... British troops capture Dongola and rout dervishes in Egypt....Riot in Leadville; four killed.
23. Leadville under martial law.
27. Mount Holyoke College burns at South Hadley, Mass.
29. Many Southern cities wrecked by storm; great life and property loss in Florida, Georgia and Pennsylvania.

October.

1, 8. Iowa semi-centennial jubilee.
8. Death of Du Maurier, the novelist.
9. Chicago Day celebration.
10. Two bank robbers killed at Sherbourne, Minn.
14. Meeker, Col., citizens kill three bank robbers, and hold a celebration over it.
13. Flight of W. T. Rambusch, from Juneau, Wis., after embezzling over $200,000 during long term of years.
16. First snow in Northern Wisconsin.
17. First snow in Chicago....$150,000 fire at Holland, Mich.
18. Death of Henry E. Abbey, theatrical manager, at New York.
25. Eight killed, 20 hurt, in wreck at St. Louis....Six drown while boating at Denver.
26. $1,200,000 elevator fire at Chicago.
28, 29. Mercury at Chicago reaches 78 degrees....Cyclones in the South and Oklahoma.

November.

3. McKinley elected President.
5. Storm of sleet and snow in Northwest and Middle States.
7. Schooner Waukesha and six men lost off Muskegon, Mich.
16. Mercury registered 70 degrees at Chicago.
23. Death of Campanini, the tenor, at Parma, Italy....Mabley & Co., Detroit, fail.
26. Worst November blizzard ever known in Northwest; roads blocked and much stock killed....Apparently authentic report of Weyler's rout in Cuba, with loss of 3,000 men.

December.

2, 3, 4. Alarming ice gorge in Chippewa Valley, Wisconsin.
6. Strong indications that Cuban insurgents will be successful; Weyler fails in his campaign in Pinar del Rio....Five killed in collision at Waelder, Texas.
7. Congress in session....Reported death of Maceo, the Cuban insurgent general.
9. Loss of North German Lloyd steamer Saller with 275 people, off Spain.
11. Collapsed building at Jeres, Spain, kills 100....Mine disaster at Hedges, Cal., kills eight.
16. Tremendous snowstorm at New York City, accompanied by extreme cold; three people perish....Chicago has mild temperature; no snow, and sunny skies....Widespread agitation looking toward aid of Cuban insurgents.
17. England shaken by an earthquake.... $500,000 fire at Pittsburg....Death of Herrmann, the magician.
21. National Bank of Illinois at Chicago closes.
22. Three banks dragged down by Illinois National....Two St. Paul banks fail....Cash wheat at Chicago reaches 89½ after three months of almost uninterrupted advance, and market continues strong.

Utilizing Barn Room.

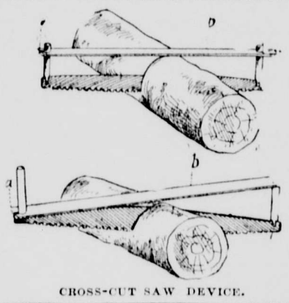
Barns are expensive. It therefore behooves farmers to make the best use of all the room that they afford. If the barn has a basement, that will naturally be used as stable room for farm stock in winter. But if the stock be confined in stalls, as it always should be, it will not prevent separate compartments for storing vegetables and roots, and still others for storing farm implements, which may with care be made to occupy a very small surface space by hanging up the lighter ones and laying still others over those that are too heavy to rest on anything except the floor of concrete or soil. This room should be closely secured to prevent fowls from getting in and soiling the machinery, besides seriously damaging it with their excrement. Many a farmer who leaves half his farm implements exposed to rains and snows can find a place in the barn basement for them if he will give some thought to making the most of the room that the barn basement affords.—American Cultivator.

Bee Cultivation.

Bees won't touch alfalfa till sweet clover has done blossoming. I find quite a change in the minds of some of my neighbors. They are beginning to think that sweet clover is a pretty good thing, after all. I have sold some seed to one, and two others are talking of sowing some. It will grow on our poorest land, and make a good crop, and choke out all the weeds we have in this country, including sand burrs and cockle burrs. If it were of no other use, it would pay well as a fertilizer. But it is a splendid hay crop, and, in my opinion, there is nothing better for honey. I have about ten acres seeded down for next year. I put several acres in the corn at the last cultivating, and have a nice stand. You see, by putting it in the corn, we have the crop the next season. If sown in the fall, it will come up early the next spring, and make a good growth that season, but not seed. I always sow the seed with the hull on.—Bee Gleanings.

Device for a Two-Man Saw.

A cross-cut saw or two-man saw can be adjusted so that one man can saw as much wood as two and as easily as



CROSS-CUT SAW DEVICE.

with a man at each end. The arrangement is a piece of board, b, 1x3 inches, with a hole in each end to fit tightly over the handles, and a slot, a, in one end to straddle the blade. When logs are not too thick this can be readily manipulated.—Farm and Home.

The Value of Bran.

It is not alone for its nutrition that wheat bran is valuable, though it contains considerable of the nitrogenous element of the wheat. This, however, is not so large a proportion as it used to be under the old system of bolting the wheat, reserving only the starch for flour. The best flour is now much darker than formerly. It contains the germ and considerable of the gluten, though some of this still goes with the bran. But wheat bran is an excellent alternative for all stock fed largely on meadow hay. For milch cows it should be made into a mash with warm water. It will increase the milk secretion and will make the cow poor if she does not have grain with it to supply the butter fats in which bran is deficient.—Ex.

One Year's Poultry Returns.

These fowls are kept solely for my own pleasure at my country home in Tarrytown, but I think my statement is a good showing for an amateur, and may interest your "Farmer's Daughter" and others who read your valuable paper The fowls number 123, including cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets. The daily egg product varied from 26 to 58, and reached, in the twenty-nine days, a total of 1,169. During this time two hens hatched 19 chicks, and six hens were sitting. Therefore, leaving out the sitting hens, cocks and cockerels, I had from 106 laying hens 1,169 eggs in twenty-nine days.—Country Gentleman.

Desirable Horses.

There will ever be a demand for the ten-hundred-pound family horse, electric roads and bicycles notwithstanding. This is the only all-round horse equally good in the carriage and on the farm, and the cost of such in the matter of keeping till three years old is but little, if any more than the cost of one steer, and will bring in the market three or four times as much.—New England Farmer.

Milking Machines.

In the New York Tribune "Practical Farmer" says that the tubes of milking machines cannot be kept clean. The machine I was familiar with could be fitted up to milk the 200-cow dairy in five minutes, instead of over six hours, and there is no difficulty in keeping everything about it sweet. It is also a complete manipulator. The calf's bunting is thoroughly imitated. It is so simple that a boy or girl of 15 could work it. It is manufactured in Scotland, and is a decided success. Every large dairy should have one, as it saves the cost of itself in a short time. The milk keeps longer, as it does not get contaminated with bacteria, being in an air-tight bucket. It can be carried and cooled over the refrigerator ready for shipment inside of an hour for the whole performance.

A Safety Ladder.

Ladders in use about the farm year after year are likely to become worn and loosened from wear, and to make this fact known inconveniently when some one is ascending or descending them. A "round" breaks, or slips out of its socket, or the whole ladder "spreads." Moreover, farm ladders are usually so heavy as to be very inconvenient to use. An improved ladder is shown in the sketch. It has three uprights, each small in width and thickness, because the three pieces give great strength and stiffness. The "rounds," being supported in the middle, can be made somewhat lighter than is usually done. To keep the ladder from spreading at the ends and in the middle, a light iron rod is put through the ladder and fastened with a nut, as shown in the diagram. A ladder should have an iron brad fastened to each upright, at the base, to keep it from slipping, as this is one of the most common dangers to be feared in the use of ladders.—American Agriculturist.

SAFETY LADDER.

Feeding Grain to Hens.

Some hens are greedy, and seize the food to prevent other hens from securing their share. It is such hens that become overfat and finally cease to lay. When feed is given in a way to allow the hens to eat it without being compelled to scratch or work for it, the result will always be an unequal distribution of the food among the members of the flock. The proper mode is to scatter the grain over a large surface, as then each hen will be compelled to work, and all will fare alike.—Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

Shade for the Dwelling.

Shade trees are essential, only don't let them shade the house. Farmers to enjoy life must have their surroundings pleasant, commodious, convenient and healthy. These conditions can only be obtained by attention to details, by having a place for everything and everything in its place. Once get started along these lines and improved methods follow, and if we persevere we shall have our reward.—New York Farmer.

Odds and Ends.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

To prevent hair falling out, wet it thoroughly once or twice a week with a weak solution of salt water.

Polished oak furniture may be beautifully cleaned with a soft woolen rag dipped in turpentine. It must then be rubbed off with a dry cloth.

A good broom holder may be made by putting two large screws—nails will answer—into the wall about two inches apart. Drop the broom between them, handle downward.

Any woman doing her own work may so systematize it that it will be the easiest possible for her. She need not follow any other person's methods, unless they are the very best for her own conditions.

Always make coffee out of fresh water, and use it as soon as it is made. The coffee pot should be kept scrupulously clean. If you use the French pot every part of it should be thoroughly washed and dried after using.

The sticky fly paper which is commonly sold during the summer season makes an excellent mouse trap. A sheet of it laid in front of a hole from which mice emerge is sufficient to hold them fast until they are captured and destroyed. The same paper may be used over and over again.

It is said that when ink is spilled upon a carpet or anything made of wool the spot should immediately be covered with common salt. When this has absorbed all the ink it will carefully take it off with an old knife or spoon and apply more salt. Keep doing this until the ink is all taken up.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEB 19 1896

The war between Greece and Turkey means an immediate rise in the value of cereals and America is in a position to reap the greatest advantage from this upward movement. All western Europe is at present being supplied with cereals by Russia and America. The hostilities along the Mediterranean will naturally cause a diminution of the Russian trade, and increased shipments from America will follow.

Little Greece does not seem to be at all alarmed regarding the attitude of the powers on the Cretan question, and King George's troops continue their work of giving relief to their offended brethern from the persecutions of Turkish rule. Though vastly inferior in numbers to their adversaries, the Greeks are nevertheless formidable because of their being supported by the moral sentiment of the civilized world. "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

The measure to provide free text books for pupils in the public schools will be no doubt assailed in many quarters, and unquestionably there are reasons for opposition to the State's pursuing such a course yet the arguments in favor of this policy are stronger still and it is be hoped the bill will carry. There is no good reason why the State should not provide text books to pupils the same as other supplies are furnished. To a large percentage of parents the annual purchase of school books in a family of several children is a heavy expense and a burden hard to bear and works a real hardship on many a family man of small means.

In affirming the judgment of the United States Court of this district in the case of Warren E. Price, the disseminator of indecent books, the Supreme Court of the United States brushed aside technicalities that in this State would have had great, not to say predominant, weight. Price is a Market street book seller and has been of the most dangerous and unscrupulous as well as the largest dealer in obscene books and pictures in this city. For years he carried on his business in defiance of the law and openly boasted that he was too shrewd to be caught. A little over a year ago evidence against Price was procured by Postoffice Inspector Erwin. The arrest and indictment of Price followed, and so did his conviction and a sentence to serve eighteen months in the penitentiary. Price appealed to the Supreme Court and was admitted to bail. The appeal was based upon the ommission of the word "obscene" from one place in the indictment. There was no pretense that Price was not guilty, but a mere reliance upon a clerical error in the wording of the indictment to defeat justice. The Supreme Court considered this point a mere subterfuge and found that nothing in the case had prejudiced the rights of the defendant. The decision in the Price appeal is also valuable as affirming the former ruling of the Court on the subject of "decoy" or "test" letters. It was urged that Price ought not to have been convicted because the evidence of his guilt was elicited by a series of test letters, and that the inspector had procured the commission of the crime. Upon a former occasion the Supreme Court held the test letter to be perfectly legitimate, and in fact to be the only method of preserving the purity of the mails.—*S. F. Report.*

It is a severe commentary on the state of the Christian religion in Europe that the little kingdom of Greece should be appointed by Providence to perform work which properly belongs to the so called Christian powers. The spectacle is one which cannot fail to make an impression upon history. The Great Assassin has for years waded at will in Christian blood. The powers have looked on with horror, yet not one of them has presented a forcible protest. According to Mr. Gladstone the Sultan has long been an outlaw, entitled to no consideration at the hands of any Christian nation, but notwithstanding he has been permitted whenever he pleased to put people to death for professing the religion of Europe. Of course history will not fail to detect and elaborate upon the cause of this indifference. It is an everlasting tribute to the power of commerce that it should prefer the death of a few thousand Christians every year to a disturbance of its trade relations with Turkey and the countries which would be embroiled in the event an effort was made to put a stop to the bloodshed. But the end of all this approaching. Trade is putting in its final protest by directing its Christian kings throughout Europe to prevent King George from marching against the Sultan's armies. But the protests are vain. The storm has broken and nothing can now prevent a temporary disturbance of "trade." In other words King George has at last aroused the moral sentiments of Europe. He has said practically that the Sultan may murder Christians as much as he likes, but when it comes to murdering Greek Christians the practice must be discouraged, even if a war is necessary to effect the discouragement. What a situation for civilized and Christian Europe! To be taught humanity by a Mediterranean monarchy which it does not consider of sufficient importance to be admitted to its diplomatic councils must be humiliating to the kings and statesmen who run the world. But the people everywhere are with Greece and the kings and statesmen will have to toe the mark. The days of the Sultan come pretty near being numbered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Distributed to Heirs	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator	Moneys on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of estates of decedents	Money in City and County Treasury	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator.	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Approximate Value of Estate so far as ascertained.
Dec. 31, '96	Victor Eugene Tregier.		300 00							None	300 00
	William Jackson.		62								62
	Peter Gallagher.		None								None
	Joseph Wibelt.		48 80								48 80
			300 00								300 00
			62								62
			None								None
			348 80								348 80
							5 75				5 75
							46 25				46 25
							15 15				15 15
							14 25				14 25

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of INYO, }

I, J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.
(SEAL.)

FITZ H. YANTEFIL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. Hession, Clerk.

L. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 south Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidInyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

[Official.]

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 8, 1897, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897 and ending June 30, 1898. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimates:

6 Record books, 12x18. 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged paged and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Eighth day of April 1897, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 8th day of April, 1897, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 a 1 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation held on the 30th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 6) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 17th day of April, 1897 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated January 30th, 1897. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16 th
"	February 13 th
"	March 13 th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

——X——

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTOENEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	28		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:20 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:25 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	146		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	185		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	257		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	299		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv	8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown		9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson		9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m	3:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:55 a m	4:43 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
		TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv	5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House		6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown		7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar	8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.....1897

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

DIED.

CLARK—At Francis, February 22, 1897, Joseph Clark, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 77 years

On Sunday, February 28th, preaching services will be held as follows: Independence, 11 o'clock a. m.; subject, "Active religious principles." Lone Pine, 7 o'clock p. m. All are codially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Ben. Lasky of Lone Pine was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

George Gilliam came down from Fish Springs yesterday, returning to-day.

It is reported that John Kelly has quit work on the Sanger copper mine and come in to Big Pine

Assessor Chalfant spent several days in town this week preparing for levying the assessment of 1897.

Ed. M. Clarke and John Collins came down from Bishop last Monday and spent a couple of days in town.

Miss Mary Mulholland returned from Bishop on Wednesday, where she has been visiting with friends.

The Showalter brothers came down from Big Pine yesterday to do some carpenter work for J. R. Moffatt.

Dr. Woodin and J. W. Murphy got back last night from a trip to Salt Wells Valley and Garlock. They were gone about ten days.

Cannon and Longford, two prominent mining men of Salt Lake, Utah, have purchased a group of mines at Panamint paying upwards of one hundred thousand dollars for them.

Mrs. Fred Samuels of San Francisco, accompanied by her little son Harold, arrived at Independence last Friday evening and will spend about ten days visiting with her mother, Mrs. M. Lewis.

Jack Welch has gone to Ubaheba with a lot of supplies and will put the road leading to the copper mines recently bonded by Mr. Ryan in good condition. Active work in developing the property will be commenced as soon as this is completed.

Dave Holland spent several days in town this week. He came up from Randsburg on Monday's stage, having stopped at the mine recently purchased by Fred Samuels and others at Mountain Springs for a couple of days. He says this will undoubtedly prove a valuable property.

Joseph Clark died at the home of J. V. Skinner at Francis last Monday morning, his death being caused by hemorrhage of the stomach. The deceased was father of Mrs. J. V. Skinner; he came from the East about a month ago to make his home with his daughter. He was a Mason and the funeral took place last Tuesday under the auspices of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M.

The Kern County *Californian* of the 20th contains the following: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon the case of E. L. Willow who was examined on a charge of killing Percy Douglass was called by Judge Fox in the Superior Court room. No argument was made by the attorneys on either side and the Court directed an order to be made discharging the defendthere not being sufficient evidence to hold him over for trial."

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Frederickstown Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time when he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

The Kearsarge Trail.

T. P. Lukien, president of the Pasadena bank, was at Independence last August having come through the mountains by way of the Kearsarge trail. Mr. Lukien is an enthusiastic mountaineer and spends several months each year in the high Sierras. While here, he stated that the grandest mountain scenery he ever beheld was in crossing the Sierras through the Kings river canyon and Kearsarge trail. He also said that many tourists are deterred from making this trip by the fact that the Sierra Club in their pamphlet describing the various trails through the Sierras designate the Kearsarge trail as "dangerous". At least one hundred people with pack outfits cross this trail every summer, and a serious accident has never yet occurred. However, there are two bad places on the trail, the remainder of the way being as safe as a highway. One of these places is known as "Kings river hill," and is a steep ascent up the mountain side from Kings river; the other is known as the "steps" and is about half a mile east from the summit, where the trail leads up a steep bluff about five hundred feet high, and the ascent is made by jumping from ledge to ledge of rock which forms a natural stairway. Both these places can be avoided and a new trail built at a trifling cost, and it is to the interest of both Visalia and Independence that it should be done, as tourists nearly always start from these points. Many Visalia people have crossed the trail, among the number being J. Sub. Johnson, A. M. Squires and J. T. Stewart, who came over last year. These gentlemen are familiar with the situation and can explain to their Visalia friends the necessity of the work, and no doubt the "Kings river hill" trail will be repaired from that end of the line. We have canvassed the matter here, and the people of Independence will build a new trail around the "steps". Two men can easily accomplish the work in two weeks. Work can be commenced at a point on the trail at the foot of the bluff and continue around the mountain side on the north, coming into the old trail on top of the plateau. Upon the proper assurance that the work will be done the Sierra Club will no doubt remove its ban of "dangerous," and during the Summer a large number of people will cross the summit at this point. The Kings river canyon is said to surpass the Yosemite in the wild grandeur of its scenery. The altitude of the range where the trail crosses the summit is 13,000 feet, and on all sides the towering peaks rise in inaccessible pinnacles, culminating in Mt. Whitney over 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. There are a score of peaks in sight from the trail that exceed 14,000 feet in height. Beautiful meadows abound along the line, where pasturage is free to all. All the mountain streams and lakes are filled with trout, and the fishing is unsurpassed. A most delightful summer outing can be spent in crossing the mountains by way of the Kearsarge trail, returning by way of the Hockett trail, Whitney Creek, Kern River and Mineral King. A trifling sum expended in repairing the trail as above indicated will make it absolutely safe, and as the unrivalled attractions of the country become better known to the outside world, the number of tourists will be largely increased.

Big Mining Suit.

What promises to be a hard-fought mining suit was filed in the Superior Court last Tuesday, the title of the case being L. Lasky vs. Ruperto Carrasco et als. Some time ago D. Holland and others located an extension of the noted Keynot mine at Beveridge which has yielded upwards of a million dollars in gold. They began work on their claim and have opened up an ore body which promises to equal in value the product taken from for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1897.
10 o'clock a.m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time in regular session.

Present, Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding regular meeting read and approved.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioner Frank Fitzgerad were examined and approved and allowed on Road District No. 5 fund in sum of $99.25

Apportioned as follows:

Clyde Tyler	$10 00
Dean Cook	15 00
John Barnes	2 50
Niel Christianson	37 50
Thos. Boloud	4 25
Frank Fitzgerald	30 00

Ordered: That the sum of $2.00 be paid to A. Rossi for rebate of taxes for 1895 and Auditor ordered to draw warrant on Unapportioned Fund for the same.

Ordinance No. 58, levying Hospital tax of $2.00 for the year 1897 was duly passed by the following vote:

Ayes, Frand Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

Ordinance No. 59, levying Road Poll tax of $2.00 for 1897, was duly passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman.

Board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time.

Present, same members as before.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on General Expense Fund as follows:

J. P. Parker, typewriters supplies	$ 9 20
P. W. Forbes, Trav. Exp. postage	18 70
Bancroft, Whitney & Co., books	29 00
Maud. E. Truscott, Bd. Education	43 50
S. W. Austin, Bd. Education	34 80
S. W. Austin, Trav. Exp.	47 25

All matter laid over from the last regular meeting ordered to be laid over until the next regular meeting.

The following claims for mileage and per diem of members of Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered to be drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

Frank Shaw	$20 40
A. C. Freeman	18 00
J. R. Eldred	15 30
J. J. Stewart	10 80
Frank Fitzgerald	26 40

Board adjourned for the term

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than, 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 8, 1897 to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County or the term of one year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30 1898.

Bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses for indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per month at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1897.

Hand vs. Seely—Case set for trial on March 2, 1897.

Estate of F. M. Turner, deceased—Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be granted.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1897.

People vs. Ted Birchim—Filed judgment roll of Justice's Court.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 58.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, state of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 58 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 58.

Hospital Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 59.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under sixty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1897, and the first day of December, 1897, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same to some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 59, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 59.

Road Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 127.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

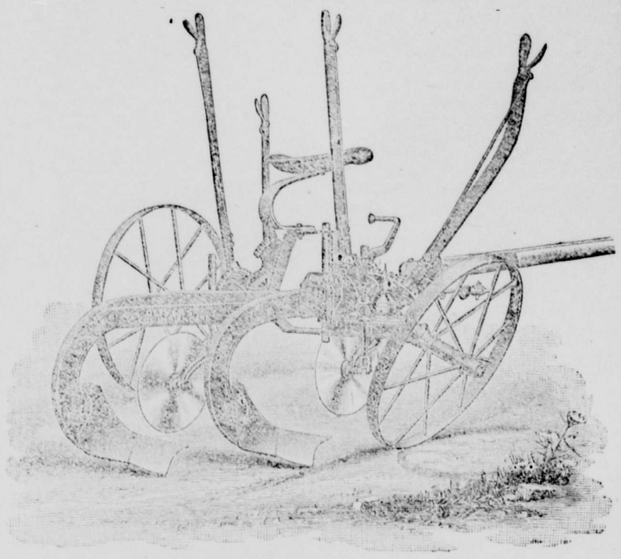
Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the land is open to the public for inspection, and a map showing, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N ½ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 29, Tp 23 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 18 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 7, all of Section 9, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 20 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 15, 1886, and said lands being reported by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Ron A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the officer and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross-examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac N W ¼ Sec. 7, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 19 S, R 31 E, M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 26th day of October, 1895, an assessment of No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 325, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 325, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Round, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Standinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, state of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

THE SLAPPING SAL

By CONAN DOYLE.

"Call back the boats," he cried in his thin, creaking voice. "Clear away for action there. Cast loose those main deck guns. Brace back the yards, Mr. Smeaton, and stand by to go about when she has way enough."

Round the curve of the estuary was coming a huge vessel. Her great yellow bowsprit and white winged figurehead were jutting out from the cluster of palm trees, while high above them towered three immense masts, with the tricolor flag floating superbly from the mizzen. Round she came, the deep blue water creaming under her forefoot, until her long, curving, black side, her line of shining copper beneath and of snow white hammocks above and the thick clusters of men who peered over her bulwarks were all in full view.

Her lower yards were slung, her ports triced up and her long guns run out all ready for action. Lying behind one of the promontories of the island the lookout men of the Gloire upon the shore had seen the cul de sac into which the British frigate had headed, so that Captain de Milon had observed the Leda as Captain Johnson had the Slapping Sal.

But the splendid discipline of the British service was at its best in such a crisis. The boats flew back, their crews clustered aboard, they were swung up at the davits and the fall ropes made fast. Hammocks were brought up and stowed, bulkheads sent down, ports and magazines opened, the fires put out in the galley, and the drums beat to quarters. Swarms of men set the headsails and brought the frigate round, while the gun crews threw off their jackets and shirts, tightened their belts and ran out their 18 pounders, peering through the open portholes at the stately Frenchman. The wind was very light. Hardly a ripple showed itself upon the clear blue water, but the sails blew gently out as the breeze came over the wooded banks. The Frenchman had gone about also, and both ships were now heading slowly for the sea under fore and aft canvas, the Gloire 1,000 yards in advance. She luffed up to cross the Leda's bows, but the British ship came round also, and the two rippled slowly on in such a silence that the ringing of the ramrods as the French marines drove home their charges clanged quite loudly upon the ear.

"Not much sea room, Mr. Wharton," remarked the captain.

"I have fought actions in less, sir."

"We must keep our distance and trust to our gunnery. She is very heavily manned, and if she got alongside we might find ourselves in trouble."

"I see the shakos of soldiers aboard of her, two companies of light infantry from Martinique. Now we have her! Hard a-port and let her have it as we cross her stern!"

The keen eye of the little commander had seen the surface ripple which told of a passing breeze. He had used it to dart across behind the big Frenchman and to rake her with every gun as he passed. But once past her the Leda had to come back into the wind to keep out of shoal water. The maneuver brought her on the starboard side of the Frenchman, and the trim little frigate seemed to heel right over under the crashing broadside which burst from the gaping ports. A moment later her topmen were swarming aloft to set her topsails and royals, and she strove to cross the Gloire's bows and rake her again. The French captain, however, brought his frigate's head round, and the two rode side by side within easy pistol shot, pouring broadsides into each other in one of those murderous duels which, could they all be recorded, would mottle our charts with blood.

In that heavy tropical air, with so faint a breeze, the smoke formed a thick bank round the two vessels from which the topmasts only protruded. Neither could see anything of its enemy save the throbs of fire in the darkness, and the guns were sponged and trained and fired into a dense wall of vapor. On the poop and the forecastle the marines, in two little red lines, were pouring in their volleys, but neither they nor the seamen gunners could see what effect their fire was having. Nor indeed could they tell how far they were suffering themselves, for standing at a gun one could but hazily see that upon the right and left. But above the roar of the cannon came the sharper sound of the piping shot, the crashing of riven planks and the occasional heavy thud as spar or block came hurtling onto the deck. The lieutenant paced up and down behind the line of guns, while Captain Johnson fanned the smoke away with his cocked hat and peered eagerly out.

"This is rare, Bobby," said he as the lieutenant joined him, then suddenly restraining himself, "What have we lost, Mr. Wharton?"

"Our main topsail yard and our gaff, sir."

"Where's the flag?"

"Gone overboard, sir."

"They'll think we've struck. Lash a boat's ensign on the starboard arm of the mizzen cross jackyard."

"Yes, sir."

A round shot dashed the binnacle to pieces between them. A second knocked two marines into a bloody, palpitating mass. For a moment the smoke rose, and the English captain saw that his adversary's heavier metal was producing a horrible effect. The Leda was a shattered wreck. Her deck was strewn with corpses. Several of her portholes were knocked into one, and one of her 18 pounder guns had been thrown right back onto her breech and pointed straight up to the sky. The thin line of marines still loaded and fired, but half the guns were silent, and their crews were piled thickly around them.

"Stand by to repel boarders!" yelled the captain.

"Cutlasses, lads, cutlasses!" roared Wharton.

"Hold your volley till they touch," cried the captain of marines.

The huge loom of the Frenchman was seen bursting through the smoke. Thick clusters of boarders hung upon her sides and shrouds. A final broadside leapt from her ports, and the mainmast of the Leda, snapping short off a few feet above the deck, spun into the air and crashed down upon the port guns, killing ten men and putting the whole battery out of action. An instant later the two ships scraped together, and the starboard bower anchor of the Gloire caught the mizzen chains of the Leda upon the port side. With a yell the black swarm of boarders steadied themselves for a spring.

But their feet were never to reach that blood stained deck. From somewhere there came a well aimed whiff of grape and another and another. The English marines and seamen, waiting with cutlass and musket behind the silent guns, saw with amazement the dark masses thinning and shedding away. At the same time the port broadside of the Frenchman burst into a roar.

"Clear away the wreck!" roared the captain. "What the devil are they firing at?"

"Get the guns clear," panted the lieutenant. "We'll do them yet, boys!"

The wreckage was torn and hacked and splintered until first one gun and then another roared into action again. The Frenchman's anchor had been cut away, and the Leda had worked herself free from that fatal hug. But now suddenly there was a scurry up the shrouds of the Gloire, and 100 Englishmen were shouting themselves hoarse

"They're running! They're running! They're running!"

And it was true. The Frenchman had ceased to fire and was intent only upon clapping on every rail that she could carry.

But that shouting 100 could not claim it all as their own. As the smoke cleared it was not difficult to see the reason. The ships had gained the mouth of the estuary during the fight, and there, about four miles out to sea, was the Leda's consort bearing down under full sail to the sound of the guns. Captain de Milon had done his part for one day, and presently the Gloire was drawing off swiftly to the north, while the Dido was bowling along at her skirts, rattling away with her bowchasers, until a headland hid them both from view.

But the Leda lay sorely stricken, with her mainmast gone, her bulwarks shattered, her mizzen topmast and gaff shot away, her sails like a beggar's rags and 100 of her crew dead and wounded. Close beside her a mass of wreckage floated upon the waves. It was the stern post of a mangled vessel, and across it in white letters on a black ground was printed "The Slapping Sal."

"By the Lord, it was the brig that saved us!" cried Mr. Wharton. "Hud-

"They're running!"

son brought her into action with the Frenchman and was blown out of the water by a broadside."

The little captain turned on his heel and paced up and down the deck. Already his crew were plugging the shotholes, knotting and splicing and mending. When he came back, the lieutenant saw a softening of the stern lines about his mouth and eyes.

"Are they all gone?"

"Every man. They must have sunk with the wreck."

The two officers looked down at the sinister name and at the stump of wreckage which floated in the discolored water. Something black washed to and fro beside a splintered gaff and a tangle of halyards. It was the outrageous ensign, and near it a scarlet cap was floating.

"He was a villain, but he was a Briton," said the captain at last. "He lived like a dog; but, by God, he died like a man!"

THE END.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

The Familiar Stable Call Brought the Stampeding Horses Back.

The editor of Thierfreu relates the following story of his own personal experience of the sagacity of military horses. In the year 1872, during a skirmish with the Sioux Indians, "the Third cavalry regiment had formed an encampment in a valley on the southern border of Dakota. At nightfall the horses were tethered by a long line to the ground. Toward daybreak a violent storm of rain and hail burst over the valley. The terrified animals broke loose from their fastening, and in their fright tore away up the steep sides of the valley into the territory of the enemy. Without horses, at the mercy of the enemy, we should be lost. Yet it was impossible, in the half darkness, to go after them into an unknown country, probably full of Indians. The captain, as a last resource, ordered the stable call to be sounded. In a few minutes every horse had returned to the encampment, and we were saved."

A gentleman who was a finished musician resided some years ago at Darmstadt and kept a dog, which was the terror of all the singers and instrumentalists in the place, for it had the fatal habit of raising its face to heaven and howling whenever a false note was emitted. It never made a mistake, and well known singers were said to tremble when they saw their unwelcome judge, seated by his master's side, at concerts or at the opera, for Max was a regular first nighter and a great friend of the theater director. He was never known to miss a new opera. Max was no respecter of persons, and when the singing was but a shade out he would attract the attention of the whole audience to it with a terrific howl. One tenor went so far as to refuse to sing unless the dog was removed, but Max was so great a favorite with the Darmstadt public and such a well known frequenter that the singer might as well have requested to have the director himself removed from the stalls, and he was obliged to give in with as good a grace as possible. The dog's master stated that he had trained him when he was quite a puppy, and by the time he was 3 years old the dog was as good a judge as his master of a false note.—Boston Transcript.

A foot of common measure is equal to 80 centimeters or hundredths of a meter.

JACKETS OR NO JACKETS.

This Is Not a Fashion Article, but Is Interesting to Womankind.

It is rarely in this country that potatoes are boiled before they are peeled, or, in the old-fashioned way of expressing it, in their "jackets," and yet in Ireland the very headquarters of this vegetable, such a thing is scarcely known as pre-peeling them. Those who have never tried them in this way are advised to do so some day, when they can make sure they are brought to the table the moment they are done, and not allowed to stand any length of time before they are eaten. Select those of equal size, allow them, after washing and scrubbing thoroughly, to stand covered with cold water for half an hour, then throw into plenty of boiling water, and after boiling twenty minutes prick to the heart with a two-pronged fork; if not soft, cook a little longer, drain, sprinkle with salt, return to the range, and when the saucepan is hot, toss them, to allow the salt to shake evenly through and to dry well, place in a warm napkin on a red-hot plate and serve with good, sweet butter. The flavor of the snowy, fleecy morsels, taken from the jackets and buttered as they are eaten, will be found to be much better than if peeled before boiling; indeed, epicures declare they can detect the difference at once, and as the most nutritious part of a potato is next to the skin none of this is lost.

Potatoes in their jackets make a suitable adjunct to oysters baked and served in the shell. Wash and scrub the oysters, put them in a large baking pan in a hot oven, and in five minutes or less they will begin to open and must be sent to the table at once, six apiece on hot plates. It is well to have a small red dolley at each plate with which to grasp the oyster while opening. Grilled sardines are also particularly good with these same potatoes; they are very savory, yet easily prepared. Grilling is merely another name for brolling, and unless one possesses a perforated broiler, not expensive, however, shaped like a waffle iron, which comes on purpose to cook articles that would slip through the ordinary gridiron or broiler, they may be cooked easily, quickly and satisfactorily by proceeding as follows: Make the frying pan or chafing dish sizzling hot, drop in a teaspoonful of sweet butter, or use the oil in which the sardines are packed as preferred. The pan must be kept very hot, when the fish will brown almost instantly on one side, then turned, browned on the other, and they are ready to be served on toasted crackers or squares of toast softened with bouillon.

The butcher will supply marrow bones on purpose for grilling, and they, too, fit in excellently with potatoes in their jackets, as would scallops, done to a golden brown in boiling olive oil, fried shrimps, roasted crabs and the like.

People who have an open grate with a glowing fire of hard coal, possess the means, with the addition of a chafing dish, that make possible the most savory suppers imaginable, and may delight their friends by novel invitations to sup, with the words "potatoes in their jackets" added, instead of "dancing," "cards," or what not.

No Idea of Music.

Colonel Burr, of Virginia, was a mighty fox-hunter, and loved the sport beyond words. He owned a fine pack of hounds, and, during the season, thought of nothing but his hunters, his dogs, and the weather. He was once entertaining an army friend from Texas, whose ideas of hunting any animal involved the use of fire-arms, and who had never seen a fox-hound. He had been with difficulty persuaded to go forth one morning with the colonel and some friends to a meet, and they were waiting impatiently for the hounds to take the scent. Presently there burst upon their listening ears the din of thirty canine voices in full cry. The colonel's eyes gleamed, and, as he settled his feet in the stirrups and stretched his arm toward the yelping pack, he cried: "Major, listen to that heavenly music!" The major pricked up his ears for a second or two, and then replied: "I can't hear a thing. Those dogs are making such a noise." The colonel put his spur savagely into his horse's side and dashed away, leaving his guest to his own devices.

For Advertising Purposes.

Experiments have lately been made in Switzerland with a view to putting the beautiful lakes of that country to some practical account.

Hitherto these waters have been admired merely because of their natural beauty, but now some enterprising business men have devised a scheme by which they may be made useful for advertising purposes.

The plan is to paint the words of the advertisement in big white letters on a black background.

When sunk and securely held at the bottom of the lake, the advertisement is perfectly legible, the reflection of the light on passing through the water bringing the words near the surface.

It is announced that hitherto the experiments that have been made have been very successful.

One Way to Break Glass.

It is scarcely credible, but it is a fact, that a glass can be broken by the voice. If you strike a thin wine glass while you hold it by the stem it will emit a certain note—in most cases a pretty deep one. On approaching the glass rapidly to your mouth, and shouting into it the same note as loudly as possible, the vibrations of the glass being thereby extended, it will be shivered into fragments. This used to be a favorite experiment of Lablache, the renowned singer, who would thus break, one after the other, as many glasses as were handed to him.

Slept a Year.

In Blanchet's curious book, "Comptes Rendus," mention is made of a girl who at the age of 18 had a peculiar "spell," which the physicians pronounced "constitutional lethargic slumber," which lasted for forty days. Again at the age of 20 she slept for fifty days. Her last recorded "long sleep" lasted almost a year—from April 20, 1862, until March, 1863.

A lobster's skin when shedding splits down the back and comes off in two equal parts. The tail slips out of the shell like a finger out of a glove.

TARIFF AND TAXES.

Whatever the new order of things may be in tariff and taxes, business is already better, and there are sure signs of its being rapidly improved. Infirmities and ailments are the tariff and taxes on physical strength. Lumbago is a complaint that taxes our best endurance. It cripples and unfits one for anything like active exertion. It is a sudden backache, but no matter how sudden, St. Jacobs Oil is quick and sure enough in its prompt cure to break it up and restore strength. In paying the taxes on our health the best currency is the best remedy for pain, and its prompt use the surest way of getting back to business.

CALENDARS AND COUPONS.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season not only one of the very prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1897 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calendar is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

ELEPHANTS IN INDIA.

No One Allowed to Shoot Them Without Special Permission.

Nobody may shoot an elephant, says the London Telegraph, on the Annamulle or Tipperah hills or anywhere else throughout India and Ceylon without permission unless it be a "rogue," or plainly dangerous and destructive. The capture of the wild elephant and his careful training are things carried out under an admirable and scientific system, which gives to the administration in all its branches and to the native courts a superb staff of massive and faithful servants, the commissariat and artillery elephants.

Although they will seldom or never breed in captivity, the grand creatures are easy to keep and manage, invaluable for many special purposes, and at their demise whatever tusks they may carry go to the world's stock of ivory. The older it is the better generally its quality. But, in any case, how senseless it seems to extirpate the living source of this beautiful commodity, as the reckless hunters and ignorant native chiefs and merchants are still allowed to do in central Africa! When shall we see the governments of these various regions sensible enough to perceive and proclaim that live elephants are very much more valuable even commercially than dead ones, and that the preservation of these stately and serviceable animals shall be henceforward a fixed policy for African benefit?

It has been truly remarked that directly the native and foreign hunters are convinced that one live elephant is worth dozens of tusks they will be as keen to preserve the animal as they now are to exterminate him. We might plead earnestly, even upon the ground of aestheticism and natural science, for the protection in future of the noble beast, whose majesty and tranquillity of mien so well become his silent haunts and philosophic, harmless existence. The ears of those, however, who massacre the innocent giant to cut from him 20 or 30 pounds of material for paper knives and shoe horns would be closed to such remonstrances. The best hope of all who understand the value of the elephant for Africa is that even the most ruthless of his assassins may come to learn that they are destroying their own markets. The rest is for official authorities to do. But certain it is that if decided measures be not promptly taken there will be no elephants to save and, we shall see in another continent the shameful human sin and folly perpetrated which has stripped America of every free living vestige of her noble droves of bison.

The Irish Potato Not Irish.

"The peculiarity of the Irish potato, so called, is in the fact that it is not Irish," observed one of the potato experts of the agricultural department. "The potato originally grew wild in the fields of Chile, Peru and Mexico. Sir John Hawkins did not take it to Ireland until 1565. Sir Francis Drake took it to England 20 years afterward. It did better, however, in Ireland than anywhere else and got its name, no doubt, because of its early and extensive cultivation in Ireland. Botanically it was originally known as the Batata virginiana, but in after years it was properly identified and classified as the Solanum tuberorum. As the winter stock is now being laid in, it may be well for the inexperienced to be able to select good potatoes.

"Cut the raw potato in two and rub the halves together. If the moisture on rubbing is soft and liquid enough to drop, the potato will be soggy and set when cooked. Rub the halves briskly around on each other. A potato that will be dry and mealy when cooked will give out a good, rich froth, while a poor one will show only a watery froth by the same action. The pieces will stick together if the potato is a good one. Of course the whole thing is to test the amount of starch in the potato, for the more starch the better the potato. If, however, a person intends to lay in a very large supply, the best plan, of course, is to cook them, and there will be no chance of a mistake."—Washington Star.

THE TIPPING QUESTION.

How It Is Practiced at Home and Abroad and the Need For a Reform.

The question of "tipping" seems small enough in detail, but rather important when exaggerated.

A woman who spent last winter in one of the most sumptuous of New York hotels says she invariably gave a quarter to her waiter at breakfast and luncheon, those being meals taken alone. At dinner time she was joined by her husband, who always handed the servitor 50 cents.

The latter sum seemed to evenly fill the man's idea of what was due him, and his "Thank you, sir!" was bland and gracious, but the lady's modest quarters always found their grave in the black waistcoat pocket, with no expression of gratitude from the recipient's face, which wore a meaning look, as of one who says, "Women are mean, an never knows 'ow to do the right thing by a man, but one 'as to put up with 'em."

It is only in reckless, good natured America that optional fees are so much larger than they ought to be. A dollar, which is a common enough sum for a man to give at dinner in a fashionable restaurant, would make a French waiter stare, although he would have the presence of mind to pocket it quickly.

In Paris there is an unwritten scale which apportions 5 per cent on the amount of a customer's bill as a tip. Thus a person ordering a dinner that costs $2 would, on settling his bill, add 10 cents for the attendant.

It is time we had either a legal or informal rule governing tips in this country, and it is to be hoped that some rich persons will help on the reform.

It will never be done by those whose means are really small enough to feel the tax, for it is one of the errors of the impecunious to feel obliged to show as much liberality as a millionaire, even if, like the guest in "Charley's Aunt," he has to borrow half a dollar from the butler with which to tip him.—Illustrated American.

A fly is almost invincible. It will survive long immersion in water and will sustain the odors of sulphur and other disinfectants without apparent injury. Only turpentine, chloroform and ammonia can get the better of a fly.

Thirty days are required for mail to travel between New York and Bushire.

DANGER ENVIRONS US

If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent, it is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medicinal safeguard. Wherever the endemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness.

Cobwigger—Look here, Freddie, the man next door says you fired a small stone through a $2 pane of glass in his window. Freddie—Pshaw! If that pane is worth $2 I broke about 10 cents' worth of it.

MILLIONS OF COOK BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

There is one large house in this country that has taken business on its turn and means to ride in on the rising tide. Alive to the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people, they are now circulating among families a valuable publication known as THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY'S COOKERY BOOK AND BOOK OF COMFORT AND HEALTH, which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Receipts for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. Much care has been taken in its preparation and distribution, with the hope that it will be just the thing needed for housekeepers, and just the thing needed also for the care of the health and household. As a Cookery Book it will be invaluable to keep on hand for reference.

It also contains full information in regard to the great remedies of this house, which provide against bodily ailments, especially the Master Cure for Pains and Aches, St. Jacobs Oil.

To give some idea of the labor and expense of this output, more than 200 tons of paper have been used in its publication, and at the rate of 100,000 a day, it has taken several months for the issue.

The book can be had of druggists everywhere, or by enclosing a 2c. stamp to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Malaria and Grip positively cured, also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Tea is better fresh—if it isn't, what does the grocer mean by telling you that he has some tea just come from abroad?

Fresh doesn't mean just picked; it means just roasted. *Schilling's Best* is roasted as fast as your grocer wants it—no faster—in San Francisco.

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BEST with a big B. Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham is in a class by itself. You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of

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Genuine Durham
Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

MIRACLES IN MEDICINE.

The Wonderful Progress Made within the Past Few Years.

Diseases That Our Mothers Thought Incurable Now Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to overestimate the importance of recent advances in medicine and surgery.

In surgery there is the application of the X-ray in determining complicated fractures.

In medicine there is the serum-treatment for germ diseases, and more important still, the extended use of Paine's celery compound in the treatment of the many diseases that arise from a faulty or impaired nervous system.

This class of ailments causes more suffering and earlier deaths than all others, and that is why so much public prominence was at once given to Paine's celery compound when its discovery was first announced by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth college.

The rapid and sure way that Paine's celery compound cures neuralgia, rheumatism and nervous debility is marvelous even in the eyes of this wonder-working quarter of the century.

Ancient miracles were contrary to natural laws, whereas the remarkable power of Paine's celery compound to make people well, comes from a better understanding of the natural causes of disease.

That wonderful set of nerves known as the "sympathetic nervous system," that knits every part of the body together and harmonizes all, is understood today as never before. Many persons are not aware that any such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. About every case of sleeplessness, nervousness and dyspepsia is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves or stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health.

People who think to get rid of these troubles by some medicine that disregards the general health of the body are on the wrong track. In getting such diseases as neuralgia and rheumatism out of the system Paine's celery compound proceeds at once to restore a normal appetite and regulate the nerves, as the foundation for building up the health and vigor.

It regulates the bowels without delay, and sees to it that the poisonous humors that are bursting through the skin, in what are, for purposes of classifying, called skin diseases, are given a ready outlet. On this basis of purified blood and regulated nerves the permanent cure of every form of blood diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, bad complexion, is now assured by this really wonderful remedy.

If the reader of this is not in perfect health let him simply try a first bottle of Paine's celery compound and carefully note the results.

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The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.

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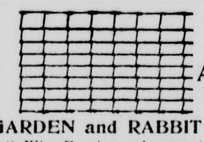

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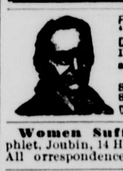

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.

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WINTER JOYS.

When the window pane is crusted
With a fairyland of snow,
And the wizard
Of the blizzard
Has shut off his biting blow,
When the morning's gold has busted
Like a billow on the swamp,
From my cozy,
Rosy, posy
Nest I fly with Persian pomp.
Oh, my spirit's bright and sunny,
And joy's echoes in me wake,
When I pour the shining honey
On the
Buckwheat cake.

Oh, the frosty air is bitter,
And the poodle's eyeballs shine,
And the chicken,
Zero-stricken,
Roosts upon the horse's spine.
Oh, the snowdrifts gleam and glitter
With a gleaming, glaring glit,
And the sparrow,
To his marrow,
By old Boreas is hit,
Yet I listen to him chirrup
In the bramble and the brake,
While I pour the maple syrup
On the
Buckwheat cake.

Oh, I watch the dumpy possum,
As he wags his tail in glee,
While he's rooting,
Or a-scooting,
To escape the fricassee.
With his nose a frozen blossom
Doth the small boy now appear
At the gateway,
And he straightway
Moulds of snow the deadly sphere.
And I see the man who passes
On his ear that snowball take,
While I pour the rich molasses
On the
Buckwheat cake.
—New York Journal.

THE COMEDY OF MR. TUCKER.

"Ma?"

No answer. There was a gentle clatter of china in the kitchen and a smell of steaming soapsuds.

"Ma, I say?" The call came this time from the head of the stairs.

"Well, what is it?"

"I want my clean shirt."

"It's right there in your drawer, just where I put it."

"I can't find it."

Mrs. Tucker wiped her hands hastily on the towel as she crossed the room. The stairs were built in the wall and she laid her hand against it going up; it was the third time she had been upstairs that morning.

"There!" she exclaimed triumphantly in her good-hearted tone, drawing forth the desired article; "just where I said 'twas.""

"I thought that was another one," answered her husband. "Ain't you 'most through? You'll be late."

"No, I guess not."

It was a sweet Sunday morning in June and the sunshine struck glints of gold from the surface of the grass blades. The sky was a clear, rain-washed blue; the fragrance of wild rose was abroad in the air. Mrs. Tucker looked out of the kitchen door at the old horse switching his tail at the gate. He, too, wore a Sunday aspect. "I'd like to sit down and take it all in," she thought to herself. "There'll be the ride to church, anyway."

Presently there came another call from above. "Hurry up! You'll make me late."

"S'pose so," said Mrs. Tucker silently, now resigned to her fate. It seemed to Almira Tucker at times as if she had been "hurrying up" all her life.

When she went upstairs Mr. Tucker was standing in his shirt sleeves before the glass, chin out and mouth drawn to one side, as he wrestled with his collar button. She stopped to fasten it for him before sitting down to put on her shoes, then, standing behind him, she craned her neck over his shoulder to see how her back hair looked. He did not move and she did not seem to expect it.

"I wish you'd fix this tie, Almiry. I can't make it come right.""

"Just a minute, Isr'el."

He shifted his position uneasily from one foot to the other. "I can't wait all day."

His wife dropped the just arranged waves of her front hair in disorder, and tied the necktie. There was not a neater or more "particular" man in town than Israel Tucker, and she was proud of the fact. His stiff shirt bosoms never broke in the wrong place.

"I'll be all ready by the time you get unhitched," she said, breathlessly, darting here and there as he put on his Sunday coat and vest. "Yes, Isr'el, I'm coming!" she called a few moments later. "Oh, dear! I always get so flustrated. Well, I can put on my gloves 's we go along."

"Oh, my! Ain't it a pretty day?" she exclaimed, now quite serene again. "Don't those daisies look like a lot 'o children havin' a party? See 'em bowin' an' dancin'. How pretty pink those roses are!"

"Well enough," said Mr. Tucker, indulgently. The patronizing toleration of the unimaginative temperament for what is beyond its grasp is a secret spring of glee to the humorous mind. Mrs. Tucker was not definitely conscious, however, of anything unsatisfying. She "took Isr'el just 's she found him."" After all, they had much in common.

After church they drove to their married daughter's to dinner. Emmeline lived in the village. Mrs. Tucker always felt this visit to be something of an event. It was the only day in the week when she could sit still in her best black silk and see someone else "fly around." Emmeline loved to fly around. She was young and plump and inexhaustible. She rushed up to her mother as soon as the buggy stopped, and twitched her collar into shape. "I did'nt want to tell you in church, but you got your collar on crooked again. Now, come right in. Don't you do anything, ma—sit where you are. I'm going to have chicken for dinner."

It was pleasant to see her little airs of position and hospitality. "Shall I cut up your lettuce for you, Henry?" she asked at table.

"If you want to," answered her husband, a thin, dark man with a rather discouraged expression. "I wish the pesky stuff would grow cut up, for my part."

They all laughed. Later on in the meal reference was made to something in the weekly newspaper. Emmeline at once jumped up and brought it to him.

"Why didn't you let him go?" asked Mrs Tucker afterward. She was thinking complacently, "Emmeline's got a good home."

"Well, I knew just where it was."

"You don't want to do for him in every single thing. Let him wait on you some. It's just as well to begin right."

Emmeline came to a standstill opposite. Her eyes had a jocose light in them; her round, good-humored face was like her mother's.

"Now, ma, I'd just like to know how much more I do than you've been doing for pa as far back as I can remember?"

"Well, maybe so," said Mrs. Tucker, surprised. The matter had never been so forcibly presented to her before. On their way home that afternoon she thought it over. She had the ability, rare in women who lead restricted lives, to face a situation and sum it up from an impersonal point of view. She was doing this now.

What Emmeline said was true. All her married life she had waited on her husband hand and foot until he had become so wonted to it as hardly to be able to get along without her help; and it had been a wonder to her, in the infrequent trips which he made to the city how he managed to dress himself unaided. She had found his belongings for him and put them away for years, and he expected it. Did he call she dropped everything and ran to him; it had been so much easier to run than to tell him what to do. She realized now that it was this that kept her always in a hurry. "The Tuckers always did take a sight of attention," she thought, with no sense of grievance. "Well, he is as he is, I suppose."

Nevertheless, when Mr. Tucker stopped on his way out to harness the horse next Sunday, to remark that he hoped she wasn't going to keep him waiting a whole half-hour again, she made a stand for herself.

"I'll be ready soon enough if you won't call me away from my work."

"It ain't that," said Mr. Tucker, in a tone of conscious superiority; "it's something else. I don't know how 'tis, but a woman never can get ready to go anywhere without fussin'."

"Well, you look after your own things today and I'll tend to mine—then we'll see."

Mr. Tucker came in and went upstairs. Presently his voice called:

"Is the water hot?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Tucker, rubbing her spoons with cheerful energy.

There was silence for two or three minutes, then the voice called again, a little imperatively: "I asked you if the water was hot?"

"Hot enough for shavin'; better come an' get it right off."

"I can't—I ain't fixed to."

"You can fix yourself well enough to come down; there's nobody passin'."

Mr. Tucker didn't look exactly "fixed" as he limped crossly downstairs in heelless slippers, with his suspenders dangling and his old shirt bulging out at the back in an extraordinary manner. "I didn't know you was so put to it 't you couldn't hand up a dipper of water," he observed with sarcasm.

"Well, I ain't a goin' to have you tell me I'm late this time," said his wife.

Soon he called again: "Where'd you put those socks of mine, Almiry?"

"Just where I told you—righthand corner of your drawer."

"I can't find 'em."

"Well, you look again an' I guess you will."

Strange sounds arose overhead; shoving sounds; squeaking, rattling sounds; a tramping back and forth. Over Mrs. Tucker's face stole an irrepressible smile of pure enjoyment. "Great doin's goin' on," she said, deftly turning over the dishpan and hanging the towels up to dry. "I declare, I'm about through!"

She entered her room. The bureau drawer that held Mr. Tucker's linen had been taken out bodily and dumped upon the bed; it looked as if a cyclone had whirled through it. Hanging over the edge were various nondescript bundles, partly unrolled; some even strewed the floor. Mrs. Tucker paid no outward attention, though her orderly mind was dismayed. She disported herself leisurely before the glass, smoothing her hair and pinning her collar with the utmost nicety. Behind her stood her husband, dodging his head from side to side.

"What is the matter?"

"I can't see anything while you take up the whole lookin' glass."

"You can see over my head just as well as I can over yours. Want anything?"

He would not answer until she looked up. Then he pointed to his tie.

"As soon as I've put on my bonnet. Why, what makes you fidget so? Get your coat an' vest on if you want to be doing something."

Five minutes afterward Mrs. Tucker might have been seen in the ample sitting-room door with her striped Sunday shawl on her arm, occasionally glancing over her shoulder, for her husband was behind time. As he finally appeared, warm and tired, she remarked, pleasantly: "You see I was all ready."

Mr. Tucker apparently did not hear. He got stiffly into the buggy. It was not until the end of the day that his wife discovered that he had worn socks that were not mates.

Now it happened that their nearest neighbor besought Mrs. Tucker to pay her a visit that week. "You're almost a stranger, Almiry," said she; "can't you and Mr. Tucker come to tea toward the end of the week?"

"I'd be pleased," answered Mrs. Tucker. "Mr. Tucker's busier'n common just now with the hayin,' but perhaps he could come along late in the afternoon and go home with me."

Mr. Tucker, however, would make no promise. "I'll see about it," was what he said. The day was so warm that Mrs. Tucker went to the storeroom to get out a certain black and white sprigged lawn, which she kept for the hottest weather, and which had not been worn that season. The store closet was built around the chimney. It was too small for a room, too large for a closet, and it had a little bit of a window near the floor that would not open. Mrs. Tucker was all ready to go when she saw that she had left the door unfastened, and she stepped back and turned the button.

It proved to be an enjoyable afternoon, though Mr. Tucker did not come to tea. "I don't suppose it was so he could get away," Mrs. Tucker explained, apologetically; "the hay's ripenin' so fast." She was disappointed herself, for she enjoyed her husband's society at times—he "made a good appearance in company." On this account she returned early in the evening, holding her muslin skirts well up to keep them out of the dust. Contrary to their usual twilight habit, the side door was closed. Everything looked just as she had left it. She hooked back the door and opened a window to let in the fresh air. It went up with a bang. Rat-a-tat; rat-atat! What was that? Mrs. Tucker's pulse jumped wildly; both her hands sprung up as she listened. There it was again! A loud thump-thump going on upstairs.

"Mercy! What can it be. Where's Isr'el that he don't hear the noise? It can't——" Awful fears chased her as, dragging her everyday hat by one string, she rushed upstairs where the sounds, louder and louder, guided her straight to the storeroom door.

There was no mistaking the animating motive of those blows; rage, wordless and impotent rage, was venting itself in regular pounding thwacks like a battering ram inside that closet; the door trembled under them. Mrs. Tucker turned the button and the door shot forward with the force of a catapault. A tall, burly form, partly white and partly black in the dusk, stepped forth.

"Isr'el Putnam Tucker, how you scaret me! How came you there?"

Did Israel Putnam Tucker deign to reply? Not he. He stalked majestically across the hall with a measured tread that lost none of its impressiveness from his being in his shirt sleeves. His wife followed at his heels, all agitation and remorse.

"You don't say you was in that closet all the aft'noon? Why, the awful! Why didn't you speak? Why didn't you say something? I was in a hurry an' I suppose you didn't have time. An' the boy was way over in the lot, wa'n't he? Of course, he couldn't hear you. I'm dreadful sorry, Isr'el. I wouldn't done it for anything if I'd known. Such a hot day, too! I'm afraid you'll be sick. Your face is just purple."

This was going just too far. Mr. Tucker lifted his free hand (the other held his vest and wilted collar) in a single determined gesture, as one who should say: "Avaunt!" He might have been posed just so on a pedestal for a statue of his namesake. Then looking neither to right nor left, he marched downstairs.

Consternation made Mrs. Tucker's round eyes rounder and puckered all her face; something else divided her swift mind, something that wanted to be amusement, and had no kindred soul to share it with.

"Oh, my, he's just full of mad!" she soliloquized. "Don't blame him. So'd I be if I'd been shut up four or five hours in that little closet; only I'd been thinkin' some how comical 'twas, and kind o' makin' a story of it to tell afterward, an' he don't get any comfort that way."

Mr. Tucker came in from the yard after awhile, and sat down in the door with his newspaper. His wife fluttered about anxiously. "Let me make you a glass of lemonade, Isr'el," she suggested.

The top of Mr. Tucker's head above the newspaper waved decidedly from side to side.

"I won't ask him; I'll go make it," thought his better half; "he hasn't had any supper, either."

The pungent freshness of lemon peel and the tinkle of the spoon in the pitcher were pleasant things that warm night, and Mr. Tucker's senses seemed to greet them with approval; but as his wife set the glass beside him he looked askance at it and spoke for the first time: "I don't want it."

"Do drink it, Isr'el, it'll cool you off."

"I don't want it."

She said no more, but carried the glass out to the kitchen and left it in the window. By and by Mr. Tucker arose, and, with his eyes still on the paper, sauntered casually out that way. When Mrs. Tucker went into the pantry to stir up bread the glass was empty, and an immense wedge was gone from the berry pie she had baked that morning. She looked pleased.

"Well, I guess he won't starve," she said.

"What makes pa so solemn?" asked Emmeline next Sunday. "He acts just's he did at the time those bunko men took him in at Hartford."

"Now, Emmeline, you mustn't say one word." Mrs. Tucker was really aching to tell the story. She told it dramatically because it was her nature. If it had been a joke against herself it would have been the same. Emmeline dropped the flour seive and plumped herself down on a stool in the pantry—she also was dramatic.

"Oh, ma," she said, "I shall give up!" "There-sh-h! You mustn't do so."

It is hard to know how to treat a man in the sulks. You can punish a little boy who does not behave to please you, whether you are right or wrong, for he is the under dog; but what can you do with a little boy of fifty-seven? For a week Mr. Tucker showed a surprising propensity for keeping himself in evidence. He would come in from the farm at all hours of the day and institute elaborate searches for unknown articles, and if his wife asked him what he was looking for or begged to help him he invariably turned a deaf ear. He found numberless things requiring his immediate attention within sight of the kitchen door. It was not that he wanted to be near at hand to answer if spoken to and not answer. He also developed a rigid independence to his toilet. He could look after himself, he guessed; he didn't want any meddling with his things. One rainy day he was busy for some time upstairs, and later on his wife found out that he had been turning out the contents of his bureau drawers and rearranging them after an original conception of his own. By this time she would have worn sackcloth and ashes, if sackcloth and ashes had anything to do with the case. He even refused assistance with his collars, going so far as to trim off the frayed edges of an old one to wear to town meeting, much to her mortification, and on Sunday, while driving to church, as she saw his checked necktie sliding around to his ear and ventured to replace it, he deliberately put up his left hand and shoved it around again. Then she knew he was very mad.

Of course, it wore off in time; but a touch of new independence remained, and another result less palpable perhaps, a shading off, as it were, of the undisturbed self-importance which had hitherto marked his demeanor. A man cannot be confined four or five hours in a closet on a broiling day in July, from circumstances over which he has no control, and preserve intact his sense of conscious superiority over all inanimate things. Even a stout wooden button of his own fashioning may be a sufficient agent to enlarge his views.

The instruments that shape our ends are not always such as we would choose ourselves. It is a curious fact, yet true, that nothing had ever done Israel Tucker more good than being shut up in that closet.

In the first sharp days of fall Mrs. Tucker fell sick, and when she recovered the doctor told her husband that her heart was weak. "You must see to it now that she doesn't overdo," he said. "Make her sit down more, and not stoop over or reach up, or get tired out."

He was a young doctor and very able. Israel went to the door to see him drive out of the yard in his mud-splashed buggy. He did not go back to the room where his wife was. He looked out of the end window. Little was to be seen from the window, and that little he did not see, but he stood there some time.

It was a trial to the able-bodied woman, whose life had been spent in taking steps for others, to give up her active ways and let many things go undone. Israel did his best to follow the doctor's instructions. He did more; he began in a feeble, rudimentary fashion to take care of her. At first it seemed to Mrs. Tucker more bother than use. She expressed herself quite openly about it. She had never been a scold, but she had had her own way in that kitchen. His fingers were all thumbs. When he broke the handle off the sugar bowl trying to make her a cup of tea she felt that the whole household was going to rack and ruin and told him so.

By-and-by it began to give her a certain pleasure to see Israel stepping about the house, bringing her her shawl or placing a footstool for her. He had never done those things before, even when courting; he had supposed that she knew enough to take care of herself.

One day she sat in her room while Israel, on his knees beside her, struggled over her shoes with the buttonhook. His sleek, gray head and busy, work-hardened hands were pleasant in her eyes. She suddenly threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. And I suppose she had not done it like that since she was young.

Our New England emotions are like our bottled cider; they have a tang of their own, but the cork comes out hard, and not always without an explosion.

"Oh, Isr'el," said she, "you're so good. I don't like to make you do so much for me all the time."

Israel looked up. He was not smiling, but in his sober face there was a look as of one who was slowly rising to the occasion.

"You might as well get used to it," he said. "Doctor said to see to you some, an' I'm going to do it."

"But I don't want you should wait on me so much—I don't need it."

"I ain't said yet I didn't like it," answered Israel.—New York Tribune.

A Comforting Text.

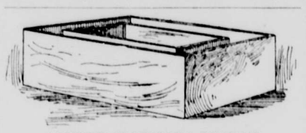
The late Mayor Howland, of Toronto, called one day on a poor, sick woman and as usual read a portion of scripture and offered prayer. On leaving he named a passage of scripture which he thought would give comfort. The husband of the sick woman was incensed that Mr. Howland should have left no more substantial evidence of sympathy and gave expression to his anger in vigorous language. After a little the Bible was opened again, and a $10 bill was found. The angry man went at once to Mr. Howland and offered his humble apologies, and at the funeral of his benefactor there was not a more sincere mourner than the one who had failed to understand that there is more than one way of bestowing charity.

Nobody but a woman will carry a watch without keeping it wound up.

FARM AND GARDEN

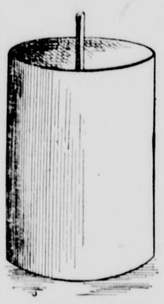
Farm Conveniences of Cement.

The use of cement for stable floors is becoming more and more general each year. There are other uses for the same material about a farm, two of which are suggested in the accompanying illustrations. One is a cement watering trough made by using two wooden boxes of different sizes to form a mold. Put in a thick layer of cement, sharp sand and sharp gravel well mixed upon the bottom of the larger box, then set upon this the smaller box, as



CEMENT WATERING TROUGH.

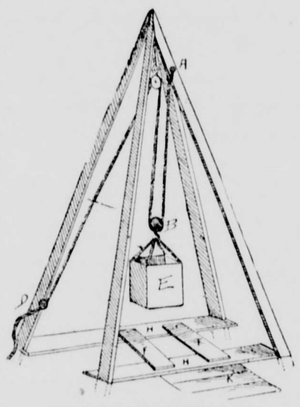
shown in the first picture, and fill in about the sides. If a vent is desired, in the bottom or side, put a round bit of wood in the position where the opening is desired, as the cement is being filled in. The second convenience is a lawn and garden roller. Get a sheet of sheet iron and fit a disc of wood into one end to make it a perfect cylinder. Bore a hole in the exact center of the disc to insert an iron rod. Place on end, with the disc end down. Select a round iron rod for the core of the roller, and drive it, through the hole in the disc, a few inches into the ground, keeping the rod exactly in the center of the cylinder at the top. The mold, as seen in the second illustration, is now ready to fill with cement. A light handle is attached to the iron center, and the roller is complete. Use the best cement, the sharpest of sand and gravel and mix thoroughly, that every particle of the cement may be wet. Round off all sharp edges when the articles are taken from the molds.



CEMENT ROLLER.

Digging a Well by Horse Power.

Horse power is cheaper than human muscle. To use the former in well digging, set four timbers, 4 by 4 in. firmly in the ground over the well hole and bolt together at the top. At A attach a strong rope, run it through a pulley,



WELL DIGGING MADE EASY.

as at B, through another suspended from the top of the framework, and finally through a pulley at D and to the whiffletree. The horse can easily raise the dirt which is shoveled into the box or other carrier, as at E, after being lowered. Two 2 in. boards are laid as at H H in the cut. F F are also 2 in. boards, fastened at one end and loose at the other so they can be spread apart to allow the box E to descend into the well. When it comes up loaded they are again placed as shown in the illustration and the box rests upon them. The track, K, is of plank and convenient for drawing the box over it to be emptied. A small truck can be run under the box after it is raised, over the track K and on the cross pieces F F. This makes unloading much easier. A short sled, built after the fashion of a stone boat, has also been found convenient for dragging it away by horse.—Farm and Home.

Well-Managed Orchards.

An orchard well managed may be made to pay several times as much for the land occupied and the labor spent as the best field on the farm. But it will be a poor investment if it is neglected and suffered to go to ruin. Cultivation is indispensable to enable the soil to contribute its fertility to the trees. The surface must not be left untouched to become covered with rank weeds or moss, to lie bare and barren. There is nothing better than a crop of clover, and this should be permitted to die down and decay on the surface. A plow should never be suffered in an orchard, says the New York Times. Only the surface should be stirred, lest the fine feeding roots may be injured and the trees checked in their growth. A good harrowing in the fall and two or three in the summer will be all the cultivation an orchard requires.

Feeding Stock on Browse.

In times of scarcity cattle are sometimes driven to the woods and allowed to feed on the twigs of young trees growing near the ground, or of the top boughs of trees that have been felled for this purpose. The bass wood is the best of trees for this purpose, though twigs of the beech were often thought nearly as good. It is on such feed as this that deer largely subsist in cold weather, when the snow is too deep for them to reach the ground. But if much stock has to be kept on browse, it requires more labor than to cut and cure hay after the ground has once been seeded, and the hay is also much more nutritious than the twigs, which are very largely only woody fibre.—Exchange.

Farming with One Horse.

There are already very many small farms where the expense of keeping two horses is greater than the profit from the land will stand. As population becomes more condensed the number of such farmers is sure to increase. With light plows suitable to be drawn by one horse a good deal of plowing may be done. If still faster plowing is desired, two farmers, each working a single horse, may unite their forces. This is the way that French farmers do, and we have seen the same practice near some American cities. It is chiefly in drawing manure that the two-horse team is most essential, for it is the practice to make the manure box very large so that two good horses are required to draw it.—Cultivator.

What to Do with Fat Hens.

When a hen becomes very fat she not only is a poor layer, but will become broody, have leg weakness, and be unfit for anything but the pot. Such hens should be fed only once a day, at night, the meal to consist of a pound of lean meat to twenty hens, with a handful of grain scattered for them to hunt up. They will then be hungry during the day, will search and work for food, while the inducement of a few grains thrown out at night will cause them to keep at work until late. Meat contains little fat-producing elements, if lean, and will greatly promote laying as soon as the surplus fat is removed, which can only be done by compelling the hens to exercise.

Planning for Soiling.

It is very rare of late years that a season is found when there is good pasture all through the year. Usually the dry spell comes late in summer or early in the fall, just the time when the best soiling crops are ready to help out the deficiencies of pasture. The reason why more farmers do not sow soiling crops in spring is because their land is not ready to produce the crop that will make soiling profitable. Preparations for soiling ought to begin at least the fall or winter before. Draw out and spread a good coating of manure on land to be drilled with corn next spring, and it will do far more good than if the manure were applied then.

How to Improve a Lawn.

Lawns can be kept green and thickset without the use of stable manure. City and village people who have a few square rods of grass, usually imagine it necessary to keep the plot covered for weeks with badly scented and ill-looking manure, when the fact is that one-half the money's worth of nitrate of soda and powdered phosphate of lime will answer better and create no nuisance. They furnish to the soil what is most needed, an alkali, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Both of them are inodorous and show their effects immediately on application.—New York Tribune.

Horse Notes.

If you raise the right kind of horses the buyer will hunt you up.

See that the shoer fits the shoe to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe.

The cause of a vicious disposition in a horse is often rough treatment in grooming.

Too much feed is as bad as too little, especially when the horses have but little to do.

Never allow anyone to tickle or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment, and does not understand the joke.

The farmer who has the care of young colts should make up his mind not to let them lose a pound of flesh at weaning time. The colt should pass his first winter in the best of condition, and without a hitch in his growth.—Western Rural.

Poultry Points.

Filthy houses—lice.
Wet weather—pip.
Musty food—canker.
Overfeeding—apoplexy.
Impure water—cholera.
High roosts—bumble foot.
Damp quarters—diarrhoea.
Close confinement—debility.
High feeding—leg weakness.
Drafts in the hennery—roup.
Want of exercise—black rot.
Pullets are not good breeders.
Unwholesome diet—indigestion.
Exposure to cold—rheumatism.

The French Queens.

Of sixty-seven queens of France only thirteen have died without leaving their histories a record of misery. Eleven were divorced, two executed nine died young, seven were soon widowed, three cruely treated, three exiled; the poisoned and broken-hearted make up the rest.

You can make lots of headway sometimes by admitting you are wrong when you are not.—Life.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"I'll not be engaged to any man
'Less a solitaire he will bring;"
She was 20 then, she's 30 now;
She'd accept most any old ring.
—Buffalo Times.

Wife (dejectedly)—I'm a perfect fright. Husband (consolingly)—No mortal is perfect, dearest.

Mr. Savery—What! Retrimming your last year's hat! You are an angel! Mrs. Savery—An angel, am I? Well, then, give me $10 to buy wings.

"Have Scribbler, the author, and his wife made up?" "Oh, yes. She now reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Well, now that you are back you can tell us how much it costs to go to Europe." "All you've got and all you can borrow over there."—Judge.

Dabney—Gilbney started on a century run to-day. Babley—Where has he gone? Dabney—After the fellow who stole his wheel.—Roxbury Gazette.

"By the way, how did that scheme you went into pan out—the one to get sugar out of beets?" "We got beat out of the sugar."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The story about a pretty girl kissing a burglar by mistake is all wrong and should be suppressed. It is an incentive to crime.—Chicago Post.

Miss Scraggs—Yes; once, when I was out alone on a dark night, I saw a man, and, oh, my goodness, how I ran! "And did you catch him, Miss Scraggs?"

"When I get into my new house I mean that everything shall go like clockwork." "I see; the same as heretofore; tick, tick."—Boston Transcript.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
When comes the proper juncture.
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And can't repair her puncture.
—Indianapolis Journal.

If Eve hadn't tempted Adam with that apple, what would the modern tailors, milliners and dressmakers be doing for a living now?—Somerville Journal.

"And what do you regard as the greatest triumph of modern surgery?" "Collecting the bills," promptly responded the great practitioner.—Chicago Record.

First Tramp—That old feller what wuz givin' me der lecture said he didn't know de taste o' liquor. Second Tramp—Well, dat's some excuse fer him talkin' de way he did.—Puck.

One Matron—Since I have been married I have taught my husband good taste. Another—Really? It is a good thing for you that you did not teach him before you were married.

"Did old Grumpey make much of a kick when you asked him for his daughter?" "Did he make much of a kick? The doctor says I am threatened with curvature of the spine."—Detroit Free Press.

"Hark!" cried the long-haired magazine poet, "how the people cheer me—how they recognize genius." "You're mistaken," whispered his wife. "They think you are a foot-ball player."—Atlanta Constitution.

Father—It was strangely quiet in the parlor while that young fellow was calling last evening, Edith. Daughter—Yes; he's one of the U. of M. tacklers and seems to think of nothing else.—Detroit Free Press.

"I'm putting up a prescription for your wife's milliner," said the drug clerk to his employer. "What shall I charge her?" "What is the usual price for what she is getting?" "Fifty cents." "Charge her $2.75."—Texas Sifter.

"Mrs. Digby has a husband that really thinks something of her." "What has he done?" "Why, instead of betting to win a hat on the election for himself he bet a new bonnet for his wife."—Chicago Record.

"I," he shouted, impassionedly from the rostrum, "I shall begin at once in the noble work of crushing tyrants!" Then, after the storm of applause had ceased, he went home and tried to mash the hired girl.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Dusenberry—It's dreadful to be disappointed in love. Mr. Dusenberry—There is something a great deal worse than that. Mrs. Dusenberry—What, for instance? Mr. Dusenberry—To be disappointed in marriage.—Texas Sifter.

"How do you like the new leading lady you have, Footlites?" "She won't do at all. She's only been married twice, and hasn't had any diamonds stolen for a year. She's got no energy at all."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Did you know," said the man who was reading an article about the contraction of metals, "that a clock ticks faster in winter than summer?" "No, I never noticed that about a clock. But I know a gas meter does."—Washington Star.

Husband (to wife)—I cannot conceive what is the matter with my watch; I think it must want cleaning. Spoiled Child (breaking in)—Oh, father, I don't think it needs cleaning. Baby and I had it washing in the basin for ever so long this morning.

Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck. Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it? Mr. Spriggins—Nothing, only the buttons must have been on.—Boston Traveler.

"I don't think that Benner is a sincere writer," remarked one young man. "You think he doesn't mean what he says?" "Yes." "Well, I know better than that. I saw something that he wrote the other day, and I'm sure he meant every word of it. It was a request for a loan of $5."—Washington Star.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAR 5 1897

It seems peculiar that Christian peers should be arrayed against a Christian nation for endeavoring to stop the butcheries of bigotry, ignorance and superstition. Greece in her invasion of Crete has done nothing different from the other nations except that she has gone a step farther.

The senate has passed a bill regulating the width of tires on wagons and other vehicles used upon public roads. The purpose of the bill is to save the roads from damage by narrow tires. The proposed law provides that the width of the tire be graduated according to the load carried by the vehicle.

The Secretary of the Interior has ruled to the effect that where the book and page of the record of the location certificate has not been given in the published notice for the application of a patent to a mining claim, the application is defective and must be made over again, although the receiver's receipt may have been issued.

A bill has been introduced in both houses of the Legislature, which has for its object the enforced care of illegitimate offspring by the father when the parentage has been legally ascertained. A similar law has for years been upon the statute books of England. The law there requires the weekly payment of the uniform sum of 3 shillings 6 pence by the father.

If England attempts to take a part in the subjugation by force of King George and his troops, Lord Salisbury's Government is likely to be driven from office by force of public opinion. The English people were pretty thoroughly worked up by the Armenian troubles, and their intense hatred of the cruel Turk has not been modified by developments in Crete.

All the sensational stories published lately about the resignation of General Lee as consul-general to Havana because the government would not properly protect American citizens in Cuba, turn out to be unfounded. General Lee handed a statement to an Associated Press reporter yesterday in which he denies that he has resigned. The officials in the Secretary of States office say there has been no call for a warship to go to Cuba, and the entire sensation falls to the ground.

President Cleveland signalized Washington's birthday by issuing thirteen proclamations concerning forest reservations and the preservation of the trees thereon. This is an important action. The preservation of the forest and shrubbery growth in the mountains serves to make more valuable the mountains as reservoirs for the arid regions. The proclamations carry with them severe penalties for violations of the law.

Without entering into confusing detail, it may be said that the Torrens Land Bill is a device for eliminating the cost of transferring title, simplifying the transfer, making the whole system of titles to real estate comprehensible, doing away with title insurance companies, searchers of record, examiners of land titles, lawyers and middle men, and bringing the buyer and seller face to face on a comprehensible basis where each and both know exactly what ther are doing without the intervention of costly advice.

Reports from all parts of California are to the effect that prospects for farmers' stock breeders orchardists and vineyardists were never better. Thousands of acres of land that have not been cultivated for years are now covered with a mantle of tender blades of growing grain, while the hillsides and valleys have an emerald richness that betokens plenty of feed for stock of all kinds. Orchards in every direction are presenting a beautiful combination of colors, blossoms of every hue are hiding the bare limbs and branches: vines are budding everywhere, and as the owners are restfng from their labors they find, in reviewing the markets of the world that good prices will surely prevail throughout the year.

The whole State is looking to this Legislature to pass a comprehensive primary election law. The growing evils of methods by which parties and conventions have been constituted and controlled to the present time have compelled the attention of all voters. The system has become intolerable, and a full reform is demanded. Under present conditions the great mass of the voters have no voice in the government of the parties that they follow. The system of choosing delegates to the nominating convention, of naming candidates and of organizing and managing the parties favors the growth of bosses in cities and of courthouse rings in the counties. The management of parties is the despotism of boss rule or ring rule tempered by fear of defeat at the polls. Under this system there is almost no way in which unscrupulous men can be dislodged from the party management, once they get in control. The men who "own the works" can name the conventions and hold the organization as long as they can keep a few hundred followers in their service. The system leads to the government of parties by minorities. It shuts the majority out from any further participation in party affairs than a ratification or defeat of the decision of the leaders when the ticket or policy is put to the test of the polls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents	Approximate value of money in hands of Administrator	Distributed to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Trapier.	38 00 00	None			5 75				300 00		
	William T. Trogdown.	719 63	20 00			5 75				699 73		
	Peter Gallacher.	None.	43 32			46 30	14 25			None		
	Joseph Wilbelt.	500 00	None			13 15				500 00		

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY of Inyo, } ss

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters thereon contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897. BEN. H. YANDELL, (SEAL.) Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit. from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

jes20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. au2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County on business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1896 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:42 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the south-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularliy described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98-100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidInyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiciadn Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT, Deceased.

I. J. Woodin, the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the fifth day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public or private sale as shall be necessary

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated March 5th, 1897.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18 inch, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged jointed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18 with journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 10 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than as specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Eighth day of April 1897, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 8th day of April, 1897, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[Official]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June. Form copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation held on the 30th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 6) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 17th day of April, 1897 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated January 30th, 1897. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAR. 5 1897

OUR

Congressman .....MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman .....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .....W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD

DIED.

CRAIG—At Redlands, San Bernardino Co., Cal. Miss Cora Craig, a native of Trinity Co., Cal., aged 19 years and 7 m.s.

Mark Hand of Lone Pine was here last Tuesday.

A cut-rate war is on among the merchants at Bishop.

Mrs. W. M. Richards of Keeler was in town last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Holland are guests at the Norman House.

R. P. Hession of Big Pine was a visitor in town this week.

A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine was a visitor in town yesterday.

Sam Levy won the organ raffled by Mrs. Richards at Keeler this week.

Wm. Arcularius came in from Darwin Wednesday and went to Bishop yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. Dorrance came down from Bishop on Monday's train, returning yesterday.

Mrs. Maggie Goodale of Fish Springs came to Independence yesterday and returned to-day.

W. J. Ryan returned to Independence Wednesday evening and will remain a couple of weeks.

A. G. McAfee and A. B. McNatt came came down from Big Pine yesterday, returning to-day.

Yesterday was inauguration day, and William McKinley is now President of the United States.

The owners of the Lane mine at Darwin are taking out three and a half tons of ore per day worth about $120 per ton.

Charley and Tom Summers came down from Bishop last Tuesday, returning next day. They were on Land Office business.

Mrs. Sarah Samuels and her little son, Harold, leave for San Francisco to-morrow after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Lewis.

R. S. Miner Esq. arrived from Bridgeport on Monday last. Mr. Miner has several cases in the Superior Court which require his attention.

A special train having on board Messrs. D. O. Mills, H. M. Yerington and R. J. Laws passed over the C. & C. to Keeler and return on Wednesday.

Bar No. 29 was shipped by the Reward Mining Company yesterday. It is valued at $1,100. A carload of valuable sulphurets was shipped last week.

Ye Fat, better known as Ben Flynn, has gone to China on a visit. Ben is a Chinaman of more than ordinary intelligence and reads and writes English.

W. F. Matlack arrived home Tuesday morning from a visit to Los Angeles. Mrs. Matlack, accompanied by Edna and Lizzie, are visiting with friends in San Francisco.

Mr. James R. Moffatt is improving his property in town. He is, with the aid of of the Showalter brothers, moving buildings, making fence and transforming the place, generally.

It is reported that J. J. Gunn has opened up a valuable body of silver ore in the Minietta mine at Lookout. The face is thirty feet wide and averages about four hundred ounces per ton.

Lawrence's team left here this morning via Alvord, for the copper mines recently bonded by Mr. Ryan with a big load of provisions and supplies. Mr. Ryan commences work with a force of eight men.

D. A. Bender, General passenger agent of the C. & C. R. R. has made a special rate of $15 from all points south of Benton to Carson and return, beginning March 13th and ending March 22nd. It will be necessary to leave here Saturday in order to be in Carson on the morning of St. Patrick's day. Not less than twenty people from Owens Valley will take in what Jim Townsend designates as the "Fitz Corbett love-feast."

It is contrary to the law of the State of California to kill or have in possession, whether killed in the State of California or shipped in from another State, any quail or grouse between the 15th day of February and the 15th day of August. Valley quail, wild duck and rail are protected from the 15th day of February to the 15th of October. Any violation of this law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than $20.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

Sad Death of a Former Inyo Girl.

On Tuesday last the sad news was telegraphed Mrs. F. E. Densmore that her sister, Miss Cora Craig had just passed quietly away after a sudden change for the worse that lasted but two hours. Although it was generally known that the young girl had been afflicted with consumption for several months past, the disease had not assumed a serious form apparently, and the news of her death was a terrible shock to her sister and her many friends here. She was nineteen years old last August. When the family went from here to Redlands two years ago, Cora left a host of friends who loved her for her sweet nature and bright vivacious manner, for she was developing into a beautiful woman. Death, awful at all times, seems doubly terrible when he mows down one of these fair flowers in the very springtime of life. The deepest sympathy of the community is with the bereaved family.

Raising Horses

Charley Collins passed through town on Tuesday on his way home from Los Angeles. He brought back with him a handsome Shire stallion, registered weighing over 1,800 pounds. The Collins Bros. own quite a number of well-bred Shire mares, which will be mated this spring with this stallion. Heavy draft horses always command a good figure in the city markets, and there is no better business than in raising them, providing it is properly handled. The young colts should be weaned in the fall and fed in the winter, and all the stock well fed and cared for. The too common practice in this country of breeding any kind of a mare to any horse which happens to be handy, turning them out to range from year's end to year's end, weaning their colts as best they can and leaving the colts to rustle for themselves, results in a lot of scrubs that are not even fit for hog feed. Properly handled, the horse business is all right.

Gems From Jim Townsend.

We are indebted to the Bodie *Miner-Index* for the following:

Next Wednesday will be the beginning of Lent. For forty days and nights we will go hungry but not very thirsty.

It is singular, isn't it, that some men will buy a haystack from a stranger for cash and refuse to trade with a friend for a toothpick on credit.

Governor Budd has appointed A. S. Cooper of Santa Barbara to be State Mineralogist, to take the place of J. Crawford, term expired.

Copper seems to be king now. The leading nations of Europe want all they can get, and it is being shipped from this country in enormous quantities.

Last Tuesday morning was the coldest of the season. From 1 o'clock until daylight the mercury maintained itself at a north pole notch—24 below nothing. It was cold enough to chill the conscience of an undertaker.

Dangers of the Grip

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of this dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek I took a severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A Lamar, Judge.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1897.

Estate of Sallie M. Bell, deceased—S. G. Gregg, Wm. McDonald and A. A. Riddle appointed appraisers.

Baxter et al vs Gilbert et al—R. S. Miner substituted as attorney for the defendants. Filed notice of appeal.

MONDAY, March 1, 1897.

John A. Benson vs. M. G. Vallejo et al—Filed complaint. Action to quiet title to certain mines on east side of Panamint Valley.

THURSDAY, March 4th, 1897.

Hill vs. Bourland—Filed order dismissing action.

Real Estate Transfers

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending March 5th:

Henry Gerken of Bishop to Georgia J. Johnson—100 inches of water in the Gerken ditch near Bishop, $225.

Hattie B. Bulpitt to J. A. Bulpitt—280 acres south of Bishop $1,000

Inyo Academy Association to Mabel E. Geiger—East half of lots 6 and 7 in Academy Addition, $100.

Paul Z. Houard to Albert Standinger—80 acres near Keeler, $5.

United States to A. G. McAfee—40 acres near Big Pine.

United States to B. Aguirre—40 acres north of Independence.

United States to F. Strohmeyer—120 acres at Georges Creek.

C. J. Stafford returned to Independence yesterday morning from a visit to San Diego. He was accompanied by Eugene De Burns of San Diego. As soon as they can procure an outfit they will go to Mazourka Canyon, where they own a mining claim, and commence work in developing it.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

MARK P. HAND, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOSEPH SEELY, Defendant
} Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 2nd day of March 1897 in the above-entitled action wherein Mark P. Hand, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against Joseph Seely, defendant on the 2nd day of March, 1897, which said decree was on the 3rd day of Mar. 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 18 I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and be under and particularly described as follows, to-wit: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit; The west half of the south-east quarter, and the south east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township fourteen (14) south Range thirty-six (36) east M. D. M. Also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the north half of the north-west quarter, and the south east quarter of the north west quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section five (5) in Township fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M. An undivided one half interest in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point twenty (20) chains east of the north-west section corner of section No. twenty-eight (28), in Township No. fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M. (magnetic variation fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes east) thence south thirteen and ninety one-hundredths (13.90) chains to north-west corner of Josiah G. Dodge's land; thence north, sixty-eight degrees and twenty-minutes east, twenty two and thirty one one hundredths (22.31) chains to Brewery street in the town of Lone Pine; thence, north, twenty one degrees and forty minutes west, twenty one one-hundredths (.21) chains; thence south, sixty eight degrees and twenty minutes west, eight and ten one-hundredths (8.10) chains; thence north eight and forty-eight one hundredths (8.48) chains to north line of section No. twenty-eight (28); thence west; thirteen and twenty nine one hundredths (13.29) chains following the north line of said section to the place of beginning containing fifteen and one-half acres, and commonly known and designated as the "Seely Orchard Tract." Also lots numbered One [1], Two [2] Three [3] Four [4], Six [6] and Seven [7] in Block No. Four [4] in the said town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence March 3, 1897.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WHEREAS, In the judgment of the Board of Trustees of Big Pine School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, it is advisable to call an election and submit to the electors of said District whether bonds of such District to the amount of Twelve hundred dollars, to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to run not to exceed six (6) years, shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District and furnishing the same.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered—

First—That such election be and the same is hereby called to be held on the 27th day of March, 1897, from sunrise until five o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Public school House in said district.

Second—That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed Judges to conduct the said election viz.: J. S. Graham, J. W. McMurry and R. P. Hession.

Third—That such election be called by posting notices signed by the Board in three of the most public places in the District for not less than twenty days before the election; and that such notice be published the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County, not less than once a week for three successive weeks prior to the date of holding such election.

Fourth—That such notice shall be as follows, to wit:

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Big Pine School District, in the County of Inyo, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 27th day of March A. D. 1897 at the Public School House at Big Pine in said Big Pine School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District and for furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the school house at Big Pine in Big Pine School District, on the 27th day of March, 1897, and the polls will be open from sunrise of said day until five o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. S. Graham, J. W. McMurry and R. P. Hession will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Twelve hundred dollars, of the denomination of Three hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered 1 to 4 inclusively, and are to mature as follows, to wit:

1 to run inclusive Three years from date.
2 " " " Four " " " "
3 " " " Five " " " "
4 " " " Six " " " "

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections

Dated March 1st, 1897.

GEORGE HALL,
L. M. NEWMAN,
J. R. ELDRED,
Trustees of Big Pine School District.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 20, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Fred Alpers against Cynthia Yerger for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 723, dated November 27, 1891, upon the Northwest quarter Section 22, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 58.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 58 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 58

Hospital Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 59.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1897, and the first day of December, 1897, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 59, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 59.

Road Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 127.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE!

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

LEECE & WATTERSON,

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF

MISCELLANEOUS. | MERCHANDISE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 15, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States surveyor General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Standinger, Finley McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

...AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

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A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
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TIN-WARE,
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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
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BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

MOTOR AND MISERY.

Compressed air as a motive power for street railways will in time supersede electric wires and the trolley. Necessity and invention make rapid changes, but some old, sure, unfailing methods will hold good for all time. The nerves are the electric wires of the human system, and often "jangle out of tune," as when neuralgia slips the trolley of the system and it grinds and groans with pain. The old motor for the cure of pain, St. Jacobs Oil, will always act as electric influence on the pain stricken nerves, and will send a current of cure through the disordered wires, and bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing new can improve upon what is known to be the best and surest in the treatment of painful diseases.

How Grant Got the Name of Ulysses.

The story was curious. As related by the father afterward, it appeared that the common difficulty of choosing a name for the babe arose. Multitudes of suggestions only confused the young parents the more, until at last it was proposed to cast the names into a hat. This was done. A romantic aunt suggested Theodore. The mother favored Albert, in honor of Albert Gallatin. Grandfather Simpson voted for Hiram, because he considered it a handsome name. The drawing resulted in two names, Hiram and Ulysses.

Ulysses, it is said, was cast into the hat by Grandmother Simpson, who had been reading a translation of Fenelon's "Telemachus" and had been much impressed by the description of Ulysses given by Mentor to Telemachus. "He was gentle of speech, beneficent of mind." "The most patient of men." "He is the friend of truth. He says nothing that is false, but when it is necessary he concedes what is true. His wisdom is a seal upon his lips, which is never broken save for an important purpose."—Hamlin Garland in McClure's.

The miter worn by the Jewish high priest was a kind of diadem, resembling a turban in shape. On the front was a gold plate, fastened by a blue ribbon and engraved with the inscription, "Holiness to the Lord."

From Penang to New York a letter requires 35 days to make the journey.

THE LIVERY OF BILIOUSNESS

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeball. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

"Nothing," says Scribbler, "is more disheartening to a man than the discovery that he has married a woman who loves to keep his writing table in order.

Pimples, blotches, boils, black heads, moth-patches and scrofulous sores disappear never to return by using Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

She—And did your friend take the doctor's advice? He—Certainly. "And did he pay for it?" "Well, I should rather say he did! He's dead!"

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters tones the stomach and digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all ills produced by a disordered stomach.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

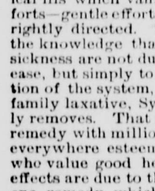
DIBERT BROS. MFG. CO., 225-227 Mission St.
GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS,
Flour & Feed Mills, Grain Cleaning Machinery. Machinery of all kinds furnished at short notice.

KODAKS PREMOS POCOS
Photo and Magic Lantern Apparatus. T. P. Andrews, 109 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

BEST TREE WASH
Greenbank pow. 98° Caustic Soda and Pure Potash T. W. JACKSON & CO., 226 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., Sole Agents.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive Cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.



HATCH CHICKENS by Hot Air. FREE Catalogue and Price List of the IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

MEXICAN REGULATOR TEA.
A natural combination of Tropical Roots and Herbs, compounded by formula of Dr. A. Balzamo of city of Mexico, a guaranteed cure for indigestion, kidney disease, sick headache and all troubles of a disordered liver. No cure no pay. Also, a Malaria Cure that contains NO Quinine or Mercury. Nature's positive cure. M. G. BRANDT CO., 1155 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Handsome Features should be the inheritance of every woman. By good health alone is beauty maintained. 'Oleander Blossom' is a positive and permanent cure for female weakness. Alone treatment; pleasant and safe. Write for information to the South Bend Drug Co., South Bend, Ind.

Topics of the Times

Colored physicians of South Carolina have formed a State organization.

The number of volumes circulated by the free libraries of New York city during the year is estimated at 1,500,000.

The Kiel canal is lighted over its sixty-two miles by electricity and is the longest distance in the world lighted continuously in that way. There are 5,000 poles.

According to a recent order of the Secretary of War the dimensions of the standard United States flags are five feet six inches by four feet four inches. The order also provides for the new colors to be issued to all infantry and artillery regiments and the battalions of engineers, and also to all regiments of cavalry.

The fetes commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco Da Gama were to have been held at Lisbon next year, but have now been postponed until May, 1898. It was in the month of May, 400 years ago, counting from 1898, that the great navigator arrived at Callcut.

The import of iron into Russia in 1894 amounted to 857,859 tons, consisting of 170,467 tons of raw iron and 687,392 tons of wrought iron, steel, machinery and other iron products, against 570,317 tons imported in 1893; consequently the total amount of iron consumed in Russia in 1894 was 2,304,145 tons, being 453,658 tons more than in 1893.

A smart young man in Kansas employed his father to work for him during the month of December, offering him 1 cent the first day, 2 cents the second, 4 the third, and so on, doubling the amount every succeeding day. He was surprised when his figuring showed that at the end of thirty days he owed the "old man" just $10,737.23.

A bill drafted by Henry L. Clinton will be presented in the coming New York Legislature providing that persons acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity shall not be immediately released from custody, as Marie Barberi was, but kept under restraint in an asylum for not less than ten years, subject to release by the Governor.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia has signed an anti-trust bill, recently passed by the Legislature of that State, which puts under the ban all "arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations made with a view to lessen or which may tend to lessen" free competition in the importation, manufacture or sale of any article or product.

A peculiarity of high buildings is attracting interest in New York since the building inspectors have honored the structures with belated attention. It has been learned that many of them swerved fully a foot from the upright during the recent hurricane, though this, by experts, is cited as a proof of their strength. A well-known photographer near Fifth avenue, who is next to the roof of a skyscraper, found that the tremulous motion injured his negatives, and hit upon a queer expedient of overcoming this. He has constructed a gigantic tank with pontoons to float his machinery, and no amount of listing now interferes with his business.

The University Medical College of New Orleans has undertaken an enterprise which promises excellent results. It has determined to establish a training school for negro women as nurses. The object is to supply well-trained nurses who will serve for moderate pay. The trained nurses who are now in New Orleans are not numerous enough to meet the demand, and they are paid for their services at a rate which many people who need them cannot afford. It is believed that the negro nurses to be trained at the new establishment will find employment and serve a good purpose without interfering at all with the white women who are engaged in similar work.

Andrew Jackson's Way.

Although the government pays the rank and file of its employes greater salaries than they would be likely to command in private business, with shorter hours and easier work on an average, the days of the impecunious clerk in Washington are by no means ended. So writes a Companion correspondent, who goes on to say:

The cabinet officers take the ground that the departments cannot be used as debt-collecting agencies, but at the same time they see to it that employment shall not be given to those who can, but will not, pay their bills. An old gentleman said to your correspondent the other day that he recalled a very interesting incident which occurred in Jackson's administration.

Among the clerks in the Treasury Department at that time was a young man who had a chronic disinclination to pay his board bill. His landlady was a widow in needy circumstances, but was unable to get a cent out of him. He gave his notes with Micawber-like cheerfulness, and they went to protest with clock-like regularity. Finally she went one day to the White House and called upon the President.

She told her story, and as she proceeded Jackson's eyes began to snap in a dangerous manner. He told her that she ought to be paid, and requested her to get the clerk's note for the amount. The lady replied that she was unable to pay the costs of the protest, but the President assured her that this time there would be no such expense.

She went over to the Treasury, and had no difficulty in getting the young fellow's note for thirty days for the full amount of the indebtedness. Then she carried it to the White House. The President glanced at it and wrote on the back, "Andrew Jackson."

"Now, madam," said he, "put that in the bank, and we will see which one of us will have to pay you the money."

The note was deposited for collection, and it is needless to add, was paid by the clerk, who afterward went to see President Jackson, apologized, and promised to mend his ways.

"Botanical Names."

Some people whose botanical learning is not very deep are passing fond of using Latin names for plants and flowers. A London journal tells of a garden in Brixton, near that city, which is kept by an old gentleman who delights to have all his plants labelled with high-sounding "botanical names"—it does not matter in the least what; and so some of his more learned friends have helped him to distinguish appellations.

He has, for instance, a bank of roses, the plants in which bear these labels: Nux-vomica, Nisi prius, Ipecacuanha peruviana, Particeps criminis.

It is easy to see to what professions the friends belonged who supplied the worthy gardener with these eminently scientific names. The gardener is proud of them, and they undoubtedly answer every purpose of the planter.

They remind one of the story of the Rev. Sydney Smith and the new-rich lady of Kensington. She was quite ignorant of either Latin or botany, but she had a fine conservatory, and she considered it a proof of her own cultivation to know the botanical names of all plants.

These names she committed carefully to memory, and one day, when Mr. Smith called, she took him to the conservatory and reeled them all off to him. She showed him the Pelargonium quercifolium and the Cheiranthus Ieanus and the Mezembryanthemum and the Amygdalus persica, and scores of other such high-sounding names—which were, after all, but common flowers and fruits.

Sydney Smith listened until he was tired, and then, turning to the lady, asked:

"Madam, have you the Rubeola morbillis?"

The lady stopped short. What in the world might the Rubeola morbillis be? She had not the slightest idea. But she did not wish to display her ignorance. It might be something familiar of which she had not learned the name—and the name was pretty, anyway. So she put on a bold face and replied:

"Not just now; but I had it last year, and gave it to as many of my neighbors as I could."

"Ah! Did you, indeed?" said the great clergyman, and left her ignorant of the fact that he had simply asked if she had had the measles!

Two Billions for Pensions.

One of the most striking facts in the report of the Interior Department is that during the last thirty-one years, or since the close of the civil war in 1865, the government has paid out for pensions, including the cost of distributing them, the enormous sum of $2,034,817,769.

The amount paid last year, $138,214,761.94, was nearly $600,000 less than that of the previous year, and far below that of 1893. Still, once more the prodigious annual sum of $141,000,000, which is more than double the average of the thirty-one years, is required, that being the estimate for the twelve months beginning July 1, 1897. It is, therefore, absolutely certain that the aggregate pension outlay since the war will, within three or four years, have exceeded the amount of the whole interest-bearing public debt, when at its climax. In fact, two and a half years more at the present rate of appropriations will put the pension expenditures at the top.

How is it that, nearly a generation after the close of the war, the pension outlay is fivefold greater than it was a dozen years after the war? For, in 1875, it was, if we have the correct figures, only $29,456,212; the next year, $28,257,396; the year following, $27,963,752; the year after that, $27,137,019.

The causes are three, one being the introduction of the policy of paying arrears of pensions to those who were put on the roll, as established under Hayes; a second, the opening of the rolls to new classes of pensioners, scores or hundreds of thousands strong, as, for example, in the dependent pension act; finally, the raising of the rates of pensions, which is a constant process, Secretary D. R. Francis, in his annual report, proposing to increase by 50 per cent one such class.

Commissioner Lochren long ago estimated that, in the ordinary course, the pension roll would be decreasing in number by the year 1895. But here is 1897 at hand, and ebb tide has not yet set in. There are now more pensioners than ever before. The latest figures give us 970,678 names on the roll; and, if a table before us is correct, the number for last year was 970,524; for the preceding year, 969,544; for the year before that, 966,012.—New York Sun.

Clocks in High Buildings.

There is one disadvantage about very tall buildings which is just now being noticed by the occupants. It involves some annoyance to those who have not made provision for it.

The trouble is the stopping of pendulum clocks by the vibration of the buildings. Many a pendulum clock that has kept accurate time for years in old-fashioned low structures has refused to run at all when moved into some one of the new tall steel-framed buildings in the lower part of the city. On the lower floors of the buildings the clocks run fairly well, but when higher up in the buildings they become more whimsical and on the top floors will not run at all.

Mr. Dunn, of the weather bureau, has a fine pendulum clock in the tower of the Manhattan Life Building, which has not done an honest day's work since the weather bureau was moved into the new offices. It has stopped so often that it is no longer to be relied upon. The pendulum swings continually, but only from the vibration of the building, as the clock has not been wound for weeks. The only relief is in replacing the pendulum clocks with others that have balance wheels.

Her Reason.

"Maria," said Mr. Dawson, "why do you always keep the window shades down? The house looks like a dungeon to me."

"I want to be able to say," his wife replied, "that my neighbors have called on me. You don't suppose that any of them would come if they could see from the outside what we've got, do you?"—Cleveland Leader.

A Possibility.

Marguerite—May is engaged to that millionaire. She won't have to worry about money any more.

Marie—No. But he may.—Truth.

Reasons for It.

"De Simbe is very polished."

"Yes; you see he has rubbed up against the best people."—Philadelphia North American.

TURNED HIS HAIR GRAY.

A SAN FRANCISCO DRUMMER'S CLOSE CALL.

George R. Hendrickson, a Well-known Traveling Man, Describes a Never-to-be-forgotten Experience—Thought He Was Going to be Launched Into Eternity.

From the Chronicle, San Francisco, Cal.

George R. Hendrickson, of 506 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., is one of the best known commercial travelers on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hendrickson has grown gray in the service, but his frosted hair and patriarchial beard are due more to an experience he had about three years ago, than to age.

"There was not much to hope for," said the old-time traveler when relating his experience yesterday, "and I never expected to take an order again. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, when walking along the street, to be seized with a sinking spell and think you are about to be launched into eternity. That was the condition of my existence for about six months. The doctors told me that I was suffering from nervous prostration. Well, I guess I was. I had had an attack of the grippe, and my complaint was the result of that disease. I consulted the best physicians in the town and took their medicine, but I grew no better. My stomach went back on me and I suffered all the ills that accompany nervous disorders.

"While under the care of the doctors I never knew what peace of mind was. The least sound coming unexpectedly threw me into a cold sweat, and caused chills to run up and down my back. I was subject to vertigo and every time I had an attack I feared that I wound drop to the sidewalk a corpse. I began to think I would be better off if dead, when I came across Dr. Williams' Pink Pills down in Los Gatos. I have studied medicine and recognized the value of the pills very readily. I threw my last bottle of medicine over the bridge at Los Gatos and began to take the pills. At once my condition began to improve. I got relief from the start and I determined to give the pills all the chance in the world. I went home and stayed there for three months, at the end of which time I was a new man, my health being completely restored."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregulatities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

For Lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Malaria and Grip positively cured also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Shattered nerves, weak stomach, impaired digestion and inability to sleep all disappear when Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters are used.

Delicious Snails of Provence.

The Provencal snails, which feed in a gourmet fashion upon vine leaves, are peculiarly delicious, and there was a murmur of delight from our company as the four women brought to the table four big dishes full of them, and for a while there was only the sound of eager munching, mixed with the clatter on china of the empty shells. To extract them we had the strong thorns, three or four inches long, of the wild acacia, and on these the little brown morsels were carried to the avid mouths and eaten with a bit of bread sopped in the sauce, and then the shell was subjected to a vigorous sucking, that not a drop of sauce lingering within it should be lost. —Thomas A. Janvier in Century.

A kilogram, or 1,000 grams of the French system, is about equivalent to 2½ pounds.

If your tea is not good, why don't you drink water? It is cheaper and better for you than poor tea.

If it *is* good, your stomach is glad to get it; does its work better.

Schilling's Best is good tea—at grocers' in packages.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 405

POETRY.

What It Is and What It Appears to Be at Varying Ages.

Ask the first half dozen people you meet "What is poetry?" and the result will be something like this: Five out of the six will look hurt at your springing such a question upon them and say lamely, "Oh, it's when the lines rhyme, you know!" and the sixth will be annoyed because, for the life of him, he can't say what it is and is afraid you'll think he doesn't know. As to the rhyming definition, beware how you accept it, innocent and simple as it looks. Applied, it will inevitably lead you to the conclusion that "Hamlet" and "Evangeline" aren't poetry, but that "Little Jack Horner" is.

The meaning of the word "poetry" varies, too, with our own age. Five-year-old thinks "Sing a Song o' Sixpence" and "Simple Simon" the greatest masterpieces of poetic thought; 15 won't look at either, but pores over the "Ingoldsby Legends," the "Ancient Mariner," and, for a change, the cheerful "Burial of Sir John Moore;" 20 dreams away Sunday afternoons over "Maud," and privately determines to be a Tennyson, too, some day, while 25 "hasn't time to read poetry."

There are two well known poems that always seem to me deserving of our greatest pity—"The Village Blacksmith" and "Casabianca." We give them all the little disagreeable jobs to do—all the kicks fall to their share, and none of the halfpence.

If a comic paper man is hard up for a joke, he falls back upon one or other of them, while the way they are both hacked and mangled and tortured in the schoolroom alone is positively cruel, and, outside its four walls, all the reward they get is general disfavor, to say nothing of social oblivion and derision.

But long after school has been left behind the boy of the burning deck and the smith with the brawny arms turn round upon us and take their revenge for all the obloquy and hard work heaped upon them.

They haunt us and bring in their train thoughts we would rather not think. We don't so much mind the memories of dingy schoolrooms and ink and tears and smudged copies that they force upon us, or even of half holidays spent in durance vile, but it is not of these alone that they remind us. No. They hint at the sad and foolish ignoble days and the long dead loves and hopes and aspirations that have filled our lives since, and we find ourselves contrasting what we are with what we were—too often, alas, a bitter thought!

After all, the greatest and best poetry is unwritten and will ever remain so. Our sweetest love songs come rippling over the meadows with the breeze that rocks the grasses in the long, soft summer evenings; our saddest dirges moan through the woods in the dark November days, when a damp mist hangs gray and pall-like over the hills and the dead leaves rustle as though swept by the feet of a ghostly funeral train, while for thrilling dramas and great, grand epics we need but to look round us into the faces and lives of living men and women.—Exchange.

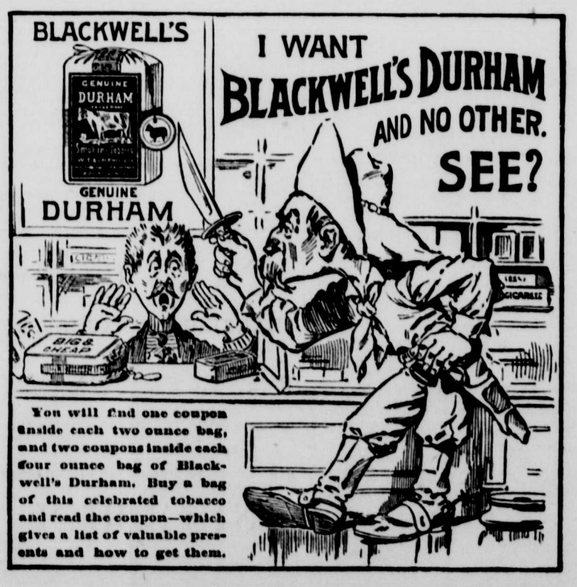
New York Public Libraries.

The facts which The Book Buyer presents relating to the circulation of books in New York city through free circulating libraries cannot be questioned. Scant as is the aggregate number of books taken, when compared with the population, it is nevertheless satisfactory to learn that there are some few free libraries which can show that, as to readers, they have more. The following is from The Book Buyer's article:

How woefully New York is behind other cities of the country in bringing books within reach of the masses is seen from a comparison of the free circulating library systems. Last year, for example, there was a circulation in New York of something over 1,000,000 volumes by libraries that received a total appropriation from the city of $65,000. In the same year the Boston Public library circulated 850,000 volumes and received $175,000 from the city, the Chicago Public library circulated 1,150,000 volumes (the passion for reading being more general even than in Boston) and received $124,000, the Cleveland Public library circulated 595,000 volumes and received $60,000, and the St. Louis Public library received the same amount for a circulation of 331,000.

Luxury of Bankruptcy.

"Why don't you go into bankruptcy?" asked Judge Emden of the Lambeth county court, when Mr. Casswell, a sausage manufacturer of Camberwell, candidly admitted that he could not pay his debts except by small installments. "I am a poor man and can't afford it," replied the latter, who seemed to regard his honor's question as tantamount to asking a man with only twopence in his pocket why he did not treat himself to turtle soup and milk punch. Such luxuries as bankruptcy are not meant for the poor, and he sighed as he added, "You can't become bankrupt unless you have money." "Ah, yes," replied his honor, "quite true! A man in your position cannot indulge in the luxury of bankruptcy." So the unfortunate sausage maker was ordered to pay up at the rate of 10 shillings per month or go to jail for 14 days.—London Telegraph.



BEWARE OF FAKE CURES.

Take Paine's Celery Compound if You Need a True Remedy.

Do Not Allow a Salesman to Palm Off Any Substitute.

HEALTH IS TOO PRECIOUS TO LISTEN TO THE PREACHING OF QUACKS.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes the Sick Well Again.

The Wonderful Prescription that Results from the Life Work of America's Greatest Physician, Investigator and Practitioner.

There is one direction, as Dr. George F. Shrady, America's first surgeon, distinctly says, in which people seem to need enlightenment at present more than they have for many years past.

"This is the rational appreciation of the danger of quackery and fake cures."

Dr. Shrady's article in the New York World of Dec. 27th, should be read by every man and woman who is ever inclined to listen to the nonsensical, but too often plausible, ramblings of traders in patent medicines.

When Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college, after a long life of study in the most recent scientific investigation of disease, evolves the marvelous formula of Paine's celery compound—when after the closest possible observance by the best practitioners it is found that this greatest remedy of our generation not only does all, but even accomplishes more than the modest doctor—the giant among men that he has proved to be—more than he was willing at first to claim—when thousands of sufferers in every walk of life, sufferers from the ailments that come from overwork, deranged digestive organs, impaired nervous systems, too poor or too rich living, inattention to hygienic laws, have been absolutely restored to health by Paine's celery compound, after vainly trying every other possible remedy, and being dosed by well-meaning but incompetent so-called physicins.

When this is taken into consideration, and at the same time we find hosts of people still willing to be led astray by the hundred and one nostrums which irresponsible traders try to foist upon them on the pretext that these preparations are "as good as Paine's celery compound" [but really because they make a big profit on such preparations], it is time for every one who detests fraud, to warn his neighbors, and take the warning to himself, that when he goes to get a bottle of Paine's celery compound he must not be wheedled into taking some other remedy.

Paine's celery compound makes people well. These other things work harm.

Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. Its formula is given freely to every physician.

These trashy stuffs that you are asked to buy are made up of ingredients that should never be taken into a sick stomach.

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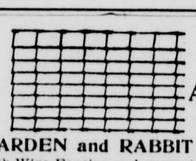

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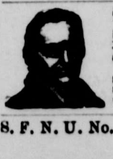

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

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"TISS ME DOOD-NIGHT."

"Pease, mamma, pease, tiss me dood-night,"
My blue-eyed love, with sunny curls,
Stood pleading 'tween her sobs and tears,
I said, "I can't kiss naughty girls."

I led her to her snowy cot,
"Pease, mamma, pease," she sobbed again,
"I won't be naughty any more."
I left her, all her pleadings vain.

I had been reared in Spartan school,
And deemed it duty to control
With rigid rule, nor never knew
That love with love should sway the soul.

I heard her sob, my mother heart
With yearning filled, to soothe and cheer,
Yet I refrained, and in her sleep
My babe still lay sobbing there.

'Twas midnight when I felt a touch—
A fever'd hand lay on my brow,
My white-robed baby pleaded still,
"Pease, mamma, pease; I can't sleep now."

All through that agonizing night
Delirious she moaned in pain,
The little broken heart still begged
For kisses that I gave in vain.

At dawn the angels hovered near;
She nestled close, and smiled and said,
"I won't be naughty any more,"
And in my arms my babe lay—dead.

And I am old; the passing years
Have brought no comfort in their flight,
My heart still hears that sobbing cry,
"Pease, mamma, pease, tiss me dood-night."

—Kate Thyson Marr, in Form.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE AT LOGO.

The day Logo was born there came with the rush and roar of the boom tide a Baptist missionary preacher ready to open a gospel tent.

A marked feature in the opening of nearly all the boom towns of Oklahoma was the presence of the missionaries of the Roman and Evangelical Protestant churches, contesting with the gamblers, dancehouse men and others of that ilk for land on which to erect buildings. At Guthrie the "Dodge City gang," which was aiming to establish quarters in various parts of the town, attempted to drive out of a choice corner a preacher of the Methodist persuasion who had got there first. The preacher was a fighting parson, but there is no doubt that he would have been either moved or removed but for the fact that a number of men who were not much on piety as their usual gait, came to the help of the Lord against the mighty. On a count of guns the Dodge City gang concluded it would be policy to withdraw. If they had reached a different conclusion the history of Guthrie would be bloodier than it is.

The Logo parson was called Brother John, and the strangest part of it was that no one knew him by any other name. Even the appearance of the name of John Wentworth at the bottom of his church notices appearing regularly every week in the Logo Bloomer could not rid the community of its fixed habit. Brother John he had been known from the beginning and Brother John he was and is to remain until the end, which, I hope, is yet far off.

Brother John was a man of good works. He was at constant war with the world, the flesh and the devil. He knew that the only way for him to reach the hearts of the men with whom he had to deal was to preach Christ and him crucified. For it is as true now as it was during all the long and dark night of the middle ages that the men of the most desperate valor—the most warlike instinct—the most bloody-minded men, if you will, are those whose eyes turn most longingly to Calvary; who adore most that sublime self-sacrifice, abnegation and humility of which they know themselves to be incapable; who aspire most to that meekness so foreign to their natures. The weak man sneers at the cross; the strong man never.

So when Brother John preached the cross in Logo he struck the popular chord. The people heard him gladly. Sometimes at night, when he heard the shots in the street, followed by the rush of feet and the excited exclamations, which told that some new tragedy had been added to the history of the town, he would rise from his bed and remain in prayer for hours, and often until, with the early dawn, someone would tap at his humble door to ask him to come around and officiate at the funeral.

As Christmas drew near a new inspiration and a new resolution came to Brother John. He had been talking in the abstract. He would be concrete. He had been telling these men of the Christ life and urging them to live as near to it as possible. But he had not been practical in his methods. He had set before them an example impossible of full and complete attainments, but he had neglected to provide means enabling them to attain to it, even in part, in any practical and comprehensive way. He would urge them to make a supreme effort. He would admonish them, as the birthday of Christ drew near, to make a sublime attempt to overcome the weaknesses of the flesh.

Brother John had a pretty good idea of what the old-fashioned Christmas season in Logo would be like. He knew these men, or their kind, of old. He knew that what are called the holidays in other parts of the world would be the busiest season of the year for the doctor and the undertaker at Logo. And his heart yearned to make a new dispensation and a new departure.

Christmas fell on a Sunday that year. So in the issue of the Logo Boomer the next but one preceding the day Brother John inserted this notice:

"At the First Baptist Church the pastor will preach from the text: "I am the way, the truth and the life,' being practical advice as to how the birthday of Christ should be spent. The pastor has a plan to propose for giving Logo a boom. Come one, come all.

"JOHN WENTWORTH."

"Topknot" Sawyer, the greatest boom editor the Southwest has ever seen or ever will see, gave this notice a prominent place at top of column and next to reading matter. That was the place he always assigned to anything, from any quarter, proposing a boom. But immediately following it was this from the Red Light:

"Three new dance girls from the Oriental of Perry. Special engagement for Christmas Day and all Christmas week. Hot drinks of all kinds. Everything hot, red hot.

"The '76 bars everything but fists; at the Oriental everything goes."

The heart of Brother John sank within him. How could he bring the spirit of Christ into any community so afflicted as this? If Christ was to be made manifest was not the devil equally manifest in this proclamation of the Red Light? But he was the stuff men are made of, and the more convinced he became that it was the devil himself who was challenging him to a struggle for the field, the more determined he grew to win the fight. "His saints in all this wicked world shall conquer ere they die," was the refrain that rang through his mind as he metaphorically buckled on his armor and went out to do battle in the name of the Lord of Hosts.

He would have a week's start. That was a great thing. The sermon he had prepared for the Sunday before Christmas would be at least four or five days ahead of the new dance girls and the hot drinks and all the other hot stuff promised by the Red Light. The seed he would sow would not fall upon stony ground. He would have the first deal in this game of cards with the Prince of Darkness, and Brother John flattered himself that he had not entirely lost the skill and dexterity in dealing which had characterized his play in the Gunnison country before he saw the error of his ways. He was not disappointed in the size of his audience. It was the largest ever assembled in the small frame building he had erected on the corner lot he had held at the muzzle of a Winchester for twenty-four hours after the opening. The building was not only filled to overflowing, but, it being a mild day, all the windows were filled with eager and expectant listeners.

The morning stages had brought visitors in from all the boom towns along the trail. They were there from Lido, Marlow and Reno, from Hennessey and Pond Creek; from every town which in that early day of Oklahoma history regarded Logo as a rival in the race to determine the location of the future metropolis.

"Come here to take notes on the boom sermon," whispered Thompson Travis to Otis Eldridge, pointing to Colonel Miles, of Lido and "Pony" Sanders of Reno, who had come early and taken front seats. "'Pears ter me 'taint jist the right sort o' play to advertise your boom pointers ten days ahead."

The reader of this narrative is already advised of what the "boom pointer" in the sermon was. Brother John, in his game with the devil, had played a card out of his sleeve in advertising a boom sermon. He played for a crowd, and he had won the first point in the game. And the crowd inspired him. He threw himself into his work with an eloquence, a force and a vigor, an earnestness, an appealing enthusiasm which moved his audience at his will. He dwelt upon his hopes and fears for the Christmastide. He told of how he dreaded most the flaming out of the men of wrath; how he feared strife, contention, murder and all uncharitableness, and how he had held the image of Christ before them, hoping that they would worship it not only in the spirit, but in the flesh.

"Oh, for a week of Christ-life in Logo," he cried, spreading his arms above his flock.

"Oh, for only a day of that life. We might stumble, we might fall, but if we rose again and pressed onward we would be doing his holy will. He who seeks shall surely find, though he may be long in the search. How many here want to be like Christ?"

Every hand in the audience went up.

"How many will try to be like him?"

Every hand went up again.

"Then every man here will sign this contract, to run for the rest of this year," said Brother John, as he took a paper out of his pocket and read:

"We, the undersigned, this 18th day of December, 1893, agree for the rest of this year—

"Not to drink.
"Not to fight.
"Not to kill.
"Not to rile anybody.
"Not to bear firearms.
"To be patient and meek.
"To bear insult and injury.
"To turn the other cheek if struck."

"I move to strike out the first clause in that contract," said Duplee Dodge.

"If that goes I fear all the rest will follow it," said Brother John, sorrowfully.

"Not necessary," said Duplee. "We've got rid of all the skunks around here, and the men of Logo are good for their word, drunk or sober."

So the pledge against drinking was stricken out. All the others stood, with the distinct understanding that every man living in Logo must sign the compact. When the paper had been circulated through the audience and was returned to Brother John he found that not a man in the town had been missed.

"Where does the boom come in on this thing?" asked Thompson Travis, somewhat uneasily.

"The boom will come," said the preacher, triumphantly surveying the list, "when we prove to the world that we are capable of doing this thing."

But while the preacher had been busy and so far successful his arch enemy the devil had not been idle. It was he who put it into the minds of the boomers from Lido, Reno and Marlow to appear at the meeting. And it was certainly his evil influence which suggested to them that the success of the scheme meant the success of Logo in the metropolitan race. His next suggestion, naturally, was the advisability of disseminating the information up and down the trail that Logo was going unarmed; that she had to the last man swore off from fighting for two weeks; that her fighting men had agreed to take insults and turn the other cheek when struck.

"We uns must stay together," said Colonel Miles at a whispered caucus of the visiting boomers held in the stage office. "But what the hell can we do to break it up? I know none o' my fellers will come here to raise a row when they hear this whole town's under a pledge not to fight."

"Git up your rapscallions," said "Pony" Sanders, meaning in the language of that country, the men who browbeat the inoffensive and defenseless, who take advantage of every opportunity to bluff and who are ambitious to cut a notch on their gun handles whenever the thing can be done without the least danger to themselves.

The devil first appeared to Logo in a cloud of dust at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the Tuesday following these events, which rose from the old Fort Supply trail going toward Lido. In the gray dust cloud there was an occasional red gleam and a loud report mingled with a yell which struck upon many an ear in Logo with a most familiar sound. Soon the horse and rider came into clearer view and then Thompson Travis pointed his finger down the trail and said:

"Thar comes Lum Padgett back agin."

"Damn me if 'tain't," growled Otis Eldridge. "What'll we do to him?"

"What kin we do? We're under oath, and that varmint knows it."

Logo shook with indignation at the return of Lum Padgett. Three months before he had been run out of town for quarrelsomeness, cowardice, bluffing, cheating and general cussedness and warned not to come back. Since then he had been driven out of a dozen towns, but had finally settled down in Lido on paroie—that is, with the understanding that in case of any misunderstanding he might get into he was to be presumed guilty until proven innocent.

Lum fired a half dozen shots as he reached the Red Light, where he threw his cayuse back on the haunches and took a look at the crowd, which by this time had assembled.

"Why, you coyotes," he yelled, rising in his stirrups. "Did sich rapscallions as you uns think you could skeer Lum Padgett? Why, don't you know me? I'm the cyclone of the plains, the blizzard of the north, the most cantankerousest, most contrariest, most independentest cuss you ever seen. I kin whup my weight in wild cats, fist fight or gun play, I don't keer which.

"Is they a man heer?" he asked, as he resumed his saddle, "as wants to take me up? I reckon not. You all know me, and you know I'm a man as won't be fooled with. The best men among you has licked my boots in fear and trembling'. Otis Eldridge is one of 'em; Thompson Travis is another; Syl Carney is another, and Dupe Dodge got down on his knees once and begged me not to kill 'im. They collogued together agin me at last an' drove me out o' here, but I've bin layin' off to come back, and here I am. Whoopee!"

And he fired another salute of six rounds. A council was immediately held by the four men who had been named by Padgett. They met in the upstairs room of "Old '76," the general headquarters of the vigilance committee. Every man was white to the lips.

"I guess we're in fer it," groaned Thompson Travis, "but we'll have to pull our freight. We can't stay in this country if we take it."

Just then Frank Pieper pushed his head up through the trapdoor and shouted:

"The Arkansaw trav'ler's comin' back!"

The council rushed to the windows opening to the street, and there saw that the crowd had left the Red Light and moved down the block to a point in front of Old '76, where a long-haired and lantern-jawed individual, astride of a spavined steed, was evidently haranguing them.

"I've come back to stay as long as I feel like it," floated up to the windows as the council opened. "I wuz druv out o' heer by a hundred men on one, an' they ain't none o' them men now as'll dare to face me in battle. I don't want to brag on myself, but where I'm the best known, in Arkansas, they trimble at my name. I've come back here for revenge, and I hereby give ten days' notice to Otis Eldridge, Frank Pieper, Ben Bruce, Syl Carney, Duplee Dodge and Thompson Travis to go armed, for at the end o' that time I'll begin to shoot. They're a lot o' ornery cowardly sneaks, an' I'll get even with 'em, if I have to camp on their trail till the judgment day."

The "Arkansaw traveler" had dismounted and was about to go into the "Old '76" for refreshments, when another volley was heard on the outskirts of town, and a moment later another horseman emerged from another cloud of dust, with a salvo of yells and artillery.

"Hairtrigger Brady," said Syl Carney, "I saved his life in Deadwood once when the crowd was going to hang him for shootin' a woman in a dancehouse. He's the ornriest, dirtiest cur this side o' hell."

"Gentlemen," said the stranger, as he stood up in his stirrups, "I'm glad to see this welcome to a perfect stranger in your midst. I was expectin' it, and it kinder overpowers me like. I've heern o' Logo ever sence this country opened, an' I've come to see fer myself what you've got here. They's only one trouble 'bout me, I'm too easy riled, and that's how I've come to be called 'Hairtrigger' Brady wherever I'm known. I've got too many notches on my stick, an' no man knows it beter'n I do, but I can't help it when I'm riled. So, gentlemen, don't rile me an' we'll get along all right together."

"D' you know the pledge this town's tuk?" asked Martin Davis.

"Oh, heavens," said Hairtrigger Brady, throwing up his hands. "You don't mean to tell me Logo's gone dry and quit drinkin'?"

"No," said Martin, "but every man in town's swore off fightin' an' rilin' one another."

"Jist the place I bin lookin' fer for yeers and yeers," said "Hairtrigger," as he dismounted. "God must 'a showed me the way heer, gentlemen. It's a place o' rest, sweet rest, fer a man of ungovernable temper, who can't sleep o' nights fer thinkin' o' the widows an' orphans an' broken-hearted mothers and sisters an' sweet hearts he's made in his anger."

About sundown of that day it was announced that the Holy Terror had come into town on the Reno coach. Thompson Travis, Blufe Reno, Allen Downs, Ben Bruce and Syl Carney were in the '76 when Otis Eldridge threw open the door and announced:

"Here comes the Holy Terror back agin."

The populace of Logo was by this time thoroughly alive to the situation and acted as a committee of escort for each distinguished arrival, who might be expected, under the new order of things, to visit humiliation and disgrace upon the well-known and recognized fighting men of the community. So as the Holy Terror turned into Main street the crowd came with him and it actually cheered as he mounted a dry goods box in front of the Red Light.

"Gentlemen," said the Holy Terror, "it fill' my heart with pride and joy to git sich a reception as this when I come back to Logo. I told them coyotes that tied me to the mule that night that I'd come back an' drink by myself an' none of 'em would dare say a word. I drinks by myself when I feels like it, and if any man here don't like it he knows what he kin do. You know me! I'm the Holy Terror. I ain't called the Holy Terror for nothing'. I've buried my dead in every State and territory west of the Mississippi river, and to-night the owl croaks above the grave of the last man that riled me.

"Now," he continued, after pausing a moment to note the effect of this deliverance on his audience, "I want this crowd to go with me to the '76 saloon. I will go inside an' call fer a drink by myself. That crowd of coyotes'll be there, an' if they've got the grit to back up what they said they'll kill me for comin' back here an' violatin' what they call the social code o' this town. I may have to die, but if I do, gentlemen, I'll die game and filled with bullet holes. If not, an' they take my dare, I'll whistle an' the crowd'll take drinks on me."

And that is how and why Otis Eldridge threw open the door of "Old '76," where the "coyotes" were assembled, with the announcement: "Here comes the Holy Terror back agin."

A moment later the Holy Terror came through the door, outside of which the crowd stood in silent expectancy. He gazed defiantly, noting particularly, as could be seen by the movement of his eyes, the fact that none of the group bore side arms. Then he struck a tragic air.

"Cowards," he hissed. "Even thus am I revenged. When you used the brute force of numbers to drive me from this town I said nothing, but resolved to return some day, at all hazards, and to do as I please. It may be a law in this town that no man shall drink by himself, but no law was ever made than can run me, an' that's why I'm called the Holy Terror."

Walking up to the bar, he called for glass and bottle, and when these were set out proceeded to fill the glass to the brim. It was the most direct and insulting challenge the committee had yet received and Thompson Travis, who was himself easily riled, was for a renunciation of all Christian life on the spot. He pointed toward the Holy Terror and urged that he be again deported.

"What yer promised to do if I come back," said the Terror, "was to kill me. I dare ye to do it. I'll fight any one o' you or all o' you together."

He drained his glass and whistled and instantly the crowd poured in. To be thus humiliated before the public eye was adding injury to insult, and the committee went upstairs, while the Holy Terror entertained the crowd. After this things went from bad to worse. The "rapscallions" continued to pour in. All the Falstaffs of the plains were inquiring the way to Logo. "Three-Ball Charlie," "Dead-Shot Dick," "The Alligator" and "The Fox" and a virtual reign of terror were all on hand before Christmas day came.

That day brought the climax. "Hairtrigger" Brady had slapped Thompson Travis on one cheek and demanded that he turn the other. It was just after the Christmas sermon, preached by Brother John, in which he had thanked God for a week which had tried so sorely, without weakening, the patience, the honor and faith of the men of Logo.

"The victory would be less," he said, "if it had been less dearly bought. Only through overcoming temptation can we be made free from sin. Brethren, again I adjure you, turn the other cheek."

"Turn the tother one this way," said Hairtrigger Brady in front of the Red Light, after he had left the marks of his fingers on the right cheek of Thompson Travis. "Practice what yer preacher preaches."

"I will," said Thompson, as he turned his left cheek to the bully and drew a bowie knife from the pocket of his Sunday coat. "Now strike it."

"That's agin yer pledge," said Hairtrigger, white as a sheet, as he pointed to the weapon.

"'Tain't firearms," was all the answer Travis made to the protest. "But why don't you hit tother cheek?"

"Yer might kill me," said Hairtrigger, "an' that'd shore be a breakin' o' your pledge. I won't tempt no man to go back on his vows."

"Much obleeged," growled Thompson as he moved away.

That incident aroused Hairtrigger Brady to the necessity of doing something desperate. His desperation took the shape of shooting a Sunday sojourner in the town, a St. Louis drummer, stopping at the Southwestern Hotel.

The vigilance committee ordered the city marshal to ring the fire bell for a public meeting. Thompson Travis was ordered to bring Brother John before the meeting, and when the preacher appeared one member of the vigilance committee after another demanded the abrogation of the compact.

"Even the city marshal," said Otis Eldridge, "is goin' around without a gun an' takin' insults from varmints. We wants a stop put to it."

"The town is swarmin' with rapscallions," said Duplee Dodge. "An' every man in this town is under bond not to hurt 'em."

"That's a mistake," said Brother John. "There's one man here didn't sign the pledge."

"Who is he?" asked a dozen voices.

"I'm the man," said the preacher. "None of you thought it necessary, and I had this very contingency in view when I kept my name off the list. I've brought along the guns I used to carry at Tombstone and in the Gunnison and now I'm going to drive the rapscallions out of town."

"We'll go with you," volunteered Syl Carney, Ben Bruce, Thompson Travis and a dozen others.

"No, no. You're all under pledge and I'm not. All of you stay where you are and see the procession go by."

Ten minutes later there came the noise of a series of shots to the crowd in waiting.

"He's found 'em," said Syl Carney.

"He's rounding 'em up for the trail," said Ben Bruce.

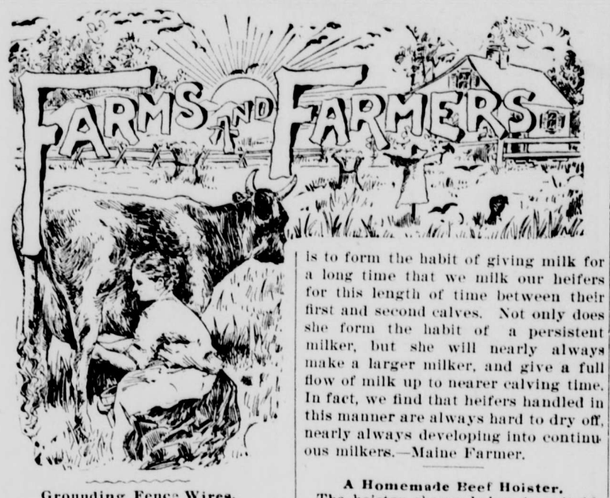
In another five minutes the Holy Terror came into view belaboring a mule, which was doing its very best under the pressure. Close behind were "Hairtrigger" Brady, "Dead-Shot Dick," "The Fox," "The Alligator," and, bringing up the rear, "Lum" Padgett, the cyclone of the plains and the blizzard of the north. Close behind this panting and terror stricken cavalcade came the parson, mounted on Mose Thompson's mule, and firing fresh volleys at every jump. He stopped in front of the meeting house and raised his hand for silence.

"Meeting to-night at early candle-light," he said.

"It was a powerful meetin'," Jed Withrow said, in describing it. Brother John poured out his soul. He told how the strong man lives in the fear of the Lord and by God's mercy. He described how "the coward and bad men" had fled at the first shot. And then he prayed, and the close of the invocation was: "On earth peace, good will toward men."

"Amen!" said a score of voices, and then the meeting broke up, with three cheers for the parson.

When in doubt, don't talk.

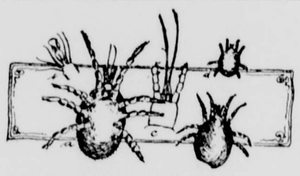


Grounding Fence Wires.

For some years past we have been urging farmers when they repair their fences each spring to ground the wires every twenty rods or such a matter, and thus avoid the danger of having the lightning, when a fence is struck, making the round of the field and killing any stock that may be near it. The subject was brought up at the late meeting of the mutual insurance companies and discussed somewhat fully, says Wallace's Farmer, and the almost universal experience was, that when wires had been grounded as above suggested, there had been little or no damage to stock. This is a matter of great importance, as will readily be seen by any man who examines his assessment and discovers that a large per cent. of the losses are those of cattle by lightning and in open fields. We do not claim that grounding the fence wires will avoid the danger altogether. What we claim is that the fence where the wires are grounded are much safer than the cattle in the open field, for the reason that a properly grounded fence acts as a lightning rod to the parts of the field adjacent to the fence.

The Chicken Mite.

This pest of poultry is a small tick of a white or grayish color when unfed, but of a red color when filled with a chicken's blood. They have eight legs in later stages, but when quite young have but six. The mouth parts, illustrated in Fig. c, are capable of extension so as to penetrate the skin of the fowl. The mites remain on the chickens only while feeding, and are to be found in great numbers secreted in the cracks and corners of the poultry house or adjacent places. On this account



TROUBLESOME POULTRY PEST.

measures for their suppression must be directed toward freeing the fowls from them and killing all that are harbored in the building or preventing their attacks on the fowl. The attacks on the poultry are made more particularly at night, although some mites may be found on the fowls at almost any time. To get rid of them spray the inside of the chicken house with kerosene or kerosene emulsion, taking special pains to remove all mites from the cracks or rough spots on the roosts and then to daub the ends of the roosts with soft tar so that the mites in attemping to reach the fowls must perish in the tar. —Bulletin No. 33, Exp. Sta.

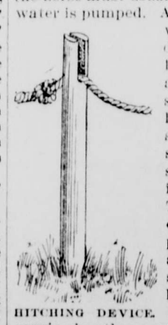
Two Acres Enough.

What many an American farmer fails to do on 100 acres, the thrifty Hollander in Belgum easily does on two acres; namely, support a large family and lay by something for a rainy day. He does it by making the most of every inch, by heavy manuring, allowing no waste places. His two acres is surrounded by a ditch of running water. The typical two-acre Belgium farm will contain a patch of wheat or rye and another of barley; another fair portion grows potatoes. A row of cabbage grows all around on the sloping sides of the ditches with a row of onions just inside, leaving bare walking room between them and the grain.

The shade trees round the house are pear trees. Every foot of land is made to produce. He keeps pigs and chickens. We refer to this as illustrating the possibilities of land production. In Belgium 6,000,000 people, chiefly farmers, live on a piece of land the size of the State of Maryland. They furnish an object lesson on successful intensive farming.—Grape Belt.

Hitching Device.

When one leads a horse to water, the horse must usually be tied while the water is pumped. A device to save the bother of hitching and unhitching is shown herewith. A light post with a slit in the top, as shown in the sketch, is driven into the ground. The knotted end of the halter is simply laid in the slit, and the horse is secure. The same kind of a hitching device is often of service in other positions.



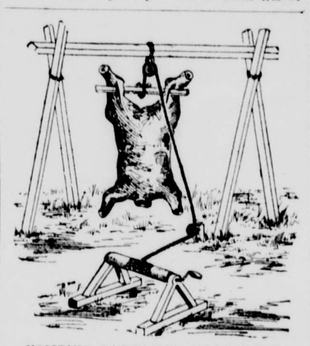
HITCHING DEVICE.

The Dairy Habit.

Habit has much to do with the profitableness or failure of a cow. Therefore, I want a cow, or a heifer, rather, to form good habits early in life. It is to form the habit of giving milk for a long time that we milk our heifers for this length of time between their first and second calves. Not only does she form the habit of a persistent milker, but she will nearly always make a larger milker, and give a full flow of milk up to nearer calving time. In fact, we find that heifers handled in this manner are always hard to dry off, nearly always developing into continuous milkers.—Maine Farmer.

A Homemade Beef Hoister.

The hoister shown below is suitable for use with beef or hogs. Two 4 by 4 inch timbers, 14 feet long, and fastened together near the top, are set firmly in the ground. Eight feet from these place another pair like the first. In the forks thus formed place a strong piece to the middle of which attach a pulley. Between the supports and a little to one side set a stout stake and to its top attach another pulley. Then with an ordinary windlass and a rope passed through both pulleys and tied to the gambrel, the heaviest beef or hog can be readily suspended.—Farm and Home.



HOISTING CARCASSES MADE EASY.

Rabbits and Trees.

The simplest and cheapest protection is coating bark with some substance offensive to these animals. Among them is a thick wash made of cow manure with water, with enough water slaked lime to render the mixture of a dull, white appearance, or rather of a greenish-gray. Rabbits do not like this kind of condiment with their food. A stronger mixture is made by mixing gas tar, but for young trees with tender bark, it should be cautiously or sparingly used, or it may injure them. The mixture is applied with any old broom or coarse brush. A moderate portion of asafoetida in the mixture is said to give it additional efficiency as a rabbit repeller.

Common Sense Farming.

Farming if not practical is nothing. Theory may do as a working model, but as it cannot take into consideration all the elements nor all the unforeseen circumstances and exceptions, it is often of little value because it cannot be applied. Under such circumstances a good application of common sense will prove of more value to the farm than an application of the best barnyard manure, or of the more expensive use of the best fertilizers in the market. A constant application of good common sense by the farmer himself will almost certainly keep any farm in good running order.—Farm News.

Odds and Ends.

When finger nails are dry and break easily, rub vaseline on them at night and after washing the hands with soap or ammonia.

If pie crust is desired to be brown when baked it should be brushed over with sweet milk just as the pie is put into the oven for baking.

When baking apples replace the cores with sugar and a pinch of cinnamon, put a small bit of butter on each and sprinkle with sugar. Cover for a short time after putting them in the oven, and when they get tender remove the cover and let them brown.

The most trying time for a sick person is between the hours of 1 and 4 in the morning. Vitality becomes diminished, and the strength should therefore be fortified as far as possible with some strong food, either soup or eggs or milk, about midnight. The nurse should always make the meals look as tempting as possible.

Bee Notes.

Aristotle numbered bees among civil people.

The early writers believed that bees could hear.

A temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit is more favorable to keeping honey liquid than a lower temperature.

Pliny said for the uses of life bees labor, work, ordain a commonwealth, have their private councils, their public warlike actions, and have morality.

About one-half of the wild bees, according to Prof. Braner, have drones with stings, and some of the wild bees are only one thirty-third of an inch in length.

The average weight of a prime swarm of bees is six pounds, the heaviest being eight pounds, and the lightest five and one-half pounds. Second swarms average three pounds.

The time that a colony will be actually out of a laying queen, from the date of dequeening to the laying of a new one reared by the bees alone, will be from about twenty to thirty days.—Southern Farmer.

COMFORTABLE INN.

Funny Adventure o a Hurried Traveler in Australia.

The author of "Old Melbourne Memories" gives an adventure belonging to one of his Australian riding-tours, which might have served as the plot of "She Stoops to Conquer." He was in a region with which he had previously been familiar. A public house at which he had often stopped was near, and he went there to breakfast, preparatory to riding to Heidelberg, fifty-seven miles all told, that night.

Dismounting at the stable door, he says, I gave my mare to the groom, with a brisk injunction as to a good feed, and passed into the house. In the parlor was a maid servant laying the breakfast. I stood before the fire in an easy attitude, and demanded to know when breakfast would be ready.

"In about half an hour, sir."

I noticed in her a slightly surprised air.

"Can't you get it a little sooner, Mary?" I said, guessing at her name with the affability of a tavern guest of fashion and substance.

"I don't know, sir," she made answer, meekly.

"Come, Mary," I said, "surely you could manage something in less time? I have a long way to ride to-day."

She smiled, and was about to reply when a door opened, and a middle-aged personage, with full military whiskers and an air of authority, looked in.

"I don't think I have the pleasure of knowing you, sir," he began, with a certain dignity.

"No," I said, "no, I think not. Not been here since last year."

I was cool and cheerful, and it struck me that for an inukeeper he was overpunctilious.

"This is no inn, sir," he said, with increased sternness.

In a moment my position flashed upon me. I then remembered that I had not noticed the sign when I drove up. The house and grounds, large and extensive, had been occupied by a private family. Nothing very uncommon about that! So here I had been ordering my horse to be fed, and lecturing the parlor maid, all the while in a strange gentleman's abode.

I could not help laughing, but immediately proceeded to apologize fully and formally, at the same time pointing out that the place had been an inn when I last saw it. Hence my mistake, which I sincerely regretted. I bowed, and made for the door.

My host's visage relaxed.

"Come," he said, "I see how it all happened; but you must not lose your breakfast for all that. My wife will be ready directly, and my daughter."

"All's well that ends well." I was introduced to the ladies of the house, who made themselves agreeable. There was a good laugh over my invasion of the parlor and Mary's astonishment. I breakfasted with appetite. We parted cordially; and as my mare carried me to Heidelberg that night without a sign of distress, she also had probably breakfasted well.

Decline of the Horse.

The statistics of the United States department of agriculture show a decided falling off in the number and also the value of horses in this and other countries as compared with the reports of a year ago. In this country alone there is a decline in the number of horses 769,261, or 4.8 per cent., as compared with last year, while the decline in value was $76,590,394, or 13.3 per cent. The fall in value appears to be universal, and the decline in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is explained to be largely due to the introduction of electric and cable cars, and also the increased use of bicycles, which have reduced the urban demand for horses, and consequently their number and price. But the chief reasons adduced for the fall in value of horses on farms and ranches, which is quite marked, is the financial and industrial depression, and the cost of feed consequent on protracted and repeated drouths. Sales of horses at $2 per head and below are reported from Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and Oregon. Old and inferior stock has been largely killed off in the central regions and in California for fertilizer, etc.

The Uses of Responsibility.

Every mother should remember that the making of her daughter is of far greater importance than the administration of things in her house, and every daughter should realize that she can learn to avoid mistakes only when she sees them. She enjoys most seeing her mother's mistakes and resolving that when she has a house she will "never do so." A beginning may be made with a small and comparatively unimportant responsibility, and it is to be remembered that responsibility, and not mere work, is the great thing. The very little girl may have the care of one plant, a hardy one to begin with, but system and neatness may be practiced in its care to great advantage. If the plant should be a blooming one a small vase for the breakfast table would give an additional bit of care and pleasure to both child and parents. Regularity, thoroughness, quietness in labor may be practiced under a wise mother's influence till they become a part of her daughter's character.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Appeal to His Record.

Isaacs—Vat? Dey won't gif me sixty days' gredit?

Young Isaacs—No, dey say dot you failed only dree months ago.

Isaacs—Vell, did dey efer know me to fail twice inside of six months?—Truth.

Profit.

One quart of milk additional to the daily quantity yielded may be a turning point between profit and loss. The larger the yield the lower the cost of each quart.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAR 12.....1897

THE CHANCES IN THE HORSE MARKET.

The report of the State *Agricultural* Society has an encouraging word for the horse breeding interest and useful hints as to directions in which efforts should be made.

THE DECLINE.

During the past three years the downward tendency in horse values has kept pace with the decline in price of other agricultural products, which fact naturally brought about a most noticeable decrease in their production. In periods of financial depression the horse interest is one of the first to feel the hand of economy by way of cessation of enterprises and their use as a luxury. Then, again, the discharge, during recent years, of thousands from service on street railroads where electricity and steam (cable system) have supplanted them, resulting in throwing upon the market a promiscuous lot that were purchased at low prices, and adapted for use in place of the appropriately bred animal had great effect upon values, as market changes in prices of any product regulate its production.

THE EFFECTS.

These facts have very materially affected the breeding of types for which there is, and always has been, a limited demand, viz., heavy drafts from 1300 to 1600 pounds in weight, the toppy carriage horse of proper size, color, action and quality, and the cavalry horse for army uses. The United States Government has in the past been a heavy purchaser of California-bred horses of from 1000 to 1200 pounds weight, of uniform quality. But prices have been so low that the breeder of these classes could not meet the competition hereinbefore mentioned, and as a consequence either reduced or ceased breeding.

From statistics gathered by this office there is shown to be a 10 per cent reduction in the number of horses in this State as compared with the returns of one year ago, while there is a perceptible increase in values. The averages show as follows: Under one year old, $9 per head; under two years and over one year, $15; under three years and over two years $25, and over three years old, $35, as against $7, $10, $14 and $25, respectively, during the year 1895.

THE FUTURE.

We are of the opinion that a more opportune time to commence the systematic breeding of horses never existed—not, however, on the haphazard idea that anything, so long as it is a horse, will do, but by the selection of blood lines that will give uniform merit. The farming community of this State can profit by taking advantage of the present conditions, and prepare for recovery of values that, in our belief, will come, and be national in character.

California is better provided to advance the breeding of high-class carriage horses than many other States, by reason of her trotting-bred stock that we have been years in perfecting. This class of stock, crossed on the coach or hackney blood, will produce a superior carriage animal, which is considered the best selling horse the farmer can raise, as this class can be applied to more general work than any other type, and their lofty, high-bred appearance greatly assists in their sale. But no rough-coated, half-breed mares should be thus bred; use nothing but trotting-bred, well-formed mares for this purpose. All other classes of farm mares should be crossed with the best draft horses for the production of the heavy truck and delivery wagon animal, for which there is always a steady demand. The only way to insure recovery of values is to improve the breed of the general utility animal, and furnish what the trade requires.—*Rural Press.*

The advisors selected by President McKinley are as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Postmaster General—James A. Gary of Maryland.

Attorney-General—Joseph McKenna of California.

There is no change in the Crete affair. The Greeks have not retired from the island and apparently do not intend to do so unless they are driven away. The commands of both England and Russia have been disregarded, and it remains to be seen if these powers will resort to force. In the meantime, Turkey is massing her forces with the purpose of driving out the Greeks and overwhelming the island rebels, and the European powers are undoubtedly helping her in a secret way.

The Commission appointed to determine the location of the government harbor on the southern California coast have settled upon San Pedro. This is a defeat to the Southern Pacific Railroad people who have urged the claims of Santa Monica. There is no appeal from the findings of the commission. The amount available for harbor improvement at San Pedro is $2,500,000, and the work will not be long delayed.

On Friday last the House of Representives voted, 279 to 3, to authorize an international monetary conference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WHEREAS, In the judgment of the Board of Trustees of Big Pine School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, it is advisable to call an election and submit to the electors of said District whether bonds of such District to the amount of Twelve hundred dollars, to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to run not to exceed six (6) years, shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District and furnishing the same.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered—

First—That such election be and the same is hereby ended to be held on the 27th day of March, 1897, from sunrise until five o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Public School House in said district.

Second—That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed Judges to conduct the said election viz.: J. S. Graham, J. W. McMurry and R. P. Hession.

Third—That such election be ended by posting notices signed by the Board in three of the most public places in the District for not less than twenty days before the election; and that such notice be published the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County, not less than once a week for three successive weeks prior to the date of holding such election.

Fourth—That such notice shall be as follows, to wit:

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Big Pine School District, in the County of Inyo, and state of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 27th day of March A. D. 1897 at the Public School House at Big Pine in said Big Pine School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District and for furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the school house at Big Pine in Big Pine School District, on the 27th day of March, 1897, and the polls will be open from sunrise of said day until five o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. S. Graham, J. W. McMurry and R. P. Hession will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Twelve hundred dollars, of the denomination of Three hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum

said bonds are to be numbered 1 to 4 inclusively, and are to mature as follows, to wit:

1 to run inclusive Three years from date.
2 " " " Four " " "
3 " " " Five " " "
4 " " " Six " " "

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections

Dated March 1st, 1897.

GEORGE HALL.
L. M. NEWMAN.
J. R. ELDRED.
Trustees of Big Pine School District.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY

Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT, Deceased.

I. J. Woodin, the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth,—

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the fifth day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public or private sale as shall be necessary

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated March 5th, 1897.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Amount to Heirs	Approximate Value of Estate of deceased to creditors	Approximate Value of Estate as for as ascertained	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness. Doctor and Family attendance paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of estates of decedents
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tepper. William F. Tregown. Peter Gallacher. Joseph Wibbelt		300 00 / 719 68 / None / 50 00	None / None	20 00 / 43 82		46 50 / 32 32	14 25			

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of INYO. }

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.
Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.

(SEAL.) BEN. H. YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. Hession, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

MARK P. HAND, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH SEELY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 2nd day of March 1897 in the above entitled action wherein Mark P. Hand, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Joseph Seely, defendant on the 2nd day of March, 1897, which said decree was on the 4 h day of Mar. 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 15 I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit; The west half of the south-east quarter, and the south east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township fourteen (14) south Range thirty-six (36) east M. D. M. Also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the north half of the north-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north west quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south west quarter of section five (5) in Township fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M. An undivided one half interest in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point twenty (20) chains east of the north-west section corner of section No. twenty-eight (28), in Township No. fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M. (magnetic variation fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes east), thence south thirteen and ninety one-hundredths (13.90) chains to north-west corner of Josiah G. Dodge's land; thence north, sixty-eight degrees and twenty minutes east, twenty two and thirty one one hundredths (22.31) chains to Brewery street in the town of Lone Pine; thence, north, twenty-one degrees and forty minutes west, twenty one one-hundredths (.21) chains; thence south, sixty eight degrees and twenty minutes west, eight and ten one-hundredths (8.10) chains; thence north, eight and forty-eight one hundredths (8.48) chains to north line of section No. twenty eight [28]; thence west; thirteen and twenty nine on hundredths [13.29] chains following the north line of said section to the place of beginning containing fifteen and one-half acres, and commonly known and designated as the "Seely Orchard Tract" Also lots numbered One [1], Two [2] Three [3] Four [4], Six [6] and Seven [7] in Block No. Four [4] in the said town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 6 h day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence March 12, 1897.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1.00 1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation held on the 30th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 6) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 17th day of April, 1897 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated January 30th; 1897. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞Norman House Reading Room.☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞Inquire at this office☜

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16 h
".....February 13 h
".....March 13 h
".....April 10 h
".....May 15 h
".....June 12 h
".....July 10 h
".....August 7 h
".....September 4 h
".....October 9 h
".....November 6 h
".....December 4 h

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

——x——

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. au2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Sparks	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	146		8:30 a m		4:55 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:15 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	185		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	252		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	257		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	240		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.	
Reno	Lv	8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:37 a m		2:20 p m
Frankstown		9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson		9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:53 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.	
Virginia	Lv	5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House		6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Frankstown		7:44 p m		10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar	8:30 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAR. 12 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M[illegible]EVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. [illegible]SSION.
District Attorney ..... [illegible]. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JO[illegible]SEPH [illegible]EELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD

MARRIED.

MERONEY—HANBY—At Los Angeles, March 7, 1897, by Rev. Coulter, J. E. Meroney of Bishop, and Miss Lillie M. Hanby of Los Angeles

T. C. Boland came up from Keeler last Saturday returning Sunday.

R. S. Miner, Esq., returned from a short visit to Bishop on Monday last.

A new residence has lately been built by Mr. George Place at the Reward mill.

As far as we can learn there has been no betting on the big fight in Independence.

Mrs. A. V. Davidson, who has been quite ill for some time past, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Eva. L. Gunn and daughter Helen came in from the Minnietta mine on Wednesday last.

Thomas Randall, the steam doctor, favored this district with a visit during the week.

J. W. Murphy and Treasurer Bunney left last Sunday for the Panamint section of country.

Quite a number of the population of this section are suffering from severe colds and la grippe.

Arthur Smith arrived from the Modock country on Wednesday. He is suffering from an injured foot.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the famous preacher and author, died last Monday at Stamford Conn., aged 85 years.

Scott Broler arrived from Fish Springs on Sunday last. He reports the mines producing their quota of the precious metal.

Fritz Myer, T. E. Jones and E. Varney, were down from Round Valley on Saturday last on business in the Land Office.

Joe Buckwalter came in from Beveridge last week for supplies. He reports the mining outlook as flattering for that section of country.

Mr. Rimele representing Waterhouse & Lester, and Mr. Greenwood, traveling salesman for A. Schiling & Co., were in Independence on Tuesday last.

Henry Levy, J. C. Irwin, J. C. Miller, and J. J. Gunn will leave by tomorrow morning's train for Carson, where they will attend the big fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett.

W. J. Ryan, the mining expert, left for Saline valley last Monday, where he has several men employed developing the copper property which he lately bonded from Eairs & Welsh.

Register Mulholland was taken seriously ill last Friday and on Saturday morning, accompanied by his wife, left for San Francisco, where he will undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Asa Hall, who has been employed at the Reward mill for the past eighteen months, will leave in a few days for Randsburg where he has been tendered a position in one of the mills of that flourishing district.

On Sunday, March 14th, religious services will be held as follows: Aberdeen at 11 o'clock a. m.; Liberty in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; Independence in the evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

The price of silver is falling again towards its lowest record. Last Saturday in New York it was down to 63 7-8 cents per ounce, whilst on the same day in London it declined from 29¾ pence to 29 5-16 pence per ounce. These are the lowest prices for silver in two years.

County Clerk Hession returned on Friday evening last after a month's visit with relatives and friends on the other side of the mountains. Mr. Hession is much improved in health by his late trip but is pleased to get back to Inyo where old Sol can be seen for six days at least out of every week.

Articles of incorporation of the South Park Development Company have been placed on record in the Recorder's office. The above corporation has purchased nineteen mining claims in Pleasant Canyon, Panamint Mining District, this county, and known as follows: Ino, Jim Davis, Hill Top, Alta, Comstock, Gold Star, World Beater, Big Bill, Elephant, Florence, Gem, General Lee, Gold Note, Golden Terry, Little Till, Lookout, Mammoth and Summit. The company has a paid up capital of $10,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of $100 each. The whole of this capital has been subscribed by the following persons: George Montgomery, J. E. Langford, George R. Wells, Charles H. Fish and C. B. Fleming, who will act as directors, and John M. Cannon, Hugh J. Cannon and E. A. Montgomery are the remaining shareholders. The head office of the company is in San Francisco, George R. Wells is President and A. W. Havens, Secretary.

Reward Mine.

At present the Reward Mining Company employ about twenty-five men in mine and mill. The ore already in sight, is enough to run the mill two years at least, working twenty-four tons per day. Although the ore is low grade, the cheapness of its transportation from mine to mill by tramway, and there being sufficient water power available to run the mill make it not only possible but profitable to work. The ore body will average seven feet in width, and is in a lime formation, all of which will be taken out and worked. The output of this mine is between $4,000 and $5,000 per month from the 10 stamp mill. The mill is supplied with two Frue concentrators, which save about 500 pounds of sulphurets per day, or about 15 tons per month. The concentrates are shipped to San Francisco for treatment, and return considerably over $100 per ton above freight and working charges.

Quite a village has already been built, sixteen buildings are up and more will soon be added.

The men employed have only words of praise for the management and managers of this property. Mr. Ben. Hoskins, the Superintendent, and Mr. Robt. Hoskins, Foreman, do all that lies in their power to make it safe and comfortable for the employes.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords, and we venture to add that no hotel in Inyo county can boast of a more sumptuous spread as regards quantity and quality.

It is a noticeable fact that no petty jealousies or hard feelings exist between the men. All seem to be kind and considerate to their fellow beings and get along harmoniously together. On Sundays the men leave work at 4:30, all take a bath, shave and change their apparel.

The success already achieved by this mine, under the able supervision of Supt. Hoskins, should act as an incentive to other mining companies to come forward and invest in the dormant mineral wealth of this immediate locality. There are several properties on the Eastside which we feel confident, with similar management, could soon be put on a dividend paying basis.

Water power can be obtained at a reasonable outlay and this in conjunction with the economical transportation of ore by tramway will yet be the means of many of our idle mines becoming once again producers.

From Aberdeen.

Mr. Montague and son are engaged in grubbing willows for A. L. Conklin.

Mrs. G. D. Calvert has been visiting friends in Independence.

The Inaugural Ball at Blackrock was attended by the elite of Blackrock society, and was a thoroughly enjoyable occasion, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. To the enchanting and merry strains of the violin, the light-hearted dancers "chased the glowing hours with flying feet," till twelve o'clock, when a sumptuous repast was partaken of. Dancing was resumed after supper and continued till the gray dawn of morning warned the merry-makers that the hour of revelry was past. Although the costumes worn by the ladies probably were not so gorgeous or expensive as those that graced the ballroom in Washington, they were becoming to the wearers and appropriate to the occasion, and their beauties were fully appreciated by the gentlemen present. As this was the first inaugural ball ever given in Blackrock, it undoubtedly will long remain a happy memory to those who were so fortunate as to be present.

AURORA.

Mining Excitement at Yuma.

Great excitement exists at Yuma occasioned by fabulous strikes of gold bearing ore in the mountains, seventy-five miles northeast of that place. None of the ore brought in from the rich strikes, runs less than $2 000. to the ton, and some runs a great deal higher. A store has been opened on the spot, and a stage line established at Sentieel, a point on the railway nearest the scene of operations.

The efforts of the discoverers to keep the location secret were frustrated by a prospector named Kane. He was at Gila City when the discoverer Edward Eichelberg returned fron Yuma with mining expert Frank Guerra. He started on their trail mouted on a burro and with no food but a box of sardines and a can of corned beef, but he followed their wagon tracks forty miles through the hills arriving in the middle of the night footsore and hungry. The following morning Kane discovered and located some claims which prospect well up into the thousands. Then he prepared to return only to find that his burro had deserted. He was compelled to return on foot and was for two days without food.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of this dread disease. It well effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

The spiritual welfare of the men at the Reward mine is not neglected as Mr. Harvey Edgington, the popular engineer for the company, attends to that. On Sunday evenings, after the men have donned their Sunday clothes, they congregate in the reading-room of the lodging house and listen to Mr. Edgington read a chapter from the Good Book, Mr. Sullivan leads the prayers and Mr. Harris the choir in sacred music.

President McKinley has issued a call for an extra session of Congress to meet next Monday, March 15.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt, deceased—Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1897.

People vs. Johnnie Powers, Indian—Defendant pleads not guilty.

MONDAY, March 8, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased—Order appointing appraisers.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1897.

People vs. Frank Elijah—Saturday, March 13th set for arraignment of defendant.

L. Lasky, plaintiff, vs. Ruperto Carrasco, defendant—Filed amended complaint.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine McNally—Petition of James McNally for letters of administration.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending March 5th:

J. E. Langford, E. A. Montgomery and C. B. Fleming to South Park Development Company—Nineteen mining locations, Panamint District—$10 and other valuable consideration.

E. B. Jackson to Nancy L. Dorrance—Interest in Ford & Rawson ditch—$100.

Mrs. W. M. Richards to Wm. Arcularius—Lot in town of Keeler—$1.

May Extend the Line.

D. O. Mills and H. M. Yerington went south Thursday morning in their private car, and it is rumored that the C. & C road may possibly be extended to Randsburg after their return. The road now runs to Keeler, and from there it is but 90 miles to Kramer, a point on the Atlantic and Pacific road that is only 28 miles from Randsburg. Should Randsburg prove to be a permanent camp, and the road be opened to that point much traffic would go this way.—*Dayton Times.*

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek I took a severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser.* For sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 757.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897 viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, Sec. 10, T 16 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H. Palmer, Joshua K. Hammitt, Manuel Diaz and Angelino Fizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897 sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be enclosed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., February 20, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Fred Alpers against Cynthia Yerger for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 723, dated November 27, 1891, upon the Northwest quarter Section 22, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 58.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 59, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 23d day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 59.

Road Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 127.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

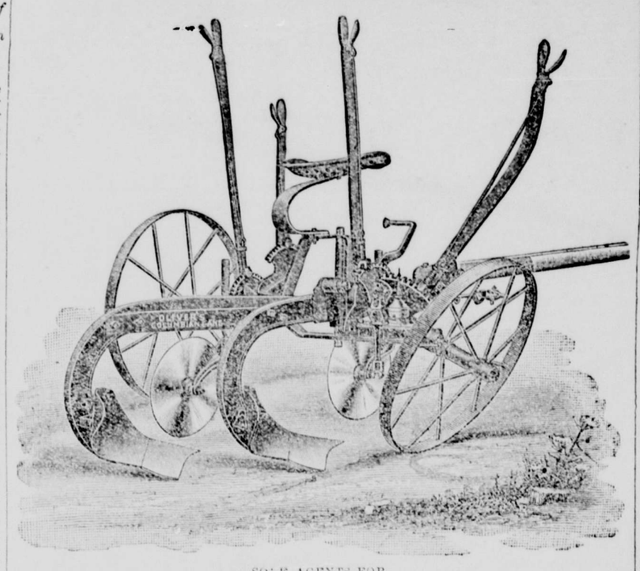
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

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DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 59.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under sixty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1897 and the first day of December, 1897, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 59, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 23d day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 59.

Road Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 127.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

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Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

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NATHAN RHINE.

MISCELLANEOUS. | MERCHANDISE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the township described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 29, Tp 29 S, R 35 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac. N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December 29, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 16, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States surveyor General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Land Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross-examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S, R 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 325, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 325, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 11, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full o

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

——x——

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

——x——

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES,

... AND ....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BADLY HIPPED.

It is hardly a compliment to say that anyone is "hipped," but anyone is pretty badly hipped who suffers with sciatica. It is in the hip that the excruciating pain takes hold and tortures. It is just there where St. Jacobs Oil, with its soothing penetration, has done some of its most remarkable work of cure. Those who suffer thus, therefore, need not despair of cure when this great remedy for pain can be had so readily, and as it is known as a sure cure, be sure to get it and insure speedy and perfect riddance of the intense misery. There are cases of confirmed crippling from this malady which this great remedy has effectually cured and restored the sufferer to a sound condition.

Unless he should change his mind in the meantime President-elect McKinley will call an extra session of Congress for Monday, March 15. *This information was given to Congressman-elect Sturdevant by McKinley in Canton a few days ago.*

TO GET OUT OF THE WAY

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end." "Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters act as a mild cathartic, removing all undigested and refuse matter from the stomach and bowels, and cures constipation.

Malaria and Grip positively cured also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1536 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body. "I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury!

SSS

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

C. H. WEBB'S HEMONY

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles. All Druggists. 50c.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

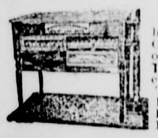
Make Your Own Gas.

FOR HEATING, LIGHTING AND COOKING.

The most economical and reliable method known to the world. Cheaper than coal oil. Gas plants of all sizes from 20 lights to thousands, for residences, stores, hotels or public buildings. Address for full information and descriptive catalogues, **Badlam Bros.**, Manufacturers of the Peerless Gas Machine, 212 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

DR. MURRI'S IRON-NERVE PILLS.

Restore the exhausted vitality to every function and organ, weakened by waste, overwork, and worry. Reinvigorate the nerve forces, give tone, energy and vigor to the whole system. Positively cure Nervousness and Insomnia. 50 cents a box, sent by mail. Address Agents, ALTINE CHEMICAL CO., S. W. cor. Larkin and Turk Sts., San Francisco, Cal.



HATCH CHICKENS

by **Hot Air. FREE** Catalogue and Price List of the **IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS**, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

DIBERT BROS. MFG. CO., 225-227 Mission St.

GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS,

Flour & Feed Mill, Grain-Cleaning Machinery. Machinery of all kinds furnished at short no ice.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Druggists or mail. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

KODAKS PREMOS POCOS

Photo and Magic Lantern Apparatus. E. P. Andrews, 109 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Women Suffering, send for free pamphlet, Joubin, 14 Halleck St., San Francisco, Cal. All correspondence strictly confidential.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

RODS For tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or hidden treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 347, South Norwalk, Conn.

Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723** Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay Till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

S. F. N. U. No. 764 New Series No. 7.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS CONSUMPTION

THE FAMILY STORY

HIS REVENGE.

H. M. S. RAVAGER had met with an accident. Steaming up channel during the night she had collided with a bark out from —; and, though no one could quite tell how the mishap occurred, it was perfectly clear that the bark had gone down, and that the ram of the warship was in a damaged condition. H. M. S. Ravager was accordingly put into dry dock for repairs.

As very often happens at this place where the vessel was docked, convicts were at work upon the quays. They were a mixed lot; but, being good-conduct men, they all enjoyed a greater freedom of action in the discharge of their duties than is ordinarily extended to the enforced working guests of the nation. Yet, notwithstanding this unspoken testimony to their comparative worth, the commander of the Ravager was less disposed than usual to place trust in them. He was in a ferocious humor, for that little affair with the bark was not unlikely to interfere with his promotion. There would be an inquiry, of course, and what Christian ever could tell what confounded foolishness and injustice the "finding" might yield? He cursed the bark, and the ill-luck and the navigating lieutenant whom at one time he had left on the bridge, each with impartial fury; and put a double guard of marines ashore, with fixed bayonets and ball cartridge, and an emphatic instruction to "play the very devil with those jailbirds if they tried on any of their cursed nonsense."

The extra precaution was scarcely necessary. To do justice to these unwilling residents within the shadow of the broad arrow, they had no evil designs upon her Majesty's warship. Their hostility to an unappreciative country did not rise to quite so great a height as that. All the same, the commander might very easily have justified his course of action (had such been necessary) by the fact that many of the convicts were working only a few yards from the dock side and somewhat removed from the warder's immediate watchfulness; though it would have been possible to show on the other hand that, being men whose term of servitude was almost completed, these prisoners were perfectly reliable, inasmuch as they could not afford to commit any indiscretions calculated to jeopardize their expected early release on ticket-of-leave.

These considerations did not in any way concern the commander of H. M. S. Ravager, however. He was merely resolved to blow the convicts to the mischief, individually or collectively, if they tried on any tricks with his ship; and in the choicest of quarter-deck English gave orders accordingly.

One of the prisoners was working quite near to the dockside and almost in the track of one of the sentries from the Ravager. Though rather a refined person in appearance, the degradation of his position by no means overwhelmed him with melancholy or distress. It may have been the consciousness of innocence that enabled him to whistle softly an air which had served the street organs some seven years before and enabled him to view with unconcern the close proximity of his fellow-man. Perhaps he reflected that those aboard the Ravager were harder worked prisoners than himself and that he could afford them a trifle of pity.

He did not disdain, moreover, to take advantage of the situation in which he found himself; nor was his sensitiveness hurt by the silence of Tommy Atkins when he endeavored to engage that worthy in conversation. He was not discouraged by Tommy's dignity, and did not hesitate to try again when guard was changed late in the afternoon and Private Robert Smith commenced his monotonous sentry-go.

As it happened Private Smith was intensely interested and excited by the presence of the convicts. He had good reason to be, for he remembered with a vividness and horror that set him shuddering how near he had been some eight years before to just such a degradation as these men were enduring. He was a different personage altogether now—different even in name—to the slip of a boy who had thought it a distinction to be the boon companion of so clever and so dashing a man as Louis Vaudois. The service had made a man of him, had effected a complete change in his personal appearance; while the narrow escape from the conviction for forgery during the period of Vaudois' influence had so frightened him from wild ways that there was now no steadier member of her Majesty's red marines than Private Smith, sometime Roger Vanbrugh. But in one respect he did not alter. He remained staunch to a savage hatred against the man who had certainly brought ruin into his life, and by scoundrelly insinuating manners and methods had almost sent him into surroundings like unto those upon which he had gazed with such fascination ever since the Ravager had been floated into dock. It is true the charge against him at the Old Bailey had not been sustained through a defending counsel's clever manipulation of evidence imperfectly presented by the prosecution; but he hated Louis Vaudois no less passionately on that account, for he had but to recall those terrible hours spent before his judges—the miserable twistings, tellings, and haltings of the evidence, and, above all, the justness of the charge, to fill his heart with such fierce enmity as even now set his pulses leaping and boiling with the wildest desire for revenge.

A thrill of excitement went shivering down his spine for an instant traveled icily through his veins as he found himself ashore and pacing so closely to the convict who had made vain overtures to Private Atkins, and who was now softly humming a once favorite music hall ditty.

The man's back was turned toward Private Smith. To all appearances he was wholly engrossed by his work. And the soldier, though fascinated for a time, was gradually becoming accustomed to the other's presence when, as he passed the man for the twentieth time, a few words falling from the convict in a whispered undertone caused his heart to give one great startled bound and set all his nerves in a more painful quiver than ever.

"Say, old chap——"

But Private Smith passed on mechanically, after faltering a moment under the shock. Every sense was on the alert with excitement as he turned and came back toward the convict, his heart beating so fast that he felt near to suffocation. He was waiting with every sense in his body listening for the man to speak again.

"A bit of tobacco, old chap, will you?"

Again Private Smith passed on. This commonplace request almost caused him to burst out into a loud hysterical laugh. It was so foolish to get into such a state of serious excitement over the presence of a ruffian whose only desire was a "bit of tobacco." And he continued upon his march with a steadier and more confident tread.

But when, after again pacing forward, he once more came back towards his sentry-box, his mood was changed. A cloud was upon his face, and his brows were knit in a vain endeavor to recall some memory from the locked-up places within his mind. A repetition of the request had fallen upon his ears; but the ring of the man's voice was louder than it had been, and stirred Private Smith strangely. He stood in his box gazing upon the stooping convict and striving to remember where he had heard such a voice before. But he ransacked his mind in vain; at last dismissing his effort to remember with a rueful reflection that perchance the fellow was some old college chum who had fallen upon evil days, or may be some old comrade in arms who had come to grief. He inclined most to the latter impression, and, himself knowing well the luxury of tobacco and the wretchedness of a solitary man without it, his sympathies went keenly out to the "poor devil" who, but for the interposition of a merciful Providence, might easily have been a felon-comrade with himself. Though well knowing also that he was running considerable risk by giving the precious weed to the convict, he resolved to give him just a little for the old acquaintance sake which the man's voice vaguely suggested.

It happened that he had in his pocket a cake of tobacco purchased for a trifle when the Ravager was on the West Indian station. This he cut in two pieces, observing as he did so that the convict was watching him furtively. When he resumed his limited parade he held one of these pieces in his left hand and, swerving so as to pass nearer to the man, he loosened his hold of it and it fell at the convict's feet.

The man clutched at it with almost savage swiftness, and Private Smith kept upon his way, congratulating himself on having done a kindly thing and on escaping detection.

But the sight of the tobacco and the odor of it excited with the convict a furious covetousness. He had seen Private Smith return the second piece to his pocket, and he desired it with all the greed that was in his nature. That second piece he would have.

Private Smith was expecting a muttered word of thanks; but that was not what came when he once more strode past the recipient of his precious gift. The convict shifted his position, ever so slightly, yet sufficient to enable him to glance over his shoulder with an ugly scowl at the approaching soldier.

"That other piece," he demanded, fiercely, "or I'll split on you, by heaven!"

Private Smith saw his face clearly for the first time; and at the sight his heart stood still for an instant and then commenced beating at a madly furious and painful speed. A flash of intensest hatred ran through his blood, for there was no longer any mystery about the man's identity; and as he moved out of hearing of that now well-remembered voice he cursed himself with the most savage fury for the folly which had once more placed him in the power of Louis Vaudois.

His first belief was that, having recognized him, Louis Vaudois had done this thing with the mere desire to bring misfortune down upon him. When, however, he presently recalled how altered in personal appearance he had become since that day when last he had seen Louis Vaudois, this fear cleared away, leaving only black hate within his soul. So, he decided, the giving of the second piece would satisfy his once friend and enemy. He had nothing to fear or to lose beyond that. But he was reluctant to do this; it maddened him to think Vaudois, under even such conditions, was able to overreach and compel him to an act he would of his own will leave undone.

And yet there was apparently no other course before him than to accede to the ruffian's demands. He had arrived at this conclusion, and with a savage reluctance was preparing to submit to the inevitable when a thought flashed through his mind and set his pulses leaping with a sudden hope of retaliation. Would Louis Vaudois be fool enough to fall into the trap? That was the only question.

Swiftly he made his preparations, and then strode firmly—yet with pulses beating with an excitement stronger than before—once again toward the convict. As he advanced Vaudois' face was turned toward him with a ferociously threatening expression.

"Box—great coat—get the lot—smart!" Private Smith jerked out hoarsely as he passed.

He marched to the end of his parade, and there stood with his body only half-turned toward the sentry box. But out of the tail of his eye he saw Vaudois creep stealthily in the other direction. Almost shivering in his excitement and eagerness, he watched his enemy slip into the box and, emerging therefrom a moment later, with a swift movement make for the place where he had been working.

Now was the time for Private Smith to act. Turning to resume his march, he made pretense of observing Vaudois' doings for the first time, and with a roar of rage called upon the convict to halt. He covered the man with his rifle.

"Halt, there!" he shouted. "Hands up, or I'll fire."

And Vaudois, speechless with amazement and white with apprehension, obeyed.

The commotion that ensued was astonishing. A warder came rushing forward, and a number of blue jackets and marines hurried from the Ravager. In an instant the warder had Vaudois handcuffed, and then demanded an explanation. Private Smith lowered his rifle and went forward to where the others were standing.

"Well, what's the matter?" demanded the warder, sharply.

"I saw that fellow coming out of my box, that's all," Private Smith answered. "My greatcoat is there."

"And in the pockets——?"

"Two pieces of tobacco and a half crown."

Vaudois, after darting a glance of fierce rage upon the soldier, with imprecations upon his tongue, was taken, struggling, to the guard-room, and, being searched, the articles named were, surely enough, discovered upon his person. As Private Smith had hoped, the temptation to take the silver piece had been irresistible.

"The soldier fellow gave them to me," he cried, sullenly.

But Private Smith only smiled. "Now, why should I give a convict half-a-crown?" he demanded, with quiet protest.

That was sufficient. The soldier turned to depart; and as he did so, he bent upon the convict a sly glance and gave a dry little chuckle just after the manner of Vaudois' own chuckling laughter which he had imitated a thousand times in the days long past.

Vaudois started and stared. "By heavens, you are——"

But a door closed between them, and the soldier heard no more.

Vaudois was punished. He was drafted to the heavy labor gangs; and the much-desired ticket-of-leave had to be worked for over again.

And I fear Private Smith felt more delight at having overreached his old enemy than compunction for the rather tricky way he had managed it!—Chambers' Journal.

A ROYAL CORNER.

Comical Breach of Etiquette by an American in London.

An American attending a wedding reception in a great house in London congratulated bride and bridegroom, and passed the usual compliments with the host and hostess.

There was a great throng of guests, and he could not linger at the entrance of the drawing room, when there were many behind him anxious to offer their greetings.

Perceiving a quiet corner to the right of the bride, where a gentleman and a lady were standing apart from the other guests, he went directly to it, unwittingly coming to a stop between two royal personages.

The American was not aware of the fact that he was face to face with one of the queen's daughters, and had turned his back upon another member of the royal family. He stood quietly looking about, hoping to see some acquaintance in the company with whom he might have a chat; and soon became uncomfortably conscious that he was attracting attention, and that the hostess and bride were casting uneasy glances in the direction of the corner where he had taken shelter. While the drawing room was crowded, the company of guests with one consent avoided the secluded corner where he and his two royal companions were stationed.

An acquaintance in the background perceived his mistake, and coming within hailing distance motioned to him. He left his two companions in exclusive occupation of the corner, turning his back upon both as he edged his way through the throng while everybody stared at him. When he reached the spot where his acquaintance was waiting for him, the stage whisper was breathed into his ear:

"You have been poaching on royal preserves. You are a privileged character because you are an American, but no Englishman ventures to turn his back upon a prince or a princess. People were staring you out of countenance because they took it for granted that you must be a royal personage, yet they were unable to identify you."

The answer might have been made that every American is a sovereign by the divine right of equality of free citizenship; but this would have been a meaningless pleasantry in an English drawing room, where social etiquette has a sanctity superior to loyalty to democratic principle.

The American thanked his friend for rescuing him from an embarrassing position, and then stood by and watched the corner where royalty was isolated from too close contact with the world of wealth and fashion.

No guest approached the royal pair. Their presence was an act of condescension to the host and hostess, and they remained on exhibition as the patrons of this social function without having their corner invaded. Everybody was careful not to approach them too closely, and there was a general sense of relief when they departed, and the necessity for backing away from them on side tracks was removed.—Youth's Companion.

Sized Up.

"Uncle Theophilus, what is a gross absurdity?"

"Well, it is a 40-year-old woman who weighs 200 pounds and calls her father and mother 'papa' and 'mamma.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No, Thanks.

Host (about to sing)—Would you like the "Barber of Seville?"

Absent-Minded Guest—No, thanks; I always shave myself.—Exchange.

A Chinaman of Walla Walla, Wash., answers to the name of "Shoo Fly."

A MEXICAN NEW WOMAN.

She Is a Thoroughly Capable and Careful Railroad Station Agent.

There are many things of interest along the line of railroad between Puebla and Oaxaca, Mexico, but few attract the northern traveler more than the station agent at Etla. This is Concha Bianca, a young woman with honest brown eyes and a great mass of wavy black hair. Etla, her post of duty, is the place where the Indians flock from the mountains for 100 miles around for their annual feasts, and also the shipping point for the big haciendas in the fertile valleys among these same mountains. When the train stops at Etla in the dark, a young woman in white, for Senorita Concha dresses to match her surname, stands at the door of the express car, lantern in hand, checking the packages on the big receipt book. When the freight train stops, she flits in and out of the long line of cars, telling the brakemen what to take and what to leave. She goes from one end of the train to the other, seeing that no mistakes are made. The bareheaded girl in a white dress is full of business. She wastes no time on empty words. The trainmen respect her. She does everything about the station but handle the baggage. There are plenty of stout Mexicans of the other sex hanging about for that work.

Concha Bianca is so well esteemed by the management of the road that she has been twice promoted, until now she has one of the most important stations under her care. She does all the telegraphing, besides attending to the receiving and shipping of freight. It was her knowledge of telegraphing that got the young woman her first recognition. Her father and two brothers were operators. She learned to use the key. A station was given to her where there was not much to do besides the telegraphing. Her aptitude for railroad work attracted the attention of General Manager Morcom, and the promotion followed. Concha Bianca lives in the station. Her mother keeps house for her, and a younger sister sits at the telegraph table learning the vocation of the new woman in Mexico. The conductors have got in the way of pointing out to travelers Senorita Concha along with the ruins of the ancient city on the mountain top, the site where the battle of Tehuacan was fought, the hieroglyphics on the cliff at the entrance to Rio Salada canyon and other objects of interest.—Chicago Chronicle.

Chinese Royalty.

The present emperor of China is Huang Hsu, who succeeded to the throne Jan. 12, 1875. He was one of the youngest monarchs who ever ascended the throne, being at the date of accession only 3 years old. There have been 22 dynasties in China, the royal history of this country being better ascertained than that of any other which reaches back to ancient times. With some few breaks, the Chinese have had a regular succession of sovereigns since Fuhhi, who, the Chinese say, reigned from B. C. 2852 to 2737. According to Chinese tradition, Fuhhi was no less a personage than the Noah of the Scriptures, who, after leaving his ark on Mount Ararat, traveled east and founded the Chinese empire. Chinese history asserts that several of their early monarchs ruled for over a century each; one reigning over China for 115 years, another for 102, another for 100, and so on. It is considered probable by historians that these figures represent rather dynasties than the reigns of individual sovereigns. China has had in almost direct descent, with no more than two or three breaks in the history of the royal family, 33 sovereigns, 92 emperors, 2 Tartar rulers, 6 Mogul emperors and 3 empresses.

The Old Man's Decision.

"I dunno what to do with him," said the old gentleman. "He won't work, he won't study, spends half the day fishin' and the other half loafin, smashes the crockery ware if the breakfast don't suit him and walks and talks in his sleep. I've had seven doctors to examine him, and they're all at sea about him. So I've just arrived at the conclusion that he's one of these darned long haired geniuses that's built to write books and have monuments on the installment plan when they die of starvation!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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—*N. Y. Herald.*

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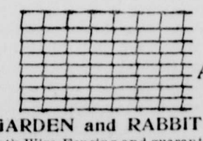

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THE LITTLE GIRL THAT GREW UP.

She was sitting up straight in a straight-backed chair;
There wasn't a snarl in her shining hair,
There wasn't a speck on her dainty dress,
And her rosy face was full of distress.

When I drew near to this maiden fair,
She suddenly rumpled her shining hair,
And dropping down "in a heap" on the floor,
Uplifted her voice in a wail most sore.

"Now, what is the matter, my pretty maid?"
"I'm all grown up!" she dolefully said,
"And I'm lonesome, as lonesome as lonesome can be,
For Humpty Dumpty and Riddle-Me-Ree.

"There's Little Boy Blue, who used to creep
Under our haystack, and fall asleep;
He isn't my friend since mother dear
'Did up' my hair in this twist so queer!

"And the Dog and the Fiddle, they left me, too,
When the baby into a woman grew;
The Dish has hidden away with the Spoon,
And the Cow has stayed at the back of the moon!

"The Little-Old-Woman who-Swept-the Sky
Is caught in her cobwebs high and dry;
And Jack and his Beanstalk I cannot find
Since I began to improve my mind.

"I wouldn't be scared—not a single mite—
If the Bugaboo I should meet to-night;
The Bogy Man I'd be glad to see—
But they'll never, no, never, come back to me!

"I watched in the garden last night at dark,
A fairy favor to find, but—hark!
My mother is calling—don't you hear?—
'Young ladies don't sit on the floor, my dear!'"
—Zion's Herald.

Young Jimmy Steevens went from the plow to the bayonet, with little intervening time in which to prepare for the handling of his new implement. The intention had been that young Steevens should stick to the plow, for his father and mother were getting old, and the two elder brothers had already gone to the war, expecting to be home in three months, and now two years had passed without their return; one of them, indeed, it was guessed, would never come back, although his name was not in the list of dead, but in the apprehensive roll-call of the missing.

Much as the farm needed Jimmy, his country appeared to need him more, and it called out his name blindfold, by means of the draft. There being no money in the Steevens family to buy a substitute, Jimmy let go the handle of the plow and shouldered a gun. There was little time to waste in the camp of instruction, for the country was loudly calling for more men, and a farmer's boy can stop a bullet as well as the most expert soldier, even though he may not direct it with much accuracy. So with the farm-yard cries scarcely out of his ears, Jimmy found himself in the rough and ready turmoil of the camp, flung unprepared into soldiering; splendid material to make a warrior of in time, through the hard, unsympathetic handling of that great machine, the army. If but the bullet that was searching for him failed to find him for some months, what with marching, countermarching and sleeping in a blanket, Jimmy would be as good a soldier as the rest of them, ready to kill or be killed.

Hard as farm work may be, it is at least regular, and in the quiet of the country a man gets a good night's sleep. Jimmy found that the only regular thing about soldiering was its irregularity. He had been up two days and a night on the cars, he had marched, not knowing where he was going, counter-marched, halted, slept when he could, bugled up again, as it seemed, almost before he had lain down, and of all things on earth that Jimmy most wanted was one uninterrupted good night's sleep; but grim fate, who was waiting for him, decreed that Jimmy should be sent out from midnight till 4 o'clock as a sentry, where, most important of all things he was not to do, he must not fall asleep. The Captain had the unfortunate idea that young fellows fresh from the farm, or from the workshop, made better sentinels than the old stagers who were up to the tricks of the trade.

It was ten minutes to 12 when Jimmy was awakened by a rough shake from a rough hand grasping his shoulder. He was drunken with sleep, and would have given anything for another hour of it, but he was marched through the camp, and then across a narrow field to the edge of a plantation; here he relieved a man whom he could not see in the darkness, and who had been standing under a tree.

Jimmy's instructions were that he was not to march up and down nor to move from the foot of the tree; he was not to fire his gun unless directly attacked, but if he heard anyone approach he must make for the camp as silently as he could and give warning. If suddenly surrounded, he was to fire his gun, but it was impressed upon him that the great point was to keep the enemy in ignorance of the fact that he was there; therefore he must not walk, nor move, but stand with his back against the tree and keep his ears wide open.

The relieved man of the guard walked noiselessly away, and Jimmy was left alone in the deep darkness caused by the overshadowing tree. He was at the edge of a wood, and if the enemy came, it would be through that bit of forest.

The night was very clear, very silent, and very dark. The clearness of the air was shown by the brilliant twinkling of the stars. Jimmy pulled out his open-faced silver watch, and found that by holding it at a certain angle, the light from one clear star would just enable him dimly to discern the time, although he had to look sharply to see the position of the large hands on the broad, smooth face of the watch.

"Five minutes after twelve," said Jimmy to himself, repeating the words over and over, but somehow they seemed to convey little meaning to his partially-stupefied brain. "Five minutes after twelve," he reiterated, and closed his tired eyes for a second until he could comprehend what he was saying to himself; when he opened them and stared again at his watch he was startled nearly out of his wits. At first he thought the minute hand had dropped ten minutes. It was now a quarter after twelve. In that seeming second he had been asleep ten minutes, standing with the watch in his hand. It frightened him to think that this was possible; he imagined that under such circumstances a man would have fallen. If, with his back against the tree, he could sleep as comfortably as lying in his own bed at the farm, what might not happen before his long four hours' watch was over? If he could only pace up and down, he might keep himself awake, but to stand there like a statue—the very thought made him shudder. The safety of an army probably depended upon his vigilance. He must keep awake at all hazards, for the army's sake, if not for his own. He knew that the penalty of sleep was death. "I must keep awake; I must keep awake," he kept repeating to himself; then he was astonished to hear his father say: "Come, Jimmy, it is time to get up; this will never do, you know." He saw the kindly face of the old man before him.

"It isn't daylight yet, father," he said, and as he spoke he saw above him the clear starlit sky, and he gasped, "I have been asleep again."

With trembling hands he took out the silver watch. Actually the bright star seemed to have shifted in the sky. He rubbed his eyes two or three times before he could persuade himself that the watch was not playing tricks with him. It was seven minutes to 1 o'clock.

"I have been asleep for nearly three-quarters of an hour," he said with horror, as he placed the watch in his vest pocket again. He picked up his gun with a bayonet on the end of it, and swung it backward and forward from hand to hand to keep himself awake; all at once he missed it, and it fell clattering among the dead leaves at the foot of the tree. He picked it up quickly and stood, at once all alert, at the foot of the tree to listen. Nothing but the deepest stillness surrounded him. He leaned the gun against the tree and moved his arms up and down. He blinked at the stars, and the movement of his arms seemed to become more and more mechanical, until at last a wagon half-laden with new-made hay drove up beside him, and he saw his father on the load driving the horses.

"Come, Jimmy," he said, "this is the last load, and it looks like rain."

"I don't see, father, how I am to stand sentry and load hay at the same time," replied Jimmy.

"Oh," said the old man, "it's quite easy. You may as well be doing that as moving your arms up and down."

Jimmy saw there was truth in this, and noticing the haycocks beside him he took a pitchfork in his hand and dug it deep into the sweet-smelling hay. The pitchfork sank down through the hay and struck something; then wagon and haycock both disappeared, and Jimmy found himself trying to extricate the point of his bayonet from one of the gnarled roots of the tree. He was in despair.

"I may as well lie down and be shot for it," he said dismally. "I can't keep awake if I am to stand still."

He looked again at his watch. It was twenty minutes past one. He had some thought of saving himself by rushing into camp and crying that he heard some one coming through the wood, but he knew that would be treachery to comrades, all of whom were doubtless sound asleep. So he set his ingenuity to work to keep himself awake. He needed a sharp lesson, he told himself, and so he prepared one.

Searching his pockets, he found a piece of string. He made a loop with it which he put round his wrist; then, over the lower branch of the tree, he wrapped the unlooped end of the string three or four times, so that if the weight of his arm came upon the loop the cord would untwine from the branch and his hand would come down. He leaned his gun against the tree with the bayonet point upwards, and his open palm hovering a few inches above the sharp needle of the bayonet.

"I shall stand this way till four o'clock," he said," and if I fall asleep my hand will drop upon the bayonet point."

Again he looked at his watch and saw it was half past one. Two hours and a half still to stand guard! As he stared out into the night he suddenly saw an officer and soldier before him. The officer had spoken in a low, threatening voice, but the import of the words were completely missed by Jimmy's dazed mind.

"What did you say, sir?" asked Jimmy.

"You were asleep at your post," said the man.

"I swear I was not," cried Jimmy, and then he wondered why his hand had not dropped on the bayonet point. He felt for his gun; it was not there.

"You need not search for your weapon," said the officer. "I have it. You were asleep at your post. Here, Johnson," he added in a low voice, "take this fellow's place. Come, sir, you are my prisoner."

Jimmy hadn't a word to say, but followed the man into the camp. They passed between the silent tents, seeing sentinels standing here and there like statues. At last, near the center of the encampment, they came to a large tent which showed that a light was burning within. The Sergeant, or whoever he was (Jimmy had been too recent a recruit to know the distinction of the army), raised a flap of the tent and entered. An officer with stern and haggard face looked up from a rough table whereon he was writing. The Sergeant said to him:

"Caught asleep at his post, sir."

"Ah," said the officer with a deep frown on his face, and drawing a long breath.

"I took his gun away from him and had to speak twice to him before he awoke."

"Ah," repeated the officer; then to Jimmy: "What have you to say, sir?"

"I suppose it's true," admitted Jimmy. "I did my best to keep awake."

"The usual excuse," replied the officer, turning to his writing again.

"Place him under guard till daybreak. Then have out a file of twelve men and shoot him."

"Good God!" cried Jimmy, "you surely don't murder a man who has come to fight for you in that off-hand way without even hearing what he has to say for himself."

"I have heard you," rejoined the officer quietly. "Take him away, Sergeant."

The Sergeant grasped young Steevens roughly by the arm and led him out of the tent.

"This isn't right, you know," protested Jimmy. "I must be tried by a jury or something."

"Oh, don't trouble about that, sonny," replied the Sergeant. "What the General says is usually right; if there is anything wrong about it there will be an inquiry later, but that won't help you much. See, it is beginning to get light in the east already."

"What time was it when you found me?" asked Jimmy, in despair.

"We found you at four o'clock, when we came to change guard."

Then Jimmy saw that further protest was useless. He had slept two hours and a half.

"Oh, if I had only another chance," he groaned. "I don't feel much like sleep now. Don't you think the General would give me another chance?"

The Sergeant shook his head unsympathetically.

"Too much depends on it," he said. "The General has wanted to make an example for some time, short and sharp, and you're the man to furnish the example."

The Sergeant turned Jimmy over to two armed men.

"Guard this youngster," he said. "He's to be shot at daybreak, and it's getting near that time now. I'll go and rout out a squad. Don't waste any time lamenting, youngster." This to Jimmy: "If you have any prayers, now's your time."

"It's all irregular," cried Jimmy to the sentries on each side of him. "A man's life can't be taken away at the simple word of another man."

But the sentries' business was not to answer, so they stood, two grim, voiceless automatons, one on either side of him. All the time there was running in Jimmy's mind a horrible sense of the irregularity of it all. If the country, if the newspapers knew of this, there would be a fuss made, but he felt that when the fuss came it would be too late to help him. The steady tramp of a number of men broke into his reverie. The gray of the coming day was spreading over the east.

"Right about! March!" said the Sergeant, and Jimmy mechanically marched as he was told.

They stood him up with his back against a tree, the twelve men drawn in line before him, and appallingly near.

"I won't have my eyes bandaged," said Jimmy, "I want to see them fire."

"Very well," replied the Sergeant, putting the handkerchief in his pocket nonchalantly, as if it were a point not worth discussing.

Jimmy felt as if he would choke. His heart was beating with tremendous rapidity, and his breath came in thick gasps. There was a short, sharp command from the Sergeant and the twelve rifles were leveled at his breast. He heard the word "Fire," and then the ringing of a dozen shots, and it struck him as curious that they did not go off simultaneously, but with a perceptible interval between, as if some had hesitated to pull the trigger. Then the amazing fact struck him that all the bullets had gone through the palm of his hand, which was the more astonishing because he had kept his hands behind him. He found himself looking curiously at the palm of his hand, and feeling the warm blood trickle over it.

"Well, I'll be blessed," said Jimmy; "this was a dream, too, but what a horrible one. My hand has come down on the bayonet point, after all. I wonder how long I've been asleep this time. It was half past one when I last looked at my watch."

Jimmy pulled out the big silver timepiece once more, and turned it toward the glittering star. It still seemed to be half past one, but as he looked closer he saw that the minute hand had moved just perceptibly beyond the half-past point.

"Good heavens!" gasped Jimmy in amazement; "have I dreamt all that ghastly stuff in thirty seconds. But, hang it, I knew the General's proceedings weren't regular."

The pain in Jimmy's palm kept him awake till four o'clock and release came.—Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

Treatment of Balky Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it today. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man.

The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to sulk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which are here named: Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly around his leg; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else.

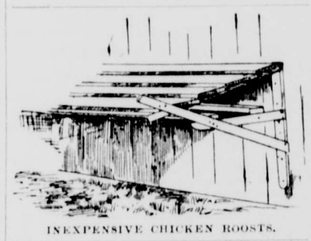
Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should always be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.—National Stockman.

Water Supplied by Siphon.

Siphoning water is one of the simplest methods of getting a supply for irrigation or building. Where there is a body of water about the buildings, but separated from them by such a height of ground or ridge that water will not naturally flow through a pipe from the supply to the source of consumption, it is often possible to use a siphon. A siphon consists of a tube bent at a point nearer one end than at the other, giving a long and a short arm. If the tube be filled with water, the column of water in the long arm is heavier than the column in the short arm. As the heavier column starts to run down out of the tube, a vacuum is created at the bend, and the lighter column of water in the short arm is constantly forced up to fill the constantly produced vacuum at the bend, the stream being thus made constant. The water must first be started through any large pipe by a pump, but when once the flow is started, there is no need for the pump. If the pipe and the shut-off are perfectly air-tight, the stream will begin to flow again when turned on.—Agriculturist.

Warm Weather Chicken Roosts.

During the summer and early autumn months chickens do much better if allowed to roost out of doors nights. Plenty of fresh air makes them vigorous and hardy. Some protection is needed, however, to protect them from showers, and the attacks of owls and hawks that would especially trouble them if roosting in trees. A simple roof attached to the side of a building is shown in the illustration. It is easy to build, can be taken down in the fall, and answers the purpose admirably.



INEXPENSIVE CHICKEN ROOSTS.

Put the chicks to roost once or twice and they will soon go to their new quarters of their own accord.

New Fodder Crops.

New fodder crops continue to attract much attention at the Vermont station. Soja beans of the green and black varieties have proven satisfactory each year. No other leguminous hoed crop has given better returns in tonnage of green fodder, dry matter, or protein. The green variety yielded at the rate of six and a half tons green and two tons dry fodder, and nearly one-quarter of a ton of protein to the acre. Good growths were made of hairy and spring vetches with and without oats, but after experience with these crops for several years at the Vermont station, they are considered unequal to peas and oats. Serradella yielded about a ton of dry matter per acre, and is recommended as a promising forage crop that is rich in protein.—Agriculturist.

Sugar Beets for Cows.

I think very favorably of the raising of sugar beets to feed to stock, especially to milch cows. I feed about four quarts of beets, chopped up, with three pints of cornmeal and one pine of cottonseed meal for morning ration; at night I substitute mixed feeds, or shorts, for the roots. I like a change in the roots, giving one morning beets, the next carrots, and then potatoes, as I have them to spare. I think stock like a change in their diet as well as we do. There is a very perceptible falling off in the flow of milk as soon as I stop feeding roots.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Rational Pig Feeding.

Careful experiments have shown that the liberal feeding of foods rich in protein—which is the so-called flesh-forming matter of the food—greatly increases the growth of pigs. The reason for this is quite evident and simple. It is that this food so encourages the development of muscular tissue, of which the vital organs mostly consist, that the digestion and assimilation of the food are made much easier and effective; that the food is eaten with better appetite, and is far better digested. In fact, the machinery of the pig is so much improved by this feeding that its work is done much more effectively and consequently so much more profitably.—Agriculturist.

To Make the Farm Pay.

One of the greatest hindrances to profitable farming is a desire to go too fast at first and to purchase things we could get along without. The obliging agents tell you that you need not trouble about the money; your note will do just as well; but you will find that you must pay big interest for the privilege of going in debt, and you are always at a disadvantage to your creditor. Have the money ready to pay, and you can then make your half of the bargain. Take good care of your farm and your stock, and they will furnish the money for necessary outlays.

I will just say to young men who expect to make farming their occupation, that they may expect hard work and plenty of it, and will not need to join any base-ball nine for exercise; but if they take care of their health and habits it will not hurt them, for I have tried it for over sixty years, and am today a well-preserved man. I can truly say that with the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon the labors of myself and family I have made farming pay.—New York Tribune.

How to Draw a Stump.

My experience has taught me that for those using capstan grub and stump machines or otherwise pulling in a

TO PROPERLY DRAW A STUMP.

horizontal direction, it is advisable to hitch to the stump in the manner illustrated. If the chain is fastened to a large side root or to a large root at the side nearest the machine, double as much power is required as if it were hitched on the opposite side and the chain passed over the stump, either if hitched to a root and passed over, or when hitched to the further side of a high stump near the top and passed over.—Egbert Boukma, Kent County, Michigan.

Locating the Pear Orchard.

A slightly descending slope is most favorable in order to precipitate drainage and the discharge of surplus surface water, but it is not essential that any particular point of the compass should be secured. Shelter from the rake of the wind is important. The pear is a companionable tree and will luxuriate when supported by other trees around it. In close garden culture a degree of humidity is preserved and there is less evaporation from the foliage where the strong winds are broken, the growth will be more vigorous and healthy. There must, however, be sufficient air and sunlight to mature the wood and the fruit. If the site is high, it will be an advantage to plant an evergreen to the windward, both for the health of the trees and also to prevent the falling of the fruit during high winds. On the other hand, a low, cold and peaty position, subject to fogs and frosty nights, is objectionable. A strong, retentive loam inclining to clay is a preferable soil.

The Right Way to Feed Horses.

The receptacle for the horse's grain should never be made of wood, but always of iron, which is easily kept clean and sweet. A few handfuls of dry meal added to each feed of oats will cause the horse to eat much slower, chew his food more perfectly, and thereby be kept in more perfect condition, thorough mastication being necessary to good digestion. If the weather is cold, let the meal be largely of corn, increasing the amount of fine feed, as shorts, as the weather becomes warm, with a little oil cake toward spring.—Our Animal Friends.

Snow.

When heavy falls of snow come get out the snow plow and open the paths before the snow crusts over. It will save labor to open the roads at once. A foot-wide hemlock plank, sixteen feet in length and two inches in thickness, cut in half and nailed together V-shaped, will make a first-class plow.

Pruning Grape Vines.

It is all right to prune grape vines in early winter. It gives the trellises a neater appearance to have the brush removed and the canes tied up. There will be other things to look after in early spring.—Epitomist.

The Dairy.

Washing out the buttermilk is much more economical of labor than working it out.

All reasonable care should be taken to prevent the cows from drinking stagnant water.

Brine salting of butter is wasteful and inaccurate. The most satisfactory way is to salt on the butter worker, weighing both salt and butter.

The power to consume, digest and assimilate nutritious food is what is desired of the cow at maturity; and to receive this, the calf must be well fed.

No other matter about the farm will so poorly stand being made a thing of secondary interest as the dairy. A very little neglect will go a long way toward destroying the profit. Neglect is sure to attend that which is not of a first consideration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Utah increased her mineral output over $1,000,000 last year.

Third-class dining cars are to be tried on the Great Northern Railway between London and Leeds.

No less than six colored clergymen are candidates for chaplain of the national House of Representatives.

Pastilles are wafers made to be set on fire and in the process of burning give forth the odor of certain plants and flowers.

A small planet, the tenth discovered this year, and the 408th in the list, was recently discovered by Prof. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg.

In Berlin the fire companies must be drawn up in military fashion to salute their commander before they can start to the scene of a fire.

Old glass bottles, which are more or less useless, are now ground up and employed as a substitute for sand in the preparation of mortar.

A famous oak in Palestine is believed by the simple peasant folk of that country to have been planted by Cain on the day before he killed Abel.

Half a pound of dried currants, in lieu of oats, is said to be given to the Khedive's horses in Egypt, and this is claimed to be the secret of the animals' great endurance.

A notion that Indians will not work is disproved in the case of ten Indians who applied at Machias, Me., for employment on the new railroad being built near that place.

A new species of bear has been discovered. In color it resembles a silver fox. The sides of the muzzle are a bright tan, and the claws, which are sharp and black, appear to belong to a tree climber.

For several years a woman has driven the stage between Mancelona and Bellaire, Mich. She handles the reins as well as any man in that region, and has never had trouble with stage robbers.

In the construction of the new battleships fireproof wood is to be employed. The process of fireproofing consists in forcing sulphate and phosphate of ammonia into the wood by hydraulic pressure.

Arizona pays the women teachers in her public schools the highest average monthly wages of any State in the Union—$74.45. Massachusetts, on the other hand, pays her men teachers an average of $118.07 monthly.

Copying ink is prepared by adding a little sugar to ordinary black ink. Writing executed with this ink may be copied within the space of five or six hours by passing it through a press in contact with thin unsized paper.

Four professors of the University of California, after listening as judges, to a debate on the new woman movement, voted solidly against the new woman, deciding that the movement "is not for the best interests of her race."

Cremation does not seem to be making much headway in Scotland. At the annual meeting of the Scottish Burial Reform and Cremation Society in Glasgow it was stated that only eight bodies had been incinerated during the past year.

An autocar worked by steam ran hourly between Glasgow and Paisley sixty-three years ago, and worked very well; but when ascending a hill among loose metal, said to have been put on to stop it, the boiler burst, killing several passengers.

The vast mahogany forests of Nicaragua are almost wholly controlled by Boston firms by contract with the Nicaraguan Government. The export trade in the expensive wood has become very extensive, having reached 6,000,000 feet in 1893.

Napoleon's reproach that the British are a nation of shopkeepers is illustrated in an advertisement in a London weekly in which, as a bargain, a lady "leaving England permanently" offered to sell a family grave, to hold five, and its marble slab.

It has been ascertained by experiment that a number of persons who use the telephone hear better with the left ear than with the right. The common practice of the telephone companies is to place the receiver so that it will be applied to the left ear.

There is a banana plantation in Cuba covering an area of fifty square miles, containing on an average 2,500,000 trees, and keeping in constant employment 3,500 persons. A fleet of twenty-six steamers is required to transport the fruit to the United States.

One of the largest bull mooses ever secured was shot recently in Maine. The animal weighed 1,200 pounds and stood 7 feet high from the ground to the top of his withers, measuring 10 feet from the tip of nose to tail. His head was crowned by a set of antlers with a spread of 50 inches.

The oat crop of Ontario last year was 83,000,000 bushels, or about 19,000,000 bushels more than the average of the past fifteen years. The crop of corn was 24,071,000 bushels, an increase of 6,000,000 bushels over that of the past five years, and there was also a considerable increase in rye and buckwheat.

It has been a source of interest and wonder to Arctic explorers to find such quantities of singing birds within the Arctic circle. They are abundant beyond belief. But the immense crop of cranberries, crowberries and cloudberries that ripen in the northern swamps account for the presence of the birds.

"Running the gauntlet," a punishment supposed to be peculiar to the American Indians, was originated in the British navy. Every sailor in the crew but the offenders to be punished was provided with a switch, which he was required to lay briskly on the bare shoulders of the man who did the running between the two lines.

A contrivance for producing a naked flame under water has been patented in Germany. It consists simply of a chamber, into which there is led a stream of gas, and a stream of oxygen, both at such pressure as to overcome the pressure of the liquid. These streams are made to spread out by being driven against a flat surface.

Bert Serf, of the Doane, Neb., college football team, on leaving Crete for a game at Lawrence, bade a comrade good-by and added in a solemn tone that it might be the last time his friend would see him alive. The friend told of the incident, and some of Serf's friends, for a joke, draped his chair in mourning and had just hung on the back of it a card reading: "Rest in peace," when a dispatch came saying that Serf had been killed in the game.

Bebolused, Bedrenched, Beleeched.

He who gave the most medicine was once considered the best physician. This truth—which is not very creditable to the old faculty or to our ancestors, their patients—finds new illustration in a charming article on Miss Frances Davies, which is contributed to Good Words by Rev. S. Baring-Gould. Miss Davies was an English gentlewoman who for eighty-two years survived heroic treatment, and kept a careful record of it.

How thankful her letters make us that we do not live in the first years of this century! For she details how she was obliged to take many a bolus, a pill of the size of a pigeon's egg, not hard, but of putty-like consistency.

How was such a thing got down the throat? Was it sent down with a ramrod, as geese are fed in Alsace so as to give them liver complaint? We can only wonder.

Then came the administration of drenches. Now I am sufficiently old to remember how I was dealt with by my grandmother. She had a pewter spoon, with a hollow handle and a hinged lid to the bowl. This horrible instrument was filled with castor-oil till it could not retain another drop. Then her thumb was applied to the open end of the handle, and so long as it was held there none of the fluid would flow from the spoon.

When my resistance was overcome, the great pewter spoon was rammed into my mouth. I can recall the exertions exercised on my jaws to force my teeth apart to allow of the admission of this spoon. Then, when it rested on my tongue, occupying my mouth wholly, the thumb of my grandmother was lifted, and instantly the whole contents were projected down my throat.

But that is not all.

Frances Davies repeatedly mentions in her letters that whenever she had a bilious headache, at the ages of 80, 81, 82, she had leeches, five and six at a time, applied to her temples. Conceive of such treatment! It is marvelous how any old ladies were left when thus bebolused, bedrenched and beleeched.

There was, however, a fourth horror to which the old lady refers, and with which I in my youth made intimate acquaintance—Gregory's powder—a hideous gray compound, usually administered in red currant or raspberry jam—but sometimes in water.

This is nothing more nor less than calomel; and it is perhaps due to the amount of mercury taken in this form that the teeth of the generation now passing, and of its children, are so liable to decay—for I do not believe that horrible Gregory's powder is to be got out of the systems of Englishmen under two or three generations.

Laurence Hutton's First Poem.

Laurence Hutton is contributing to St. Nicholas a series of reminiscenses of his boyhood in New York, under the title of "A Boy I Knew."

The Boy's earliest attempts at versification were found, the other day, in an old desk, and at the end of almost half a century. The copy is in his own boyish, ill-spelled print; and it bears no date. The present owner, his Aunt Henrietta, well remembers the circumstances and the occasion, however, having been an active agent in the acts the poem describes, although she avers that she had no hand in its composition. The original, it seems, was transcribed by The Boy upon the cover of a soap-box, which served as a headstone to one of the graves in his pets' burying-ground, situated in the backyard of the Hudson street house, from which he was taken before he was 9 years of age. The monument stood against the fence, and this is the legend it bore—rhyme, rhythm, meter, and orthography being carefully preserved:

Three little kitens of our old cat
Were berrid this day in this
grassplat.
They came to there deth in
an old water pale,
And after loosing their breth
They were pulled out by
the tale.
These three little kitins have
returned to their maker,
And were put in the grave by
The Boy,
Undertaker.

Cement for Cloth.

Use thin sheet gutta percha, which can be purchased of the manufacturers especially for tailors' use. Place a piece of the tissue between the layers of cloth to be cemented and press with a hot iron. This causes the cloth to adhere firmly on account of the melting of the gutta percha.

Why She Was Sad.

Jack Dashing—Why in the world do you look so melancholy, my dear girl?

Penelope—I'm feeling sorry for you, Jack. I'm thinking of the life I'm going to lead you after we are married.—New York Herald.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAR 19.....1897

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 58.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 5 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:
Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. P. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN.
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 58.

Hospital Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.
D. J. HESSION.
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 737.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897, viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, Sec. 10, T 16 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H. Palmer, Joshua R. Hammitt, Manuel Diaz and Augustine Fizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., February 20, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Fred Alpers against Cynthia Yerger for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 723, dated November 27, 1891, upon the Northwest quarter Section 22, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WHEREAS, In the judgment of the Board of Trustees of Big Pine School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, it is advisable to call an election and submit to the electors of said District whether bonds of such District to the amount of Twelve hundred dollars, to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to run not to exceed six (6) years, shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District and furnishing the same.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered—

First—That such election be and the same is hereby called to be held on the 27th day of March, 1897, from sunrise until five o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Public School House in said district.

Second—That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed Judges to conduct the said election viz. J. S. Graham, J. W. McMurry and R. P. Hession.

Third—That such election be called by posting notices signed by the Board, in three of the most public places in the District for not less than twenty days before the election; and that such notice be published the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County, not less than once a week for three successive weeks prior to the date of holding such election.

Fourth—That such notice shall be as follows, to wit:

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Big Pine School District, in the County of Inyo, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in section 1888, to and including section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 27th day of March A. D. 1897 at the Public School House at Big Pine in said Big Pine School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District and for furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the school house at Big Pine in Big Pine School District, on the 27th day of March, 1897, and the polls will be open from sunrise of said day until five o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. S. Graham, J. W. McMurry and R. P. Hession will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Twelve hundred dollars, of the denomination of Three hundred dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered 1 to 4 inclusively, and are to mature as follows, to wit:
1 to run inclusive Three years from date.
2 " " " Four " " "
3 " " " Five " " "
4 " " " Six " " "

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

Dated March 1st, 1897.

GEORGE HALL,
L. M. NEWMAN,
J. R. ELDRED,
Trustees of Big Pine School District.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY

Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT, Deceased.

I. J. Woodin, the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth.—

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the fifth day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated March 5th, 1897.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of deceased	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator	Still led to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tegeler.	300 00	None.	20 00	5 25					3000 00	
	William T. Tregloan.	719 68			5 25					699 73	
	Peter Gallagher.	None.			46 80	14 25				None.	
	Joseph Wibbelt.	500 00	None.	43 32	15 15					500 00	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of INYO, }

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.

EFN. H. YANDELL,
(SEAL.) Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

MARK P. HAND, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH SEELY, Defendant. } Commissioner's sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 2nd day of March 1897 in the above entitled action wherein Mark P. Hand, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Joseph Seely, defendant, on the 2nd day of March, 1897, which said decree was on the 4th day of Mar. 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 15. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township fourteen (14) south Range thirty-six (36) east M. D. M. Also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the north half of the north-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north west quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section five (5) in Township fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M. An undivided one half interest in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point twenty (20) chains east of the north-west section corner of section No. twenty-eight (28), in Township No. fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M., (magnetic variation fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes east), thence south thirteen and ninety one-hundredths (13.90) chains to north-west corner of Josiah G. Dodge's land; thence north, sixty-eight degrees and twenty minutes east, twenty two and thirty-one one hundredths (22.31) chains to Brewery street in the town of Lone Pine; thence, north, twenty one degrees and forty minutes west, twenty one one hundredths (.21) chains; thence south, sixty-eight degrees and twenty minutes west, eight and ten one hundredths (8.10) chains; thence north, eight and forty-eight one hundredths (8.48) chains to north line of section No. twenty eight [28]; thence west; thirteen and twenty nine on hundredths [13.29] chains following the north line of said section to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and one half acres, and commonly known and designated as the "Seely Orchard Tract." Also lots numbered One [1], Two [2] Three [3] Four [4], Six [6] and Seven [7] in Lock No. Four [4] in the said town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence March 12, 1897.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April. 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

——o—x—o——

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

——o—x—o——

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

——o—x—o——

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

——o—x—o——

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

——o—x—o——

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation held on the 30th day of January, 1897, an assessment (No. 6) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of March, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 17th day of April, 1897 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated January 30th, 1897. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16 th
" .....February 13 th
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, make close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

——o—x—o——

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

——o—x—o——

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

——o—x—o——

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

——o—x—o——

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. au2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

——o—x—o——

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

——o—x—o——

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

——o—x—o——

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

——o—x—o——

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

——o—x—o——

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR
——AND——
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

——o——

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sighurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	295	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

——o——

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

——o——

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAR. 19.....1897

OUR

Congressman .....MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. IVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

MARRIED.

ARCULARIUS—ALBERS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Georges Creek, March 17, 1897, by A. V. Davidson, J. P., Wm. Arcularius to Miss Annie Albers.

DIED.

LUCAS.—At Keeler, March 18, 1897, Mrs. John Lucas, a native of Germany, aged about 45 years.

Receiver Eibeshutz returned from San Francisco on Wednesday evening last.

Mrs. M. Goodale and daughter Florence came down from Fish Springs yesterday.

Charles Anthony, the leading merchant of southern Inyo, was in town during the week.

W. J. Ryan left for Denver Col. on Tuesday whence he is expected to return in a few weeks.

On account of the heavy snow on the foot-hills, stocks of fire-wood in this town are becoming depleted.

S. G. Sneden, Esq., of Bishop was in Independence during the week on business in the Superior Court.

Some alarm and excitement was caused here on Tuesday evening, through the burning out of H. P. Cartier's chimney.

Several of those going to the fight from Independence and Bishop, were entertained on their way at Hawthorne with an impromptu dance.

In consequence of the late considerable shipments of prime cattle from this valley, we hear that animals for home consumption have become very scarce.

Omie Mairs left town on Tuesday in company with F. Holbert for Los Angeles with a band of 200 beef cattle. They will probably be absent a month.

Supt. Hoskins came in from the Reward mine this morning, bringing bar No. 30, valued at $2,000. This is the result of 15 days' run of the mill.

The Rebekahs of this district met together on Thuradsy the 4th inst,. to institute a lodge, which they hope shortly to inaugurate. This lodge will be called the Owen Lodge.

Saturday's south train carried 70 passengers, all en route to Carson to see the fight. They laid over one night in Hawthorne and made things lively for the nonce.—*Bulletin.*

A distinguished crowd including a few forty-niners, gathered at Rhine's store on Thursday forenoon to hear the contents of the telegraphic bulletins, as they came through from the fight.

Al. Goodman arrived by Monday's train; Mr. Goodman was here several years ago in the employ of his uncle A. W. Eibeshutz, and returns here on a visit in the hope that the change may improve his health.

I. H. Mulholland underwent an operation for appendicitis last Sunday at the Homeopathic Sanatorium, San Francisco. The operation was a success in every particular, and Mr. Mulholland is recovering as rapidly as can be expected.

The St. Patrick's dance given last night by the young men of Independence was a pronounced success. An elegant supper was served at Mairs' Hotel at midnight. Dancing was resumed after supper and was thoroughly enjoyed until the early morning hours.

W. J. Ryan and Norman Mairs returned on Sunday from the copper mine, which the former has bonded from A. F. Mairs and J. F. Welsh. We understand that a force of six men have just commenced to work on this property, and that there is a chance of its proving a successful venture.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending March 19th:

Henry Morse to J. J. Arbois—¼ interest in Black Monster and ⅓ interest in Summit mining claims, Butte mining district—$150.

Jane Clark and N. D. Rideout to A. Symonds—Land near Laws—$1750.

United States to Adolph Swyers—Land near Laws.

Christobal Carrasco to Mrs. Wm. Parkinson—Town lots in Town of Lone Pine—$75.

Neal Wilson and J. T. Ginser to John Rose, Timmoos Huver, P. O. Adams, J. G. Adams and J. M. Babson—Pleasant and Mountain Chief mining claims, Panamint district—$550.

Neal Wilson and Archie Wilson to same parties as above—Inyo mining claim—$550.

Inyo Academic Association to A. Banta—Inyo Academy property, Bishop $3,200.

United States to Schuyler Williams—240 acres land above Big Pine.

State of California to Schuyler Williams—160 acres.

A. R. Conklin to J. R. Moffett—Undivided interest in lots in Independence—$5.

THE BIG FIGHT.

FITZSIMMONS WINS.

Gentleman Jim's Pompadour Lowered in the 14th Round.

A Fast and Furious Battle from Start to Finish.

CARSON, March 17.—The crowd here is extremely large, and all the foreign visitors to the sagebrush country are eager to glean the latest news of the big fighters.

At Corbett's betting was of a desultory character on the big fight, the odds of 10 to 6 remained all night, occasionally 10 to 7 was offered, but there was only a small amount of money in sight. Corbett men were apparently waiting for something sure. Corbett is considered favorite with the majority of eastern experts and California visitors are almost solid for the Native Son.

Jimmy Wakely looks on Corbett as a sure winner, Al Smith expresses himself likewise while Billy Muldoon thinks Fitz has something up his sleeve that should do the trick.

Corbett will enter the ring to-day close onto 180 pounds while Fitz will probably tip the scales at 168.

Billy Delaney last night won the toss up for positions, which means that Fitz will begin the battle.

The mines on the Comstock have been closed down to enable the miners to see the fight.

RING SIDE,
10:30 a. m.

The great arena is beginning to fill up and the streets adjacent are blocked with people. All the notable sports of the world are here to see the battle of the century.

John L. Sullivan has just appeared resplendent in a shining silk tile. The noble of them all is greeted with tumultuous cheering.

Jimmy Colville will be time-keeper for Corbett, Billy Muldoon for Dan Stuart. Billy Madden handles the gong.

Corbett and Fitz are undergoing final preparations.

It is estimated that there are 4,000 people seated now and another special train to arrive.

Billy Madden announces from the ring that after the Corbett and Fitzsimmons go the double contest between Green and Smith and Flaherty and Hawkins will take place about 3 p. m.

11:59 a. m.

Fitz has just entered the ring bare headed and attired in a japanese bathrobe. Gentleman Jim enters and is greeted with great applause by the vast audience.

Behind Corbett are Charley White, Delaney, Jeffries, McVey, Joe Corbett, Billy Woods and Al Hampton. In Fitz's corner are Martin Julian, Ernest Roeber, Stenzler and Hickey. Both men are looking in the finest kind of shape.

Billy Madden introduces the referee and the men proceed to strip. Fitz looks light but is a bunch of muscles. Corbett looks 15 pounds heavier and his skin as well as Fitz's looks like polished mahogany.

Julian refuses to shake hands. Time is called at 12:27.

1ST ROUND.—Sparring for an opening. Fitz forcing Corbett to corner tries a left swing which Jim ducks cleverly, Jim smiling. Fitz very aggressive and lands a light one on Corbett's neck. Jim feints and lands a left hook in the stomach, follows with a left hook on Fitz's jaw. They clinch but no damage is done in the breakaway. Corbett lands a right swing on Fitz's ribs. Clinch, no damage in breakaway. Fitz lands stiff left on Jim's head. Jim lands hard. Fitz lands heavy right hand on Jim's head, Jim says "O! I!" and laughs. Jim lands his right of Fitz's ribs and gong sounds.

2ND ROUND.—Corbett advances to the center for a minute. Clinch, and no damage in breakaway. Fitz short on a right and left swing. More clinching. Jim is very cautious and looking for the slightest opening, lands two stiff left swings on Fitz's head. Fitz swings left and right and lands lightly on Corbett's head. The fighting is of a rapid character, and both men very lively on their feet. Jim lands a hard left hand half round jab on Fitz's stomach and follows it with another in the same place. He is jabbing Fitz hard with right and left on the body when the bell rings.

3RD ROUND.—Corbett starts right in with that hard left hook on the body. Fitz gets savage and tries his left and right at Corbett's head but does very little damage. Corbett lands another left jab on Bob's wind and follows with right short on ribs. Jim clinches. Corbett lands his right over heart. Fitz mixes it up and puts the heel of his glove on Corbett's face. In the clinch Jim keeps his right working like a piston rod in Fitz's ribs. They clinch, and Fitz roughs in the breakaway as the gong sounds. Fitz seems anxious to continue, but Corbett laughs and sticks his right glove in Fitz's face and they go to corners.

4TH ROUND.—Corbett rushing lands the left again on body. Fitz is short with his left. Fitz follows it up with a stiff left in Jim's stomach, and roughs it again. They are fighting at a terrific rate and it is a beautiful contest. Fitz rushes and Jim meets him with a stiff right hand short on the stomach. Fitz is doing the rushing and hitting and roughing it in the breakaways. Corbett is by long odds making the cleverer fight. He is playing systematically with right and left on body, and exchange lefts at head. Time is called.

5TH ROUND.—Corbett lands his left on body, again that left goes on the jaw. Fitz's blows have plenty of steam behind them, but are not as frequent as Corbett's. They clinch and exchange compliments with one arm loose. Corbett lands heavy slow left. Fitz lands his left on Jim's neck. Jim throws a stiff half round with left on Fitz's nose, drawing first blood. They mix it, and Corbett has the better of it. Corbett lands another left on Fitz's chin. This round is in favor of Corbett.

6TH ROUND.—They clinch and Fitz tries to wrestle. Corbett thrown. Loud cries of "Oh, Oh!" Corbett lands light left jab on the face. Fitz counters on the jaw. Corbett upper cuts with the right and has Fitz going. Fitz is literally covered with blood, but is fighting like a demon. Corbett is showing signs of the fast work. Fitz is down on one knee and takes the time limit; he is full of fight on arising. Corbett is slaughtering him with upper cuts. Corbett's leads are a bit wild.

7TH ROUND.—Fitz is bleeding again and is fighting like a lion. They are both leading for a knockout blow. Jim lands a light left on Fitz's sore mouth. Fitz misses right and left swings. Fitz tries a left swing which is ducked by Corbett and counters with heavy right over breast. Corbett is very tired. Fitz looks like a stuck bullock but is as strong as the other man.

8TH ROUND.—Fitz forcing. Fitz misses with his left and is lifted off his feet by a straight left jab from Corbett on the neck. Fitz is doing all the forcing this round. Fitz tries a right hand cross but Corbett ducks. Fitz lands left on Corbett's face and Corbett counters with a right on the body. Spar for wind. Fitz tries his hard right at Corbett's head but is countered heavily on the jaw with Corbett's good left. Fitz has the worst of this round when gong sounds.

9TH ROUND.—Long range sparring, both very active on their feet. Fitz lands below the belt and is cautioned by Siler. Corbett lands stiff left on Fitz's wind. Fitz rushes Corbett but does very little damage. Jim is jabbing and clinches, and upper cutting with right on the breakaway. Fitz lands a very hard left hand swing on Jim's jaw and tries a right cross, but Jim is inside. Fitz again tries right cross but is short. He is landing more often than Corbett now.

10TH ROUND.—Fitz spits blood out of his mouth, and tries a hard left swing at Corbett's head. Fitz comes back with a stiff left and right on Jim's head and body. He is very much cooler and stronger than Corbett at this stage. Corbett stops a left swing with a straight left on the mouth. Fitz is bleeding badly, but forces Corbett back, apparently being the stronger man. They mix it up and honors are about even. Both are fighting hard. Fitz catches Corbett around the neck and drags him to the ropes. When time is called Corbett lands light left on Fitz's mouth. Corbett's blows are lacking in force but he is fighting very cautiously.

11TH ROUND.—A clinch. Corbett lands his right on the ribs, and is countered by left jab on the chin. Fitz is receiver general for Corbett's left jabs, but is like a bear in strength. Corbett misses a half round hook on the jaw. Fitz lands a hard left straight on Corbett's face, they clinch and Fitz crosses with his right in the clinch. They mix it and Fitz has decidedly the best of the round. Fitz fights Corbett to his corner and has him weak as the gong sounds.

12TH ROUND.—Corbett rushes it, misses left, is countered on the face. Fitz is bent on rushing it and Corbett is keeping away. Fitz gets the worst of it in the rush. More clinching. Corbett lands his left on Fitz's sore nose and follows it with half round at the body. He forces Fitz to the ropes and smashes him hard on the short ribs. Fitz spits copious wads of blood. Corbett is now rushing it, and lands one two, right and left on the Australian's face. Corbett lands left on Fitz's face again, and follows light on body. He tries a knockout upper cut with right, but is a hair too short. This is Corbett's round.

13TH ROUND.—Fitz lands right short on Corbett's ribs and a left on jaw. Jim finds Fitz's wind again with left. Fitz rushes Jim over to his corner, but does very little damage. Corbett jabs Fitz lightly on head and is back again with same hand at body. Corbett is sparring cautiously and ducking out of some very dangerous positions. Fitz lands his left straight and hard on Jim's face. Fitz tries that hard right swing but it does no good. Jim's left glove is in Fitz's face when Madden touches the button.

14TH ROUND.—Corbett's leads blocked. Jim lands that left jab again on Fitz's head. Fitz counters with a terrible right swing on Corbett's neck and has Corbett going back for a few moments. Fitz lands a terrible left hand jab on Corbett's stomach and Corbett goes to his knees with a frightful look of agony on his face. Time keeper calls the seconds, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten; but Corbett comes to his feet and rushes to Fitz and endeavors to strike him. There is a terrible uproar. The decision has not been given yet. Geo. Siler decides that Fitz wins.

The blow that did the business landed over Corbett's heart, and he collapsed after one of the greatest fights in history. The last round lasted just one minute and forty-five seconds.

The contest between Green and Smith was settled in four rounds. Green was the winner.

The mill between Flaherty and Hawkins was settled in one round. Hawkins being the victor.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. WALTER,
Independence, Cal.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, March 16, 1897.

People vs. Johnnie Powers, an Indian—Trial set for Tuesday, April 13, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m.

People vs. Ted Birchim, an Indian—Arraigned, and trial set for Wednesday, April 14, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m.

People vs. Frank Elijah—Arraigned, and trial set for Thursday, April 15, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of drawing and summoning a trial jury—It is ordered that the names of thirty jurors be drawn from the Trial Jury box, and that said jurors so drawn be summoned to attend at the Court Room of the Court, at the town of Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., to serve as Trial Jurors.

The following names were drawn from the box.

John W Bentley.....Round Valley
John Dugan.....Lincoln
William G Morton.....Independence
Mathias Merten.....Bishop
Edward B Smith.....Independence
William G. McCrosky, Jr.....Bishop
Edward Schober.....Lincoln
John W Lacey.....Georges Creek
Wm McLaren.....Lincoln
Frank W Inman.....Bishop
William H Jenkins.....Georges Creek
Peter M Laberge.....Lone Pine
Ottiwell Hampton.....Poleta
John W Calbreath.....Georges Creek
Wm C Bulpitt.....Round Valley
Geo Hall, Sr.....Big Pine
Henry H McDonald.....Bishop
Geo W Huckaby.....Laws
John B Clarke.....Bishop
John H Dodge.....Lone Pine
Geo L Albright.....Bishop
Henry Evans.....Round Valley
Jacob C Miller.....Independence
T F A Connelly.....Bishop
Henderson D Gill.....Independence
Edwin E Burdick.....Bishop
Michael McSweeney.....Independence
Josiah D Harger.....Lincoln
Alexander B McNett.....Big Pine
Fred S Crocker.....Big Pine

Dangers of the Grip

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of this dread disease. It well effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek I took a severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser.* For sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

There is nothing new in the Cuban war. The fighting is mere bushwhacking on both sides. The advantage is steadily with the insurgents, since delay costs them nothing, while it is a terrible strain upon Spain. In the Phillipines the Spanish are having better luck, and it now looks as if that little rebellion would soon reach its end.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 59.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1897, and the first day of December, 1897, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 59, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 59.

Road Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 127.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of section 33, Tp 29 S, R 35 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 15, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Standinger, Flulay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Engley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES,

... AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

THE MEANING OF IT.

Very often we give the wrong meaning to a word and thereby make serious mistakes. For instance, the true and literal meaning of the word rheumatism is "aches or pains of the muscles, bones and joints of the human body." It is general and not specific. Also the word relief does not mean cure. Relief may be but a short cessation of pain. But when we say St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism promptly and permanently, we mean it conquers pain quickly with no return of it, unless the sufferer gives cause for a new attack, and then it will cure again. It matters not whether it is chronic, acute or inflammatory, it will cure. That is sure, be sure of it.

Service a la Bowery.

A waiter from "de Bowery" drifted into town the other day and got a job in a Royal street restaurant. He was dressed in a check suit, walked stiff kneed, with his chin out, and yelled out his orders like a Mississippi mate. His first customer was a gentleman of delicate appetite. The waiter struck a prize-fighter attitude, leaned his head slightly down toward the guest and said:

"Well?"

The guest looked up in surprise. The waiter glanced down at him.

"Well, what can we do for yer, sport?"

Regaining his control, the diner said, "Ah, I'd like something light, waiter."

"Sumtin light? How would a fedder do yer?"

"A what?"

"A fedder. Maybe you might get your whiskers trou a lamp, or p'r'aps a cup of barber's ladder might fit yer mug."

Having delivered himself of these pleasantries, the waiter smiled broadly and tapped his customer lightly on the chest.

"Dere, whiskers, don't get yer peppers on. Dat's a josh to git up yer appetite, see? No stringin, wouldn't an omelet suffiay tickle de cove in yer bread baskey? Say, I can rush it into yer face before yer finish goin up against de pickles. See?"

The delicate gentleman nearly fainted and was rescued by the head waiter, who gave him another attendant and put the Ganymede from wicked New York on the dishwashing list.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Salute Your Wife.

Men do not take off their hats to each other. They nod. Many married women complain of their husbands' incivility in neglecting to treat them with the same politeness they show to their friends. Let all married men remember that marriage does not exempt them from raising their hats both at meeting and saying goodby to their wives. This oversight has often been the cause of a spirit of rebellion in the young wife, who sees in it a reason for fancying that her husband has ceased to care for her or only regards her as a belonging to whom any of the civilities of life are unnecessary because she is his. In the same way a wife should foster all those pretty little ways of making him feel that he is still her Prince Charming. Love is so often kept alive by these outward observances that are the harbingers of refinement that it behooves all to practice them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOME PRODUCTS OF PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually, very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is the best family medicine, is purely vegetable and contains no ingredients that are in any way injurious.

Your tea-trade for the next ten years is worth having. We want it.

Try all five flavors of *Schilling's Best* tea, and get your money back (of your grocer) on those that you don't like.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 408

When you plant seeds, plant
FERRY'S
Always the best.
For sale everywhere.
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles
All Druggists. 50c.

HATCH CHICKENS by Hot Air. FREE Catalogue and Price List of the IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

DIBERT BROS. MFG. CO., 225-227 Mission St.
GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS,
Flour & Feed Mills, Grain-Cleaning Machinery. Machinery of all kinds furnished at short notice.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay Till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

RODS For tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or hidden treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

LADD'S NEW GUN STORE

New line of all sporting goods. Campers, fishermen supplied at reduced rates. Highest cash price paid for raw furs and sea lion trimmings. Send for catalogue. Address, Ladd's Gun Store, 421 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Roanke Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

S. F. N. U. No. 765 New Series No. 8.

The Speed of Pigeons.

Experiments have shown that pigeons are able to outstrip the fastest express trains, although on the average they fly at the rate of only about thirty-four miles an hour. Monsieur Rodenbach, in France, believes they can attain a velocity exceeding seventy miles an hour. They are said to be unable to fly long distances in a perfect straight line; apparently they are easily driven aside by shifting air currents.

Exhaustion of Natural Gas.

Recent statistics show that the supply of natural gas in the United States fell off one-half from 1888 to 1895. The decline has been less in Ohio and Indiana than in Pennsylvania, the product in the last named State being worth more than nineteen million dollars in 1888, and less than six million dollars in 1895. Owing to the adoption of less wasteful methods, the falling off has not been so rapid since 1891, but it still amounts to an average decline of five per cent. every year.

Making Glass Resist Fire.

Attention has lately been drawn to a product called "wire-glass," which, it is asserted, presents an effective barrier against fire. It consists simply of a mesh-work of wire embedded in a glass plate. Even when licked by flames and raised to a red heat it does not fall to pieces, and experiments have shown that, employed in windows and skylights, wire-glass not only resists the heat of fire, but also the shattering effects of cold water poured over it while it is yet glowing hot.

A Plant Atoll.

Professor Atkinson, the botanist of Cornell University, has discovered near Ithaca an example of the very rare phenomenon called a "plant atoll." It consists of a ring of plants floating in a pond, with a circle of clear water within the ring. The plants derive their nourishment from the decayed vegetable matter that collects about their roots, and these are gradually becoming anchored to the bottom, so that in time a true ring island will be formed, resembling the coral atolls of the southern oceans.

When Nebraska Was a Lake.

Extensive deposits of ancient volcanic ash in Southwestern Nebraska have lately been turned to useful account as a source of pulverized pumice, which has become an important article of commerce. Professor Salisbury, of the University of Chicago, after examining the localities where the ash is found, concludes that it was deposited in water at a time when that region of country was covered by a lake which is supposed to have existed late in the tertiary period, and the ash is believed to have been borne thither by winds.

Fossils Found by X-Rays.

A curious application of the X-rays to the discovery of unseen things was recently made by Monsieur Lemoine at Rheims. The chalk strata in that part of France contain the fossil bones of birds, reptiles and mammals, and frequently these are shattered in the attempt at removal. It occurred to Monsieur Lemoine that the embedded fossils might be photographed by the aid of the X-rays, since the latter pass readily through chalk, but are largely intercepted by the phosphates of bones. It is reported that his photographs clearly indicate the details of the hidden fossils.

Balata Rubber.

Owing to the increased demand for india-rubber, caused by the use of pneumatic tires for bicycles and other vehicles, there is said to be serious danger of a "rubber famine." The method of gathering india-rubber in tropical countries has been exceedingly wasteful because the easiest way, that of cutting down the trees, has too frequently been adopted. The search for substitutes has resulted in making known the virtues of a South American tree called the balata. This abounds in British Guiana, and the rubber produced from it, while not possessing the electric and some other properties of caoutchouc, is said to answer very well for most of the ordinary purposes of india-rubber.

Wonders of the Brain.

That portion of the substance of the brain which is known as the "gray matter" is supposed to be most intimately related to intellectual action. Sometimes curious aggregations of gray matter are found in particular parts of the brain, and Dr. Frederick Peterson has recently suggested in the Popular Science Monthly that these may be the cause of the extraordinary mental powers occasionally exhibited by persons whose general intellectual capacity hardly rises above that of idiots. Such powers, or aptitudes, always relate to some special faculty, like memory, without including other faculties. The aggregations referred to, Doctor Peterson thinks, might explain the marvellous memory for music exhibited by "Blind Tom," and the still more extraordinary powers of Heinecker, "the child of Lubeck," who lived in the early part of the eighteenth century, and who "knew the chief incidents of the Pentateuch at the age of one year, had mastered all of sacred history at two years, and was intimately acquainted with modern and profane history and geography, and spoke French and Latin, besides his native tongue, at the age of three." When four years old he died.

New York's Sanitation.

The appeal to the public conscience told at last. With that attack in the churches, which had not been without blame, the new era began. That year (1879) a public competition evolved the present type of tenement, far from perfect, but an immense improvement upon the wicked old barracks. The sanitary reformers got the upper hand, and their work told. The death-rate came down slowly. It is to-day, at the end of thirty years, quite 25 per cent. lower than it was when the health department was organized, and New York has been redeemed from a reproach for which there was no excuse, for no city in the world has such natural opportunities for good sanitation.

The immense stride it has taken was measured by the mortality during the unprecedented hot spell of last summer. It was never so great, as, indeed, there never was an emergency like it since records were kept. During the ten days it lasted the heat craved many more victims than the last cholera epidemic during its whole season. Yet, beyond those killed by the direct effects of the sun, the mortality was singularly low; the infant mortality—ever the finger that points unerringly to the sore spots in a community, if any there be—was so noticeably low as to cause a feeling almost of exultation among the sanitary officials. And it was shown, by comparison with earlier hot spells, that the population yielded more slowly to the heat. Where it had taken two or three days to reach the climax of sunstroke, it now took five. The people, better housed, better fed, and breathing clean air in clean streets, had acquired a power of resistance to which the past had no parallel. The sanitarians had proved their case.—"Light in Dark Places," by Jacob A. Riis, in the Century.

Dangerous Umbrella.

Dr. John Kitto, the well-known English writer and commentator on the Bible, was by no means devoid of humor, and he took considerable pleasure in relating some amusing adventures which at one time and another had befallen him. One of these narratives is quoted by Dr. Eadie in his "Life of Dr. Kitto."

Arriving at Constantinople from countries farther to the east, and having learned to regard the umbrella as a mark of high distinction, I was much astonished to find it in very common use there in rainy weather. However, I soon had occasion to learn that traces still remained of the distinction, so usually throughout the East associated with that article.

I resided principally at Orta Khoi, a village on the Bosphorus about three miles above Constantinople; and having urgent occasion, one wet day, to go down to Pera, I set out, umbrella in hand. On arriving at the waterside, I found none of the boats that usually ply between the village and the Golden Horn, and was therefore under the necessity of walking all the way along the road behind the row of buildings that face the Bosphorus.

One of these buildings was a favorite palace of the Sultan, who was then residing in it. As I approached the gate of this mansion, with my umbrella over my head, I observed that one of the sentinels stationed there accosted me in a commanding manner; but not comprehending what he said, I went on. Upon which the soldier ran toward me with his fixed bayonet leveled, and without any indication of a friendly intention toward my person.

That I took my person safely that day to the great city was probably owing to the good nature of a Turk, who was walking close behind me at the moment, and who, on observing the advance of the soldier upon me, snatched my umbrella with violence from my hand, and thrust me forward, partially interposing himself between me and the assailant, who then returned to his station, and allowed me to proceed in peace.

The friendly Turk, in returning my umbrella, endeavored to explain the fact, which I afterward ascertained more distinctly, that it was incumbent on every one to take down his umbrella in passing the actual residence of the Sultan.

I had observed with some surprise that persons walking before me lowered their umbrellas as they approached the palace, and again elevated them when they had passed, notwithstanding the heavy rain, but without imagining that this was a matter of obligation.

I observed on subsequent occasions that persons passing on the Bosphorus in boats never omitted to take down their umbrellas as they approached the front of the mansion which the "brother of the sun and moon" honored with his presence.

Great Thaw.

Some farms in the hill country of New England are provided with so thin a coating of soil, and so abundant a supply of the material of stone wall, as to call for the exercise of unlimited patience and philosophy on the part of the native farmers.

"Uncle Amos," said a summer resident of Ashville, stopping his horse close to Mr. Willet's stone wall, on the other side of which the old farmer stood, "what do you think of the theory that all our rocks came from the north in icebergs originally?"

Uncle Amos, resting from his daily task of removing the stones from his south field and piling them in heaps and mounds, surveyed his questioner in silence for a moment with a solemn face. Then he stooped, and taking up a good-sized stone in each hand, he looked down at them, while keen enjoyment of his prospective joke tugged at the corners of his mouth.

"There's jest one thing I'm clear about," he said slowly, "and that is, if 'tis true, it must have been a mighty warm season when they struck my farm, and no mistake."

The Gold Beetle.

The most remarkable gold beetle in the world are found in Central America. The head and wing cases are brilliantly polished with a luster as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the seeming of metal. Oddly enough, another species from the same region has the appearance of being wrought in solid silver, freshly burnished. These gold and silver beetles have a market value. They are worth from £5 to £10 each.

She Meant the Poet.

An English writer suggests that Scottish pronunciation is misleading. "Do you like buns?" asked the governess.

"Yes," said he, "if they are made with sultana raisins and not currants."

Whereupon she blushed, and explained that she meant the poet "Bu'ns."

The Arkansas river was named from a nation of Indians; also called Quappas.

Christian Liberty.—The unwritten constitution of our institutions, the bedrock of our civilization and liberties, is Christian, not pagan.—Rev. A. B. Storms, Methodist, Detroit.

Intellectuality.—All people in this country are intellectual. All the educated. They read the newspapers, and keep posted on affairs. To be an American is to wear the badge of intellectuality.—Dr. Mangasarian, Society of Ethical Culture, Chicago.

Individuality.—This is an age of the individual, and there is no danger that the possibilities of individual expression will be lost. God's purpose is that every man shall stand absolutely on his own individuality.—Rev. S. R. Fuller, Episcopalian, Boston.

Spain.—Spain is a robber. She has appropriated to herself practically all legislative and administrative powers in Cuba. Her electoral laws are such that Spaniards resident in Cuba are always in the majority.—Rev. R. G. Hutchins, Presbyterian, Cleveland.

Old Age.—There is something so fair in a calm old age that causes us to bend the knee almost involuntarily and incline the head in respectful homage. Age can be so beautiful. The passions are held in check. The tempestuous longings of youth are stilled and serenity sits upon the brow of him who has grown old gracefully, upon whose heart time has laid his hand gently.—Rabbi David Philipson, Hebrew, Cincinnati.

The Turk.—The Turk is by instinct a thief and a murderer, and his path is always marked by rapine and the shedding of the blood of the innocent. Cleveland should be praised for what he has dared to say against the bloody work of the Sultan.—Bishop J. P. Newman, Methodist, San Jose, Cal.

Tramps.—A man willing to work and not able to find it has a right to live. The human society that compels a tramp to be is considered out of order. Such a society needs prompt reconstruction. Such a society the twentieth century will set in order.—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver.

Gambling.—The sin or crime of gambling has spread itself over society, and is drawing down strong men. It is one of the greatest crime breeders in the land. There is nothing else that causes so much crime and sin—except the one vice of liquor.—Rev. W. A. Gardner, Christian Church, San Francisco.

True Religion.—Scorpions breed under stones. So ceremonial religion often covers all manner of meanness and vicious selfishness. True religion means a life that is absorbed in the person and teaching of Jesus Christ. Whatever detracts from the sacred life and mission of Christ is not Christian, is no part of true religion.—Rev. Dr. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.

Heretics.—The real heretics are the narrow bigots who insist that no man may have any part in the eternal salvation unless he swallows some creed as impossible as Jonah was for the whale. If I could excommunicate any man it would be the man who presumes to deny all grace to those who live justly with mankind, but who do not accept their clammy dogmas.—Rev. Lyman Ward, Universalist, New York.

WINTER COSTUME.

Happy Conception in Dress for Cold Weather Cycling.

To the enthusiastic cyclist who rides his "silent steed" on a cold day the question of dress is a most important one. His rapid progress accentuates the effect of the low temperature on his body, and unless he is properly clothed he will be very uncomfortable. The old-timers who have ridden for years in all sorts of weather all agree on the costume as pictured above as the ideal one for cold weather. The cyclist should wear a suit of medium weight underclothing. Over the underclothing

WINTER COSTUME FOR CYCLISTS.

heavy, closely-woven golf stockings, a heavy, closely-woven sweater or two, if cold enough, and a heavy cycle suit. As his feet, hands and ears will be most susceptible, he should wear fur lined gloves, or, if they are too expensive, heavy woolen gloves, arctic overshoes and a close-fitting cotton skull cap that may be pulled down over his ears.

A Snap Shot.

A little child often not only leads but amuses by original descriptions of ordinary events. Says the Pittsburg Chronicle:

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother: "Papa made a speech, and several other men made speeches, to twelve men who sat all together, and then these twelve men were put in a dark chamber to be developed."

Not All Boldness.

Dick—Polly played a rattling good game at poker last night, didn't she?

Dan (who lost some of his money)—Ye-s, I guess she did.

Dick—There's a girl for you! No lack of go about her! All boldness and dash!

Dan—Not all boldness, dear boy! Polly was shy several times last night, when she thought nobody noticed it.—New York Tribune.

From Cuba to Kingsburg.

RAISIN CULTURE IN FRESNO.

What Brought Success Out of Failure to Hon. Z. T. Maxwell.

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.

The Hon. Z. T. Maxwell, in 1887, having just finished a term in the Missouri legislature, was compelled by ill health to seek change of climate, and after traveling for some months on the Pacific slope, settled in Kingsburg, Fresno County, California, and engaged in raisin culture.

The change from Cuba, Mo., Mr. Maxwell's old home, to the balmy air of Kingsburg, for a time seemed to benefit the invalid, and, for a while, in addition to his labors on the raisin farm, he began to take a prominent part in the county politics, and held several offices of trust in his new state. But ill health was the drawback which prevented him from arriving at the highest political honors, and his active mind chafed under the restraint of an impaired constitution, so that instead of improving he became worse. These facts concerning Mr. Maxwell's health were so well known among the people of Fresno County, that when he lately reappeared on the busy scenes in apparent health, he was warmly congratulated by his numerous acquaintances, and among others the writer of this article.

In response to a request to give the reporter particulars as to the course of his illness, symptoms, cure, and indeed all there was in it, he said:

"You have asked me for more than I could describe. Sometimes I have looked over an alphabetical index of diseases, and fancied I had them all, but general debility, weakness, insomnia, indigestion, constipation, partial atrophy of muscles, headaches, pain in the back and limbs, and general wretchedness was my lot.

"My horizon was contracting, and I supposed that the circle of my vision would never again have anything but my bed for a centre, for on top of my previous ill health, in 1895, I caught la grippe, which brought me so low that I was very nigh the grim portal.

"New Year's day I was despondent and unhappy, not knowing there was such good fortune in store for me, for I had hardly ambition to read the newspaper that was brought me, and threw it on the bed in disgust. As I did so my eye caught the announcement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and half in anger and half in contempt I read what it said and again threw the paper down. But I could not get this announcement of Pink Pills out of my head, and at last I determined to try them, and I did so. I began to use the pills, following directions carefully, and by the time I had taken the first box my appetite had returned, and I was so invigorated that it almost seemed as if I were renewing my youth. I kept on taking the Pink Pills until I was thoroughly recovered, and now can do more work than for twenty years before.

"I will say that not only have they saved me much expense in doctors' bills, but my life, and I am only too glad to publish this testimonial to the virtues of Pink Pills.

(Signed) "Z. T. Maxwell."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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A Kipling Portrait.

He (McPhee) was never a racing engineer and took special pride in saying as much before the Liverpool men, but he had a knowledge of machinery and the humors of ships that he had worked 32 years to gain. One side of his face had been wrecked through the bursting of a pressure gauge in the days when men knew less about pressures than they do now, and his nose rose grandly out of the wreck like a club in a public riot. There were cuts and lumps on his head, and he would guide your forefinger through his short iron gray hair and tell you how he had come by his trademarks. He owned all sorts of certificates of extra competency, and at the bottom of his cabin chest of drawers, where he kept the photograph of his wife, were two or three Royal Humane society medals for saving lives at sea.

Professionally—it was different when crazy steerage passengers jumped overboard—professionally McPhee does not approve of saving life at sea, and he has often told me that a new hell is prepared for stokers and trimmers who sign for a strong man's pay and fall sick the second day out. He believes in throwing boots at fourth and fifth engineers when they wake him up at night with word that a bearing is redhot all because a lamp's glare is reflected red from the twirling metal. He believes that there are only two poets in the world, one being Robert Burns, of course, and the other Gerald Massey. When he has time for novels, he reads Wilkie Collins and Charles Reade, chiefly the latter, and he knows whole pages of "Very Hard Cash" by heart. In the saloon his table was next to the captain's, and he drank only water all the while his engines worked.—Rudyard Kipling in McClure's.

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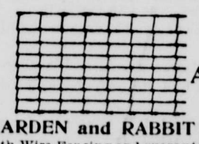
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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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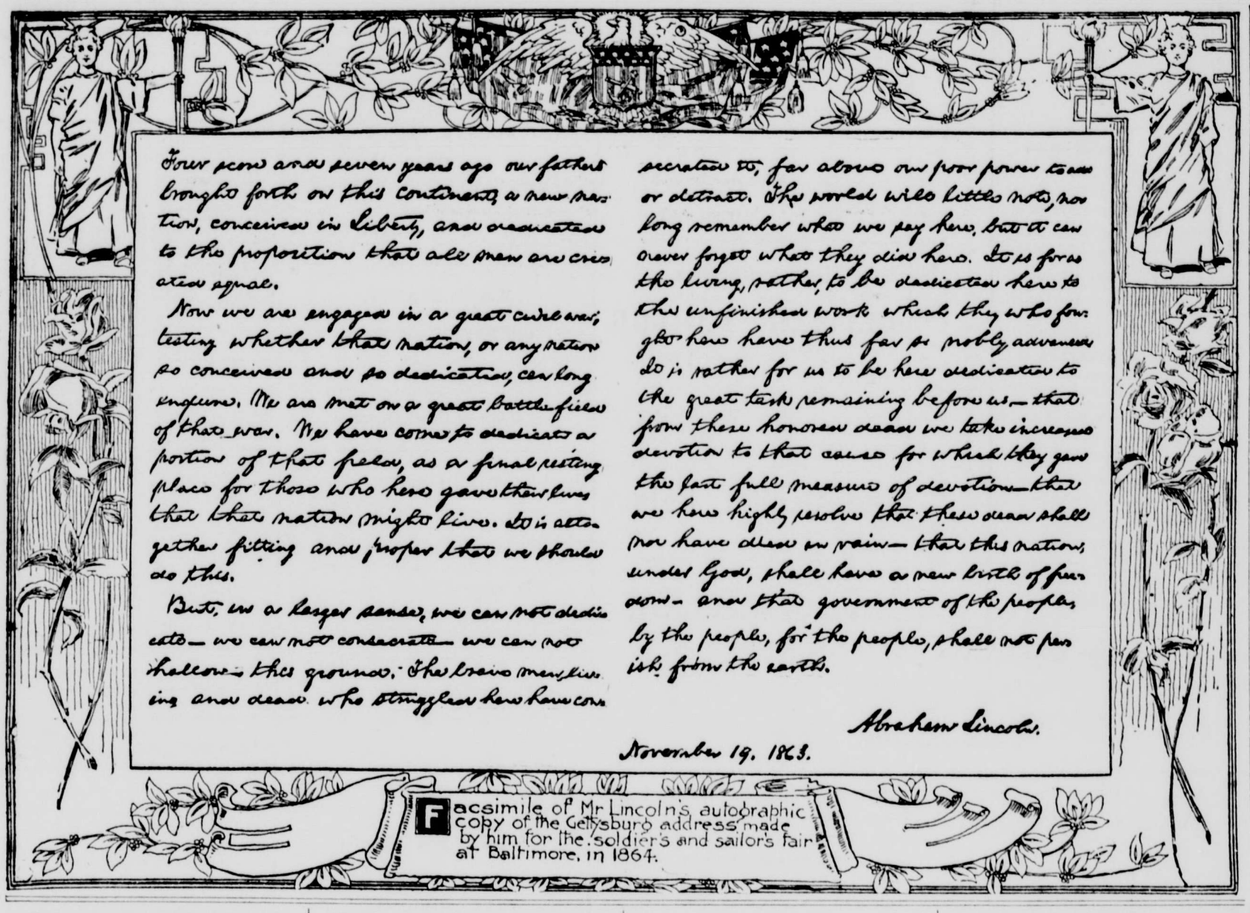
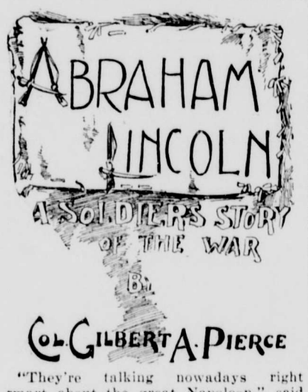




"They're talking nowadays right smart about the great Napoleon," said Uncle Dan, "but when t'other day the boys asked me who I thought the greatest man, I says 'I don't know. There's Washington, an' Alexander, an' Napoleon, an' lots of others, but, my way of thinkin', Old Abe Lincoln is ahead of 'em all.'

"Greatness isn't jest a bein' stern and solemn-like. Now, Uncle Abraham could hoe his row with any of 'em argyin', an' yet some way he had the swing of them old prophets. That struck me when the war broke out, an' afore I knew it I caught the fever, carried coal oil lamps around with the rest of the crowd, got howlin' about John Brown's body moldering in the ground, and 'By Jinks,' says I, 'I'll jine!'

"Of course, Billy must stay at home to plow and sow and make the corn and hay. He'd just turned fifteen, but as I marched away, blest if there wasn't ma cryin' in his arms, an' Billy yellin' like mad, 'I want a chance to strike for liberty!' Bless me again! in less than a year if I didn't hear one day that Billy had enlisted, too.

"How I watched that boy! Sometimes praying when he kept by my side in battle, sometimes swearing, too, maybe, when he exposed himself too carelessly. At Vicksburg he fell back, crushed and maimed by the parapet fire, and I took him in my arms and bore him back, an', half crazy with fears, dashed at the fort again. Well, he rallied from the wound, but somehow he never seemed so sound as before. There was a wandering strangeness in his manner, like he didn't 'zactly know his mind, and one night, when skirmishes were daily, an' Sherman an' Hood was trying to get the chance for a winning fight, Billy was placed on picket duty where danger hovered thick. I told him to keep his eyes wide open, but after I'd got into my blanket in camp I couldn't sleep. I took my gun and hurried silently to the outposts, reached a spot close underneath the hill, and my heart stopped, for there was a scuffle, a cry, and I saw the forms of half a hundred men. It wan't no time to think. I raised my gun. The good old musket rang out the alarm, the rebels turned and ran. The boy? There he lay, his form stretched out upon the ground, asleep at his post!

"He turned to me an' put his arm around me lovingly. 'I couldn't help it, dad,' he said, smiling his old boyish smile,

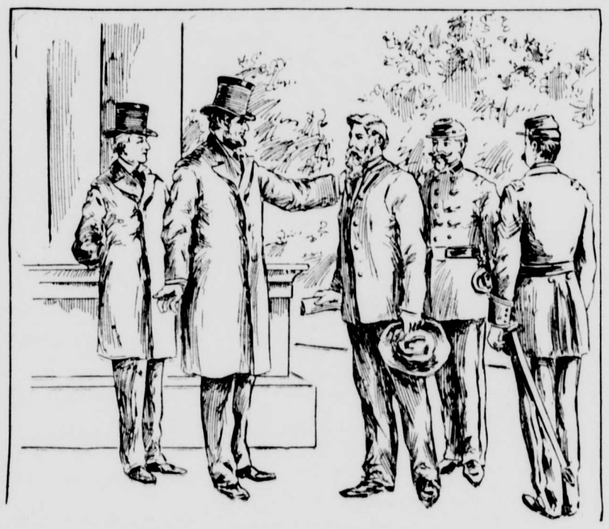
"I TOOK HIM IN MY ARMS AND BORE HIM BACK."

and marched away between the guards. I begged, I plead, I swore that Billy wasn't like himself. No use. The sentence came. I appealed to the generals. I got only one answer: 'The death sentence of the court has been approved.' Then I went to Washington to see the President.

"It was my last hope. They wouldn't let me in. They even pushed me back as a carriage drove up. I saw who got out; I tried to attract his attention. 'Who is this man?' says he. 'Only a soldier after an interview,' says the officer. 'Only a soldier?' says he, musingly. 'Periling his life! Only a soldier, fighting the battles of this awful war! Thank God! to speak to me you need no other name. Only a soldier? Come in, my man.' And he led me up the stairs, while ministers and generals waited outside.

"I told him, with sobs half choking me, the story of my grief. His face was sad and furrowed, and he bowed his head as he listened. He looked over the papers carefully. Then he turned, and smiling gently, said, 'We'll let the other fellows do the killing. I think the country will get along with this young fellow running 'round alive.' And then he wrote: 'This sentence disapproved. Restored to his company. A. Lincoln.' Just there I lost my grip. I only cried like a baby. 'You tell your boy,' says he, 'I count on him to fight.'

"In six months Billy stood upon the roll as second corporal. Then he became color bearer of the regiment. We marched



"ONLY A SOLDIER? COME IN, MY MAN."

through Georgia until we faced the guns of Fort McAlister. A charge was ordered, but at first the rebels fired at such a rate that the ranks wavered. Billy, with face aflame, carried the flag far up in the advance. 'Bring back the colors to the regiment!' cried the colonel. Amid the crack and crash of the guns, the boy replied, 'You bring the regiment to the colors!' Then, with shouts and cheers, the brigade rushed madly on, and before they fairly sensed it, the day was won.

"Billy had gone down. They had to pry his fingers loose from the flag. There was a smile on his face a thousand years can't make me forget. 'Redeemed at last,' the general came and said, and placed his name among the heroes. They wrapped the Stars and Stripes around my son. When they put him in his new uniform that night, they found his treasures, and among the rest was a picture of Old Abe, and written on its back were the words, a prophecy, 'I've fought, great friend, and died for liberty!'"

LINCOLN'S SWEETHEART.

She Was a Beautiful Kentucky Girl and Had Many Suitors.

Lincoln first met Ann Mayes Rutledge in 1832, when she was 19. She was a beautiful girl and as bright as she was pretty. So fair a maid was not, of course, without suitors. The most determined of those who sought her hand was one John McNeill, a young man who had arrived in New Salem from New York soon after the founding of the town. Ann became engaged to McNeill, but it was decided to put off marriage on account of Ann's youth. After a while McNeill left for his home in the East, saying that he would return in time with his parents. Then it came out that McNeill's real name was McNamar. The New Salem people pronounced him an impostor. A few letters were received from him by Ann, but finally the lover ceased to write to her.

In the spring of 1835 Ann agreed to become Lincoln's wife. New Salem took a cordial interest in the two lovers, and presaged a happy life for them, and all would undoubtedly have gone well if the young girl could have dismissed the haunting memory of her old lover. The possibility that she had wronged him, that he might reappear, that he loved her still, haunted her so persistently that she took to her bed. Her death speedily followed. Lincoln's grief was intense. He was seen walking alone by the river and through the woods, muttering strange things to himself. He seemed to his friends to be in the shadow of madness. They kept a close watch over him; and at last Bowling Green, one of the most devoted friends Lincoln then had, took him home to his little log cabin, half a mile north of New Salem, under the brow of a big bluff. Here, under the loving care of Green and his good wife, Nancy, Lincoln remained until he was once more master of himself.

But though he had regained self-control, his grief was deep and bitter. Ann Rutledge was buried in Concord Cemetery, a country burying ground, seven miles northwest of New Salem. To this lonely spot Lincoln frequently journeyed to weep over her grave. "My heart is buried there," he said to one of his friends. Strange to say, McNamar proved to be an honest man and a faithful though careless lover.

THE IMMORTAL LINCOLN.

An Apotheosis in His Memorable First Inaugural.

In an epoch of convulsion and cataclysm and chaos Abraham Lincoln was introduced into presidential power. He held to the syllogistic and spurned figurative speech. No fustian found favor in his prejudices.

Coming to the end of his first inaugural, Lincoln reached these words: "In your hands, my fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Lincoln's Trust in God.

"What I did I did after a very full deliberation and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility," said Lincoln with reference to the emancipation proclamation. "I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment, and may be take action upon it."

Looking a difficulty square in the face will often kill it dead.

SAW LINCOLN SHOT.

ONE WHO WITNESSED THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

Story of the Man Who Was the First to Reach the Side of the Wounded President—His Clothing Stained by the Blood of the Martyr.

Our Nation's Darkest Day.

There now lives in Philadelphia a gentleman who saw the whole scene of Lincoln's assassination, and was the first to reach the wounded man in the prevailing panic. William Flood is the gentleman's name, and he gave the following graphic account, which is taken down in his exact words:

"At the time the President was shot," said he in answer to a query, "I was in the United States navy and was acting ensign and executive officer on board the steamship Teazer. Captain Silas Owen was the commander, and the ship was located at the navy yard on April 14. That evening Captain Owen, who had been over in the city during the day, came to the ship and suggested that we go to the theater that evening, as Laura Keene was to play 'Our American Cousin,' and the President was to be there. We went to the theater and secured seats in the parquet or orchestra chairs. The President occupied the second box up from the orchestra and second from the stage. Just as the curtain fell on the first act I heard a shot and saw a man jump from the President's box to the stage. As he jumped his foot caught in the folds of the flag that draped the box, and he fell sideways on the stage. It was quite a good jump, and he came very near falling back into the orchestra. He got up and limped away across the stage, brandishing a great long knife in his right hand, and shouted, 'Sic semper tyrannis.'

"In less time than it takes to tell it I was on the stage. How I got there over the heads of the orchestra I really don't remember. Just as I reached the stage Mrs. Lincoln looked out of the box. She was crying and wringing her hands and said: 'They have shot papa; will no one come?' I answered that I would come, and immediately climbed up the side of the boxes to the one the President occupied.

"The President was sitting as if he had fallen asleep. He was breathing, however, and we at once laid him on the floor of the box. I looked for the wound, but at first did not discover it. Miss Keene brought a pitcher of water and I bathed his forehead with that so as to revive him. I then discovered the wound in the back of his head, where the ball had entered, and the blood ran out on my arm and down the side of my coat. Some army officers brought in a stretcher and he was placed on that and carried out. I then went to the front of the box and motioned for the audience to remain quiet. Every one was talking, and there was a general uproar. As soon as it ceased for a minute I told them that the President was still alive, but had been shot, and was no doubt mortally wounded. Captain Owens and I then went out to the front of the building and found a platoon of police in the street. The sidewalks were so crowded with people that we had to get out in the middle of the road to get down the street. We went to the National Hotel, and by the time we got there the mob was so dense we could get no further, so a couple of police took us through the hotel to C street, at the rear, and we got a cab and were driven to the navy yard. I was so bloody from the wound, my right hand and arm being covered, that it is a wonder that I was not hanged by that mob. They were intensely excited at the time, and it would have taken very little to have driven them into a frenzy.

"The next day our ship went down the river to head Booth off, and did not return until after he was killed. I was then sent for to go down and identify him. I recognized him very readily as he jumped from the box as J. Wilkes Booth."

Talleyrand never was in love but once, and that was when he was about 16 years old. When Napoleon ordered him to marry and picked out a wife for him, he pleaded this youthful attachment, which was immediately scoffed at by the great match-maker as a piece of nonsense.

LITTLE DRINKING IN CONGRESS.

The Facts as Observed by the Former Manager of the Capitol Restaurant.

"Even though the Morse bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the National capitol should become a law," said Thomas J. Murrey, formerly manager of the restaurant in the House of Representatives in Washington, "very little hardship would be experienced by the members of Congress. As a matter of fact, the only sufferers would be a very few bibulous officials, the visitors and the loungers in or members of the third house.

"The perennial agitation of the Congressional liquor question and the many false reports about the closing scenes in Congress have caused a great many people to imagine that the average National statesman is a hard drinker. My four years in the capitol, as proprietor of the restaurant in the House of Representatives, gave me excellent opportunities for studying the social and convivial side of Congressional life, and I can truthfully state that all the stories about Congressmen being hard drinkers are absolutely false.

"It stands to reason that among a body of 356 men from all over the Union, there should be a few who drank to excess. It is likely to surprise most readers of daily papers to learn, however, that the hard drinkers never numbered more than five during my four years' observations. This is the more remarkable when we take into consideration the many invitations and the temptations to drink to which Congressmen are subjected. The number of steady drinkers who indulged in from two to four drinks a day, and never showed the effects of what they drank, numbered rarely more than fifty. When there were night sessions, or prolonged exciting debates, a much larger number of members would on such occasions use stimulants, but they did not make a daily practice of doing so.

"Notwithstanding that the Morse bill passed the House by a vote of 104 to 7, I believe that there will always be liquor sold at the capitol, and the care with which the average Congressman looks after his reputation will always hold in check any tippling proclivities he may bring to Congress with him.

The closing hours of the Fifty-third Congress have been pictured by a number of space writers as being a most debasing scene; in fact, a saturnalia. Notwithstanding the intense excitement, and the long day and night session, there were only two members of Congress who could be classed under the head of drunk, and they did not get their liquor in the restaurant, but in committee rooms. Thinking that the restaurant would be closed on that memorable Sunday, March 3, 1895, parties interested in various pet measures stocked certain committee rooms with liquor and food. These being free, the hangers-on proceeded to load up quite extensively, the result being that there were a number of people seen at the capitol under the influence of liquor. These people were not allowed in the restaurant by the police stationed at the doors, but they kicked up a great deal of noise and one or two rows, causing strangers to imagine they were of some importance, and might be Congressmen.

"A lived-up-to rule preventing strangers from the privileges of the restaurant, unless accompanied by members, would quickly put an end to all these stories about bibulous Congressmen.

"Mr. Morse cannot be blamed very much for introducing the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the capitol, for he has suffered personally from the bacchanalian habits of one member. Mr. Morse went to Speaker Reed and bitterly complained that he was unable to get his committee to meet or act owing to the condition of the chairman. The Speaker told him that, should the committee be again called together for a business meeting, and the chairman fail to appear, he (Morse) should take the chair, call the committee to order, and continue as chairman of the committee."—New York Sun.

Parliamentary Amenities.

In Michigan, some years ago, a bill was before the Legislature to restore the death penalty for the crime of murder. Three of the ablest members of the House made long speeches in favor of the bill—so long as to be found wearisome, especially by those who disagreed with the opinions expressed. When the third man had finished, a young member on the other side of the chamber rose and said, very sarcastically:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege."

"The gentleman will state his question of privilege," said the Speaker.

"Mr. Speaker, I wish to inquire of our friends of the other side of the house which they think is preferable—to be hanged or to be talked to death?"

The question was greeted with applause. Then suddenly some one with a very loud voice said:

"Oh, well, if you're going to talk, we prefer to be hanged."

Their Share.

First Convict—There's Pleeder. They say he's a big lawyer.

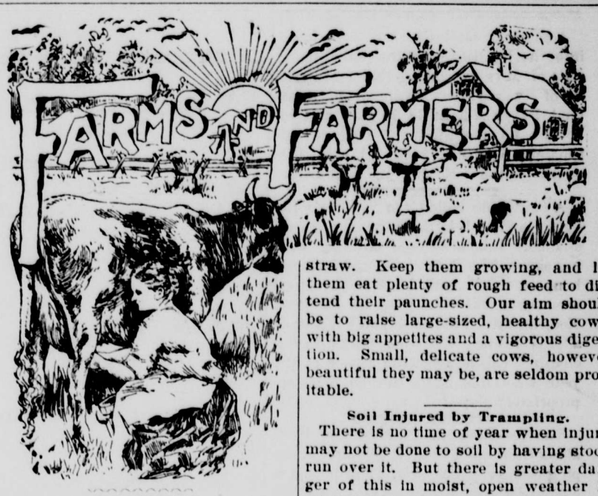
Second Ditto—H'm! he'd never amounted to anything if it hadn't been for fellows like me and you that gave him the opportunity to make his mark in the world.—Boston Transcript.

Knew Her.

Voluble Old Lady (to dentist)—Why are you putting this rubber dam over my mouth?

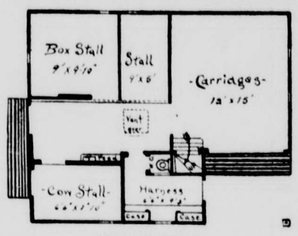
Candid Dentist—That is so you can't talk, then I can go ahead and work without any interruption.—New York Tribune.

Since the establishment of our life saving service in 1871 9,989 persons have been succored at the stations.



A Small Stable.

The design shown in the accompanying perspective and plan is furnished Country Gentleman by the Co-operative Building Plan Association, of New York, and is intended to cost, without



GROUND PLAN.

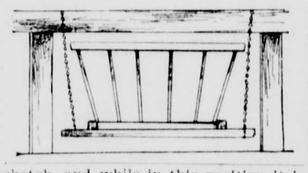
stall fittings or water service, $900. The building is 28 feet wide, 23 feet 6 inches deep. First story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet 6 inches to collar boards. Foundation, brick; first story, second story, gables and roof shingles. Interior walls and ceiling of first story are ceiled with narrow tongued and grooved North Carolina pine boarding; side walls being ceiled vertically. First story floor, two-inch spruce plank; loft floor, North Carolina pine. Trim in first story and man's room, North Carolina pine. All interior wood-work of first story and man's room finished in hard oil varnish. The walls and ceiling in man's room are plastered two coats; second coat hard white finish. Trim, including cornices, casings, etc., dark green. Shingles on side walls and roof left natural for weather stain. Galvanized iron feed bin and hay drop in loft. Harness case enclosed by glazed doors with drawers underneath. Large sliding

A SMALL STABLE.

carriage-room doors and single folding stable door.

Storing Hay Racks in Winter.

Owing to their great size inconvenience is often felt in caring for hay racks in winter. The difficulty in storing them often leads farmers to leave them out of doors all winter, which is most unfortunate. The accompanying diagram shows how a rack cannot only be stored without inconvenience, but may be made to do duty during the winter. It is raised to the great beams over the feeding floor of the barn and secured in the manner shown in the



sketch, and while in this position it is utilized as storage room for any fodder, like straw, pea or bean vines, etc., that may be threshed out during the winter. It is raised by a tackle and fall, and is lowered in the same way, directly upon its gear, when wanted the following season.—Exchange.

Experiments on Every Farm.

Most farm work is experimental. There are a few ruts which all farmers get into, but aside from these almost everything the farmer does is so subject to varying conditions that its result cannot be surely forecasted. For his own protection the farmer is obliged to try both early and late seeding. Sometimes one and sometimes the other will produce the best results. Thus each year every farmer must be accumulating new facts to modify his previous conclusions. They are, too, facts that are generally used appreciatingly, for they are reasoned about by men who know that their success depends on making use of what their dealing with nature has taught them. Yet none the less such farmers read with interest of experiments made on farms devoted exclusively for such purposes, and which, being supported by the State, can make experiments that are impossible for average farmers.—American Cultivator.

Calves and Young Stock.

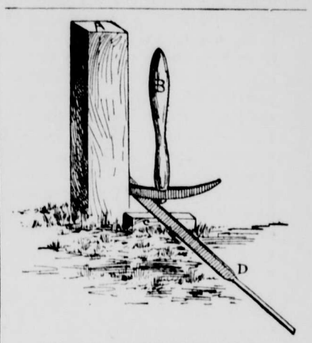
They thrive best when given plenty of exercise. Keep the calves and yearlings separate. Give each calf daily one quart of oat chop and one quart of millfeed. Yearlings should have two quarts of millfeed and one quart of oat chop. Give the grain dry, and give plenty of long fodder, rough hay and straw. Keep them growing, and let them eat plenty of rough feed to distend their paunches. Our aim should be to raise large-sized, healthy cows, with big appetites and a vigorous digestion. Small, delicate cows, however beautiful they may be, are seldom profitable.

Soil Injured by Trampling.

There is no time of year when injury may not be done to soil by having stock run over it. But there is greater danger of this in moist, open weather in winter than at any other time in the year. There is nothing for stock to get at this season by roaming over the fields, even if they are bare of snow. The poaching which pasture and meadow lands get by being trampled in late fall or open spells during the winter destroys much grass. It is not much if any better when the field has to be plowed in spring. The soil will turn up full of clods made by the poaching, and it will take a great deal of extra cultivation to make the plowed surface into a seed bed fit for any hoed crop.

Removing Posts Made Easy.

The illustration below is almost self-explanatory, but a scheme that but seldom occurs to a person who wishes to move posts. One man drives the pick, B, into the post, A, and braces against the crowbar, D, which is worked over



EASY WAY OF PULLING POSTS.

the fulcrum, C, by his companion.—Farm and Home.

Begin with Good Stock.

Most of those who begin farming buy more land than they can pay for, because a part payment on land leaves good security for the balance. Then they find innumerable expenses in purchasing tools and stock to begin operations. The temptation always is to economize in the stock, thinking that it is easy to breed up. Sometimes this is done, but more often the economy in not buying the best stock dooms the farmer to the same labor and expense in caring for it, while it is, when grown, not worth half or a quarter what it would have been if he had begun right at first.

Winter Plowing.

The action of the frost is very beneficial to the farmer, for the hard clods are broken to pieces by the expansion of the contained water when it freezes. The earth is pulverized and put in good condition for receiving seed. Hence it is beneficial to plow the fields in the fall, so that the winter frosts may act upon the hard pieces of earth. In this way much labor is saved, and the natural forces do better work than could be accomplished by artificial means. A further advantage is gained from the action of air on the exposed soil.—Popular Science Monthly.

New Way to Kill Potato Bugs.

Application of poison to the seed potato is the latest scheme for killing the bugs. A potato is cut into four parts; dip them into a solution of paris green and hellebore, and place the pieces over every alternate hill soon after the potato plants have gotten well started. The old beetle will, it is claimed, always leave the tops for the potato, and hence will not live to produce eggs.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Valuable Horses.

On the last day of a horse fair recently, some very queer-looking horses were still left unsold. A buyer purchased one, after much bargaining, for $13, and then asked the owner if he would not return the odd dollar just for luck; whereupon, the owner refused, but added: "Here, I won't be hard; take another hoss, instead!"

Pigmy Swine.

The smallest known species of pig is the pigmy swine of Australia. They are exactly like their larger brethren in every particular, except size, being not larger than a good-sized house rat.

Horticultural Notes.

A superfluous branch is a needless drain upon the resources of a tree.

In pruning the grape, allow five canes or vines to each post, cutting back every year.

Burn all the wood cut out of black and red raspberries, so as to destroy the eggs of insects.

All apples keep best in a temperature pretty near freezing, and particularly in an even temperature.

Put up a number of small boxes in the trees in the orchard especially for the martins and wrens.

It is claimed that with the peach a Southern slope will yield earlier, richer and better flavored fruit, but there is an increased risk of loss from late frosts.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAR 26 1897

Actually a resolution was introduced into the legislature of the enlightened state of Missouri asking that a committee of five members be appointed to attend the prize fight in Nevada and report on its amenities, with a view of ultimately legalizing such fights in Missouri. Is the world moving backward?

A new game called the "Editor's Delight" is played in this way says an exchange. Take a sheet of ordinary writing paper, fold it carefully, and inclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up all arrearages and one year in advance. Keep an eye on the editor, and if a smile adorns his face the trick works like a charm. This is about the season of the year when this game can be most appropriately played.

The rebellion in Cuba drags itself along from week to week without difinite progress on either side. The principal event of the past week was the wrecking of an armed Spanish train by the insurgents, who killed 250 Spanish soldiers and captured 300 more, including ten officers. The wreck was caused by dynamite explosions and was the work of a young American engineer in the service of the Patriot army. It was reported early in the week that General Weyler had been instructed by his government to offer Cuba to the insurgents for a money price, and that he had gone to the interior to seek a personal interview with General Gomez. There is however, no confirmation of this report.

The diplomatic deatils of the Greek and Cretan troubles occupy many columns in the daily papers each morning, but they are hardly worth the reading, since the affair can have but one ending. The powers of Europe are not able at this time, any more than at any other time for fifty years past, to dispose amicably of the several parts of the Turkish empire; therefore, they have determined for the present that this empire shall be held together, no matter at what cost of hardship and injustice to the Christian populations who occupy them. Crete is a Turkish province; if Crete is dismembered from Turkey, it will open the way for other and similar loppings off; therefore, in one form or another, Crete will be compelled to submit to continued Turkish control. The powers have declared that Greece shall not annex Crete, and the Greek government has been so informed. All talk of Greek resistance to this order is so much balderdash, designed by the Greek ministers for political consumption in their own country. The idea of Greece, a petty and poverty-stricken country, seriously opposing the great powers of Europe, is manifestly absurd. The sympathies of Christian Europe are naturally with the Christians of Crete, and as a concession to this universal sentiment, Crete will probably be made practically independent of Turkey.

The King is dead! Long live the King! Two plug-uglies who have been making pugilistic faces at each other for the past five years have thumped each other for an hour and until one of them, as a result of the thumping, by being unable to continue thumping for ten consecutive seconds, was held to have forfeited to the other a mythical thing called the championship. The whole transaction is a disgrace to our nationality and our civilization, and that, too, not merely on account of its inherent brutality but also because of the shameful and tiresome prominence which has been given to it. It is not necessary in this connection to discuss the question of whether prize fighting is in itself a degrading and brutalizing sport, because it is not necessary to take a very austere view of life in order to see that, apart from the question of whether this sport is brutal in itself, its necessary tendency, as it is now conducted, is to exercise a vicious and degrading influence upon the general community by elevating into heroes and heroines men and women who belong really to the disreputable elements of society. Men and women who are stamped all over with the indelible brand of the tenderloin do not form a healthful or wholeaome object lesson to hold before the rising generation or before the rougher elements of society. The prize fighter and his patrons are bad enough when they sneak off, as they used to in the olden times, to some secluded spot and settle their disputes as to who are the strongest and most enduring human brutes; but when they undertake to run the country, when laws are made and unmade in their behalf, when Boards of Supervisors undertake to license breaches of the state law at their behest, when the police force of a great community becomes their servitor in aiding them to break the law, when a Justice of the Supreme Court so far forgets the noblesse oblige of his station as to appear at an exhibition of this kind, when doctors, merchants, lawyers and other leaders of reputable society crowd shamelessly in among loafers and gamblers and maquereaux and shoulder strikers and miscellaneous ruffians in order to see a "scrap" and when the daily press surrenders not merely columns but pages of its space for months at a time recording and illustrating the doings and sayings of two blackguards whose only title to distinction is that they are superior to most men and inferior to a mule in regard to the strength of the blow they can strike, I think that the time and place has come for a halt to be called. Prize fighting, like the social evil and gambling and similar amusements, may be tolerated in a small and obscure way, as necessary outlets for the imperfections of human nature, but they should not be allowed to dominate and rule organized society.—*Town Talk.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Indlpendence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses, Expense of last illness, Doctor and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Withdrawn by Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not	Money in City and County Treas ury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents	Money in hands of Administrator	Attached to Holts
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tropier.	$50 00	None									
	William T. Treglown.	710 83	50 00									
	Peter Gallacher.	None	50 00									
	Joseph Wilbelt.	None	65 52									
					5 20							
					45 25							
					18 25	14 25						

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAR. 26 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. ROVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

BORN.

PLACE—At the Reward Mill, March 21, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Place, a daughter.

SCHROEDER—At Independence, March 23, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schroeder—a daughter.

MARRIED.

DIAZ—GARCIA—At Lone Pine, March 17, 1897, by A. C. Harvey, J. P., Rafael Diaz and Miss Laura Garcia.

DODGE—DIAZ—At Lone Pine, March 13, 1897, by A. C. Harvey, J. P., Cyrus J. Dodge and Miss Soila Diaz.

A man that bets is no good and a man that don't bet is no better.

The reason that Corbett was defeated was because he had "Fitz" in the ring.

A. F. Mairs returned from the Saline valley copper mines on Wednesday last.

Miss Ida Adams and Mrs. Joseph Halliday were up from Lone Pine yesterday.

The addition being made to Mr. J. R. Moffett's residence is rapidly nearing completion.

Harry Cook returned on Tuesday last from a five month's sojourn in the mines of southern Inyo.

Mrs. A. A. Niel and little son, of Aberdeen, were visitors at Independence on Wednesday last.

The Reward Mining Co., shipped a car load of concentrates to San Francisco during the week.

Tom Gunn came in from the Minnietta mine on Saturday last and is spending a few days in this section.

P. W. Keys came in from Beveridge last Saturday. He says his mine is looking well and that he employs four men.

Schober's big team passed through town this morning en route to Mojave for a load of freight for our valley merchants.

Harry Burt says the prize fight at Carson was a success, but the turn-up poker game which he engaged in had the semblance of being somewhat crooked.

Quite a number of the youths of our village are emulating Fitzsimmons in his knock-out blow. It is almost of daily occurrence that we hear of the youngsters wagering marbles as to who will draw first blood.

The Utah Legislature has before it a a mining bill providing that locators shall put monuments at each corner of a claim and that within ninety days from the date of the location notice work to the value of $100 must be done.

J. J. Gunn, J. C. Irwin, Henry Levy, J. C. Miller and Harry Burt returned from Carson last Friday night. All say they had a good time and got the worth of their money. All kinds of gambling devices were in evidence and the unwary met with pecuniary loss.

The true standing of an editor is appreciated after his death if not before. A lawyer sent the following words of consolation to the widow of an editor. "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but can never meet again."

Ernest Laird has creditably passed his examination before the Bar of the Superior Court and has been appointed Official Reporter for Inyo county. Ernest was born and raised in this county and deserves great credit for his untiring work and energy in perfecting himself in his chosen profession.

John Ramsay met with a severe accident at the Reward mill a few days ago. While attempting to oil some machinery his shirt sleeve got entangled between a pulley and belt, drawing in his arm, lacerating and straining it badly before the machinery was stopped. He came to Independence Saturday for medical treatment. The injured member is doing nicely and Johnny will soon be able to return to work.

Last Friday evening Mamie Hession gave a birthday party, to which all her schoolmates and the children of the town were invited. Games of all kinds for the smaller children and dancing for the older ones were indulged in and greatly enjoyed. A sumptuous supper was served and all expressed themselves as having had a splendid time, and if the wishes of her young friends could accomplish it, Mamie would have a birthday at least once a week.

Liberty School Report.

Report of Liberty Public School for the month ending March 19, 1897.

Number of boys enrolled 6, girls 3, total 9. Percentage of attendance 96.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Gilbert Wright, Edward Anger,
Herbert Anger, Walter Wright,
Winfield Wright, Edith Anger,
Lester Anger, Florence Wright,
Ethel Anger.

Miss M. M. Gregory, Teacher.

The Care of Plants and Shrubs.

Besides washes, there are some remedies, which may be applied in powder form, and these may be applied with a powder bellows or by means of a thin muslin sack containing the powder. These powders are finely powdered tobacco, or snuff, buhach and sulphur, and to the sulphur may be added to good advantage some very fine wood ashes.

The tobacco and buhach are for insects, and a trial or two will teach you more about the ones which will succumb to these influences than a whole page of directions. Sulphur should be applied quite freely about any plants which are inclined to mildew or mold, or which have any indications of any specific fungus. Sulphur applied on the ground under plants has an effect as soon as hot, sunny days come, and it is a fact that sulphur has only a partial effect in cool weather.

The other remedies for molds, mildews and fungus and of this nature are all of the so-called blights of plants such as the blights of the carnation and the rose, are the Bordeau mixture and the Eau celeste, receipts of which can be readily obtained.

You can easily reduce the proportions to smaller quantities. Use the Bordeau mixture if you are not afraid of temporarily disfiguring foliage by a sort of whitewashy look. Eau celeste does not show very much on green foliage.

Of the sprays for insecticides there is whale oil soap, which can be used at a strength of one pound to four gallons of hot water on shrubs and small trees and a little weaker on plants.

Kerosene emulsion is easily made and is an admirable insecticide. One part of emulsion to ten of water is a strong spray and fifteen gallons of water is a very good spray for most insects.

Either of these applied several times during the season will keep down scale insects, except the cottony cushion scale. —*Pacific Tree and Vine.*

Scholarship for the Deserving.

The following is a copy of a letter from W. C. Ramsey, of the Stockton Business College to S. W. Austin, Secy. Board of Education, offering a scholarship in that college, good for six months, in any department, to the most deserving pupil of our public schools.

"In view of the hard times and as a stimulus for better work in the public schools in your county, I have a proposition to make to you: I will give free to the County Board of Education of your county a scholarship in the Stockton Business College, good for six months, in any department of the school, to be given by them to the one deserving it.

"My plan is this: Your county will soon hold its annual examination of graduation and I wish to offer through your Board a scholarship as stated, to the school receiving the highest average percentage in such examination.

"In this way each school will have a chance as it will make no difference whether one or twenty enter, for it is the highest average. In case there is a tie, give it to the school having the highest daily attendance of the number belonging. Then to the school receiving the scholarship allow them to choose one of their number by ballot, who shall be benefited. The teacher shall have no vote except in case of a tie.

"In this way you will encourage good scholarship, punctuality, and courteous behavior, all valuable habits.

"If your Board has some other better plan to give out the scholarship, I shall be pleased to hear from you."

The scholarship is worth $65, and should act as a great incentive to the graduating pupils to strive to get this worthy prize.

Again in Luck.

Through the kindness of Judge Gill we are allowed to extract from a letter an item that will be of interest to many of our readers and old-timers, who will be pleased to learn of the good fortune of Joseph Diaz, one of the pioneers of this county and one of the original discoverers of Cerro Gordo. Joe is located at a place called Trimmer Springs, Cal., and relates the following of his new find:

"I will say that we have quite a young bonanza. The mine is about 250 feet in width and situated near Trimmer Springs on Kings river. The country has lain here and no notice taken of it until I discovered the Good Luck lead. I gave Mr. Charley Bowers a half interest in it. Now the whole country is alive with prospectors and locators. We have now bonded the mine to a San Francisco company for six months for $60,000, and they will commence operations in a few days. We only bonded our mine a few days ago, but since that time there has been several men in here representing capital. I have located another mine on the S. D. Demasters lead, which is over 200 feet in width and I think is a No. 1 mine."

Mr. Diaz says he is in good health considering his age and contemplates making a visit to Inyo later in the year.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending March 26th:

Henry Morse to J. J. Arbois—¼ interest in the Black Monster and ⅓ interest in the Summit quartz mines, Butte mining district—$150.

W. A. Platt to N. Kamp and A. Anderson—Mountain Chief mining claim, Argus range district—$1.

C. J. Stone and R. A. Dunkerton to C. L. Fisher—⅓ interest in Bluebird, Alice, and ⅓ interest in Gipsey Queen mining claims, Argus district—$150.

Catherine De La Matyr to Abram Banta—160 acres land near Bishop—$2,600.

Juan Frujillo, Justo Silastia and Ygnacio Castiana to S. F. Kelley—¼ interest in the Santa Rita mining claim—$50.

John Alexander, Commissioner, to A. J. Church—Land near Big Pine—$1,500.

What Docking Is.

Not every one knows just what docking is. It is not merely cutting off the hair of the tail the length of the solid part—the late humane convention has not asked prohibition of that, though well it might—but it is amputating the solid part of the tail for some length and tying up the stump with a rope running through a pulley overhead, with a weight attached to the free end of the rope to keep the tail elevated. Then the under portions of the solid part of the stump are incised with sharp knives and some of the smaller cords severed. The wounds are kept open with the tail thus trained aloft, so that as they heal they will fill with flesh, and thus, when after a long period, the animal is released, he cannot put his stump of a tail down if he would. He is then a nobby cab and fit for the sports of "sassiety."—*Record-Union.*

The Largest Ocean Steamer.

It is announced that the White Star Line has ordered a new steamer for its line between Liverpool and New York. It will be named the *Oceanic*, after the pioneer vessel of the company, and when launched will be the longest vessel afloat, the length being 25 ft. longer than the *Great Eastern*, hitherto the longest vessel ever built, and 65 ft. longer than any vessel now afloat or in process of construction. It will be 103 ft. longer than the *Lucania* and *Campania*, the crack steamships of the Cunard Line, and 139 ft. longer than the *Majestic* and *Teutonic*, the present express steamers of the White Star Line. The gross tonnage of the new ship will be 17,000 tons. No attempt will be made to give the vessel high speed.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of this dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek I took a severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by N. Rhine, Druggist.

Spray Pumps.

Mr. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence, agent for the Lewis spray pump will soon receive a shipment of these noted insect destroyers. There are at present over fifty of these pumps in the valley. They are durable, cheap and have given entire satisfaction where a trial has been given. Orders solicited,

C. A. Walter,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897 sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be enforsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897 and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 58.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

Section 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

Section 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 58 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 58

Hospital Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 59.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

Section 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1897, and the first day of December, 1897, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of March, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

Section 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 59, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 59.

Road Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
By C. N. Rose, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 127.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 737.

Land Office at Independence, Cal., March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897, viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, sec. 10, T 16 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H. Palmer, Joshua K. Hammitt, Manuel Diaz and Angustine Fizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

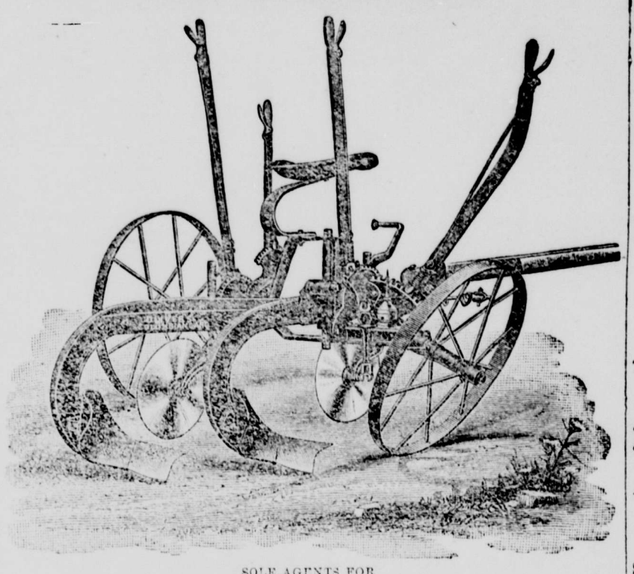
NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal., February 20, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Fred Albers against Cynthia Yerger for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 723, dated November 27, 1891, upon the Northwest quarter Section 22, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - - CAFLI

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

Irv. H. Mulholland, Register.
A. W. Eibeshutz, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 17, all of Section 29, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal., December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 13, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor-General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac N W ¼ sec. 2, all sec. 5 and all sec. 7, T 29 S, R 34 E, M. D. M.

Irv. H. Mulholland, Register.
A. W. Eibeshutz, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 325, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 325, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

Land Office at Independence, Cal., January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES,

... AND ...

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

Walter A. Lanar, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
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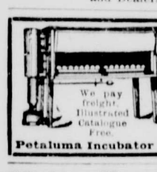

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I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Little Courtesy Among Travelers.

"I am sorry to have to say it," remarked a sleeping car conductor, "but somehow—and I have no explanation for it—men traveling are not as courteous and accommodating to lady travelers as they should be. The men who ask for all kinds of accommodations, when they have their wives, sisters or female relatives traveling with them—and they never fail then to claim everything in sight—are in many cases the men who decline to give similar favors to other lady passengers. As a matter of fact the upper berths in a sleeping car are the best, the best ventilated, and I think experience has shown the safest in cases of wreck. Still, the demand is nearly always for the lower berths, because it is easier to get into them. This is particularly so with lady travelers. In my last half dozen trips from and back to this city I have had more than the usual percentage of lady passengers, and I have not succeeded in one case in getting any of the men travelers to surrender a lower berth for an upper berth. The men, being more experienced, secured the lower berths and refused to give them up."—Washington Star.

A Bird That Shaves Itself.

The lammergeyer, or bearded vulture, found throughout the whole mountain chains of the old world, actually shaves himself. The expert barber, who has for his customers crusty millionaires, could not ply the keen edged razor to the stubby beard of his particular patron more deftly than the monarch of the mountain tops prunes his own bristly beard.

The head of the vulture is clothed with feathers, and from the sides of the under mandible proceeds a row of black bristles. From this peculiar projection of feathers the bird derives his name. A layer of similar bristles begins at the eye and covers the nostrils, forming a fleecy mustache.

With his strong and sharp claws, which act as the razor, he begins to trim his fibrous whiskers with great care and dexterity. He does this with great regularity, and soon the downy beard and mustache give way to a full growth of bristly feathers.—San Francisco Examiner.

The digit, a Hebrew measure of length, was a little over nine-tenths of an inch. It was taken from the second joint of the right forefinger.

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TO A SKELETON.

(The following verses were published anonymously in the London Morning Chronicle in 1827. Notwithstanding the offer of a reward of fifty guineas, the author's name has remained a secret until nearly sixty years had passed, when it was learned that the lines were written by Robert Philip, of Gormyre Cottage, Scotland. Toward the end of the year 1826 he wrote the verses while watching for body snatchers in the parish churchyard of Torphichen, where, during the repairing of the church, the unearthing of a skeleton suggested the subject. The verses were shown to Dr. John Alford, who procured a copy, and either by accident or intention dropped a copy in the Royal College of Surgeons, where they were found.)

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor love, nor joy, nor hope, nor fear
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this moldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye.
But start not at the dismal void!
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But, through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and suns are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue.
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that waits on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled
To seek affection's humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie
And tread the palace of the sky.

THE MAHOGANY SETTLE.

Mrs. Oakley—bless her kind heart!—was not of a jealous nature. It does not behoove a minister's wife to be jealous; but the dinner was already on the table—a well-browned roast chicken, with bread sauce, and a baked Indian pudding to follow—and it was undoubtedly a relief when her husband came out of the study and seated himself.

"Was that Miss Penriff?" said she.

"Yes," Mr. Oakley answered, "it was Miss Penriff. She wants to sell her old mahogany settle."

"What!" cried Mrs. Oakley, "that delightful old settle, with the griffin's bumpy heads at the top and the claw feet at the bottom? I didn't know that anything would induce her to part with that."

And then Mr. Oakley pronounced the blessing.

"I wish I could afford to buy it!" added Mrs. Oakley, tucking a bib-apron under the youngest Oakley's plump chin. "What did you tell her, Simeon?"

"Why, I told her, I'd write to that big antique-buying firm in New York," said Oakley. "They're the only people who can deal with her to any advantage. A big hall-settle like that is only appropriate for big houses, with wide entrances, such as, according to all reports, that poor, desolate old maid once lived in. And big houses are mostly found in big cities."

"Poor thing!" said Mrs. Oakley. And she helped her husband to some applesauce.

While Keziah Penriff went slowly home to the old red house under the hill, where Dolly was making tomato catsup in the kitchen.

"Well, Dorothy," said she, "I've done it."

"Done what, Aunt Kizzy?"

"I've sold the old hall-settle."

Dolly looked up from the scarlet steam of the tomatoes to the cool hall opposite, where the griffin's wooden eye seemed to leer at her out of the shadows, and one carved and shining claw was poised on the floor, as if about to take a forward step.

"Oh, Aunt Kizzy!" said she.

"Yes, I know," sighed the elder woman. "But there's got to be an end to everything, Dolly. I'm a poor woman now, and can't afford to hold on to luxurious that are nothing but luxuries."

"But," gasped Dolly, stirring away with spasmodic vigor at the tomatoes, "Grandfather Penriff brought that settle from Holland himself, and it's two hundred years old! And it's the last relic of the old house on the hill!"

"Still," reasoned Miss Penriff, looking away over the blue Indian summer haze toward the yellowing forests, "I've no right to keep it, Dolly. It's been almost a matter of idolatry with me, and perhaps I'd better let it go. We are poor, Dolly—very poor!"

"It's no disgrace," said she, with a comical grimace. "But it's most uncommonly inconvenient."

"If you feel that way, Dorothy," said Miss Penriff, "I don't see why you refused Orlando Dailey last week."

"Why," said Dolly, opening her blue eyes very wide, "because I didn't love him!"

"He's very rich, Dorothy."

"He's welcome to his money, Aunt Kizzy."

"My goodness me," said Miss Penriff, putting on her spectacles (alas! what a trial to her pride that the first pair of steel-rimmed spectacles had been!) "who's that driving down the road in a covered cart?"

Dolly stepped back into the shadow.

"I don't know," said she, "but—I—think it's Johnny Barton."

"Oh!" said Miss Penriff. "Has that young man gone into the express business?"

"Not exactly," said Dolly, busying herself among the tomato jars. "But I think he drives around picking up old china and brass fire-dogs, and all such things for some big collector in New York."

"I don't doubt it," said Miss Penriff. "But I wonder what he wants here?"

The little discussion was terminated by the sudden tapping of Johnny Barton's whip-handle against the side of the open door

Yes, he was a very nice young man—blue-eyed and frank-faced, with yellow hair curling away from his temples, and white teeth which shone every time he smiled.

He had only been in Rodendale a few weeks. Miss Penriff had seen him now and then, but she hardly remembered him.

"How do you do, Miss Penriff?" said he, with stupendous self-possession.

"Mr. Barton, aunt," said Dolly, in a hurried sort of way. "This is my aunt, Miss Penriff, Johnny."

"I don't know, what has procured me the honor of this call," said Miss Penriff, straightening herself up.

For she never could forget, this poor, faded, elderly woman, that her father, Squire Peregrin Penriff, had once been the richest man in the county.

"Well, I don't know much about the honor of the thing," said John Barton, laughing. "But I've just heard from Mr. Oakley that you wanted to sell an old carved settle. I'm buying up that sort of thing."

"Oh, indeed?"

"Perhaps you would allow me to look at it?" went on Johnny, resolved on business.

Dolly flung open the hall window that was generally kept closed and curtained. A blaze of yellow sunlight flooded the hall, a gust of sweet, autumn, leaf-scented air came in and the carved griffins seemed to wink their wooden satisfaction.

"There!" cried Dolly. "Isn't it a beauty? And heavy—oh, what a piece of solid heaviness! Oh, that isn't a secret drawer! It's only a place to put umbrellas and canes in. I used to be certain there was a secret drawer in it when I was a child. But I've changed my mind now."

John Barton walked slowly around the settle, eying it from every point of view. Miss Penriff watched him.

"Yes, it is a beauty!" said he. "What will you take for it, Miss Penriff?"

"I hardly think you can afford to buy it, young man," said the elderly lady, grimly.

John Barton reddened a little.

"Oh, as for that," said he, rather awkwardly, "I'm representing some one else. Personally, perhaps——"

"Well," said Miss Penriff, "it cost three hundred dollars. But I don't expect to get its full value."

"Aunt Keziah would take a hundred," fluttered Dolly, "if——"

"Very well," said Mr. Barton, "it's a bargain. Is there a man about the place who could help me lift it into the wagon?"

"There's old Silas Wiggins beyond the big rock," suggested Dolly.

And while Johnny Barton was gone for him, the old lady sat down on the settle, where the yellow sunshine glimmered and the smell of late mignonnette came in at the window.

"Here was where I used to sit," said she. "There was a big stained glass window in the hall just over it, and a great fireplace beyond, where they burned such big black logs of cold, winter nights. And there, in the other corner, my lover used to sit."

Her voice quivered; a tear sparkled in the faded blue eyes behind the steel-rimmed spectacles.

"Oh, Aunt Keziah!" cried Dolly, suddenly flinging her arms around the old lady's neck. "I never knew you had a lover."

"Does any woman ever live to be 20 without a lover, child?" said Miss Penriff. "But your grandfather was a very ambitious man. He was losing money in those South Sea shipping ventures even then, though I didn't know it—and he wanted me to marry a rich man and retrieve the family fortunes. And Henry was poor."

"Was that his name, Aunt Keziah?"

"So I never married at all," went on Miss Penriff. "Good-by, old settle!"

And, with infinite pathos, she touched her lips lightly to the biggest of the griffin's heads.

But Dolly held tight to her aunt's hand; she clung around her neck with passionate kisses.

"Now you know, Aunt Keziah," said she, almost in a sob, "why I didn't accept Orlando Dailey. Now you know why I love Johnny Barton. Johnny isn't rich, but neither was your Henry. Oh, Aunt Keziah, you won't blame me!"

"Dear me!" said Miss Penriff, in a sort of bewildered way. "You don't mean to say——"

"Yes, I do," said Dolly, turning pink and white, like the tall hollyhocks at the garden gate. "It was only last night when we walked home from the prayer meeting together. I couldn't think of what Elder Johnson was saying because of John's blue eyes, and it all seemed like a dream to me, until he asked me to try and love him a little."

"And do you love him, Dorothy?"

"I'd ride around the whole world with him in that old covered cart, if you only say yes," sobbed the girl. "I don't care for money or rank. I only know that I love John!"

And she slipped back into the shadows as Johnny Barton and old Silas Wiggins came to lift out the mahogany settle.

Miss Penriff watched them through a mist of tears.

Here was the blossoming out of truth and love, and all that blessed disregard of ways and means that only comes in the dawn of life. She had outgrown it all, but it was a story that repeated itself with each new generation.

She remembered that Mr. Oakley had said that John Barton was a good fellow enough. She looked at the old settle where she and Henry Hartford had sat years ago, and she beckoned softly to Dolly.

"Dorothy," said she, "if you love the lad, take him. I—I was young once!"

And then she went back into the house, so that she might not see the old griffins, with the claw feet, being carried away.

Only two weeks afterward Dolly came eagerly to her aunt.

"John's uncle is coming down from New York," said she, "the gentleman who bought the mahogany settle. It wasn't for a store, Aunt Keziah, that John bought it. It was for his own house. He's very rich, and John is his only heir. And he liked my photograph, and he's coming to see you tonight. Doesn't it sound exactly like a story-paper?" faltered happy Dolly. "Who's that knocking at the door? It can't be John's uncle already!"

Miss Penriff's drawn face had brightened into sudden radiance.

"It's Henry!" said she, with a start.

Dolly looked half frightened, but at the same moment the door opened and John Barton came in with another gentleman, gray and portly.

"He arrived by the 4 o'clock train, Dolly," said he. "And only think he used to know your aunt a quarter of a century ago."

"Henry!" faltered Miss Penriff, gazing at the stranger, in utter bewilderment.

"Keziah!"

To the young people, full of the ineffable arrogance of youth, it was the meeting of two gray, wrinkled old people. To Henry Hartford and Keziah Penriff, time had gone backward, and they stood, radiantly happy, on the threshold of long ago.

"Keziah, why did you not tell me where you were?"

"Henry, why did you not say something to let me know you cared for me still?"

The next day all Rodendale was convulsed with the news that there was to be a double wedding in the place.

"As for Johnny Barton and pretty Dorothy Hall, it's all right and proper enough," said the voice of popular opinion. "But for old people like Miss Penriff and that fat New York millionaire—well, no one can set limits to the ridiculous!"

But how was popular opinion to know, that to all intents and purposes, Uncle Henry and Aunt Kizzy had been dipped in the waters of the fountain of youth?

John and Dorothy might go to Richmond on their wedding trip, but was it not happiness enough for their elders to sit side by side on the old mahogany settle once more?—Waverly Magazine.

A Great Hunting Outfit.

The Emperor hath two Barons who are own brothers, one called Baian, and the other Mingan; and these two are styled Chinuchi (or Chinichi), which is as much as to say, "The Keepers of the Mastiff Dogs." Each of these brothers hath 10,000 men under his orders; each body of 10,000 being dressed alike, the one in red and the other in blue, and whenever they accompany the Khan to the chase they wear this livery, in order to be recognized. Out of each body of 10,000 there are 2,000 men who are each in charge of one or more great mastiffs, so that the whole number of these is very large. And when the Prince goes a-hunting, one of these Barons, with his 10,000 men and something like 5,000 dogs, goes towards the right, while the other goes towards the left with his party in like manner. They move along, all abreast of one another, so that the whole line extends over a full day's journey, and no animal can escape them. Truly it is a glorious sight to see the working of the dogs and the huntsmen on such an occasion! And as the Khan rides a-fowling across the plains, you will see these big hounds come tearing up, one pack after a bear, another pack after a stag, or some other beast, as it may hap, and running the game down now on this side and now on that, so that it is really a most delightful sport and spectacle.

The two brothers I have mentioned are bound by the tenure of their office to supply the Khan's court from October to the end of March with 1,000 head of game daily, whether of beasts or birds, and not counting quails; and also with fish to the best of their ability, allowing fish enough for three persons to reckon as equal to one head of game. —"The True Story of Marco Polo," by Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

Gigantic Antarctic Icebergs.

"The snowfall of each year adds a new stratum to this ice-cap, which is as distinguishable to the eye as is the annual accretion of a forest tree," writes Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., describing in the Ladies' Home Journal "What There Is at the South Pole." "Thus in centuries have accumulated on Antarctica these snows, which, by processes of pressure, thawing and regelation, have formed an ice-cap that in places exceeds 3,000 feet in thickness. Through the action of various forces—that of contraction and expansion by changing temperature being, perhaps, the most potent—this ice-cap creeps steadily seaward and projects into the ocean a perpendicular front from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. The temperature of the sea water being about twenty-nine degrees, the fresh water ice remains unwasted, and the ice-barrier plows the ocean bed until through flotation in deep water disruption occurs, and the tabular berg is formed. These bergs are of a size that long taxed the belief of men, but it is now well established that bergs two miles square and 1,000 feet in thickness are not rare; others are as large as thirty miles in length and some nearly 3,000 feet in thickness, their perpendicular, sun-wasted sides rising from 200 to 400 feet above the sea."

A Paris Wedding.

A very funny wedding was recently celebrated in a village near Paris. The bride was 46 years of age, and the bride-groom only 22. The bridal procession was formed at 8 o'clock in the evening and was led by a man riding a camel, a fiddler followed him seated on a donkey, the rest of the guests riding similar animals. In the only carriage rode the bride-groom's mother, who was only two years older than his wife. Great amusement was caused by this grotesque procession among the villagers, who accompanied it, carrying colored lanterns, and beating a wild tattoo upon the pots and frying pans and kettles.

A Student of Solomon.

Robert Fergusson, the unhappy Scottish poet so greatly admired by Burns, was a delicate child, and, perhaps for that reason, very fond of books. His chief delight was to read the Bible, and especially the Proverbs of Solomon. This early study caused him to take what he read very seriously to heart. One day little Bob ran into his mother's room, and with tears in his eyes cried out to her to whip him. She asked him what was wrong, and to her amazement, he replied with the utmost earnestness: "Oh, mother! 'he that spareth the rod hateth his son.'"

The first private library mentioned by historians was that of Aristotle, B.C. 334. Strabo says it was large, but does not mention the number of books.

Tin plate was manufactured in England and on the continent as early as 1507.

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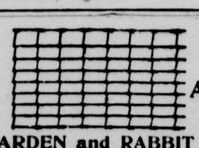

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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WHITHER OR WHENCE?

Oh! cherished voyager, drifting down
The shadow bed of the Unknown River,
With what strange, bright smile in thy sweet eyes brown,
And what wondrous smile on thy lips a-quiver,
What unseen hand at thy frail barque's prow
Is guiding thee swiftly adown the stream?
Ah! wake at our bidding, we pray thee, now,
Arouse from thy languor of sleep and dream!

We fain would stay thee, would clasp thy hand,
(Too passing sweet is that tender smile),
But no! Thou wavest farewell to land,
And floatest farther away the while;
Farther away as the night comes on,
Farther and farther with break of day—
Already thy craft from our sight has gone,
Has slipped from its moorings and sailed away.

The sunlight wooes thee, but all in vain,
The wild birds call thee, but no reply,
Thou shalt wake to their music no more again,
Nor bask in the sunlight; sweet friend, good-by!
A vision of sunlight blinds our sight,
We feel its glory as here we stand,
For us the voyage is toward the light,
For thee the shores of the unknown land.

—Pennsylvania Grit.

THE KEEPER OF CRAGIE'S CUT.

Baxter, the new inspector of the Evansburg and Sauk Center Railroad, was not the only person who had been astonished at the first sight of the keeper of Cragie's bridge and the rock cut beyond. "L. C. Dolby, Section 27," he had read in his little book with the thumbed blue cover, and he had expected to see a grizzle-bearded man with a rough, red face and a stubby black pipe. For Cragie's was known to be one of the worst sections on the line. Its keeper was required to walk the mile from the end of the long bridge and through the cut twice a day, winter and summer, and it often required a cool head and a vigorous body to dodge the tramp freights that thundered back and forth with seeming disregard for time cards and running rules.

The new inspector had come down from Cragie's, walking the whole length of section 27. He had found everything in the best of order, not a bolt loose nor a spike gone and he felt, after the manner of new inspectors, like complimenting the vigilance of the keeper.

"Is L. C. Dolby in?" he asked when he reached the keeper's house on the hill.

"Yes, sir, will you walk in?" asked the rosy-cheeked girl who came to the door.

He stepped into the neatest of little sitting rooms. There were flowers in the windows and a cheery fire on the hearth in front of which a lazy tabby cat yawned a good-humored greeting.

"My name is Baxter, the new inspector, and I wished to see L. C. Dolby, the keeper of 27," he said.

The girl flushed slightly. He observed that her hair was cut short like a boy's and that her chin was firm and sharp.

"I am the keeper," she answered; "my name is Lettie C. Dolby, and I've had the place since father was injured last winter."

"That's right, and as good as a man she is, too!" came a gruff voice from the other room.

Lettie flushed again.

"It's father," she whispered; "won't you step in and see him? He's very glad to have visitors."

Baxter had not yet recovered from his surprise at finding that the slim, blue-eyed girl who stood before him was really keeper of Cragie's cut, and he allowed himself to be led into the other room. There, at a big, bright window, sat a man in a rocking chair. His face was of the chalky whiteness that comes from being always indoors, and his lap was spread with a plaid comforter. He looked prematurely old and worn.

"How are you?" he asked. "I'd get up, only——" and he motioned to his crippled legs with a faint smile.

"That's all right," responded Baxter, sympathetically; "keep your seat."

And Baxter, sitting there, heard Lettie explain the condition of section 27, and make her reports as promptly and very much more clearly than any of the keepers he had ever met. She spoke in a frank, almost boyish way, and she understood her work as well as Baxter himself did. Her father sat watching her quietly, adding a word here and there. Presently the clock in the further room struck 3, and Lettie started to her feet.

"It's time for me to make the rounds of the section," she said, and a moment later Baxter saw her lithe form, wrapped in a stout, dark cloak, disappear over the brow of the hill toward the tracks.

As he looked back he found Dolby watching him intensely. When he caught his eye the cripple leaned forward and touched Baxter's knee.

"There isn't a pluckier girl between St. Paul and Montana buttes," he said; "even if I do say it, who shouldn't."

"I don't see how she can manage the section," replied Baxter.

"That's what I say," exclaimed Dolby; "it's wonderful," and his pinched face lighted up with a smile that was beautiful to see. "It would go hard with all of us if it wasn't for Lettie."

"How did a girl happen to be appointed to such a place, anyway?"

"She's deserved it," Dolby answered, energetically; "she deserved it. They ain't many people that know all the facts excep' the superintendent—he knows, and he says Lettie can be keeper as long as she wants to.

"Course you remember the big blizzard we had last winter—the one that snowed in Evensburg, and Brockton, and Collinville and killed all the cattle on the Puddin' Bottom ranch. Well, it struck the Cragie country, too. Came up over the hill from back of the house early in the morning, and long before 10 o'clock there wasn't a fence to be seen in the country. Lettie's mother said I better not go down to the cut. She was afraid I might get lost. But I'd been at Cragie's off an' on for more'n eight years, and I thought I'd seen the worst the weather could do. So I went down the hill, and before I got ten rods from the house the snow had wiped it out, and all I could see were the whirling drifts and the path for a dozen feet ahead of me. And when I reached the cut there wasn't any cut there. It was filled to the top with snow. I wondered what the limited bound down for Cragie's would do. It was pretty sharp and cold when I reached the track this side of the bridge, and I had to get down on my hands and knees and crawl along from tie to tie just like a baby. I was strong in those days, too, only the wind and the snow were so terrible that I couldn't stand. And first thing I knew I had crossed the bare knoll at the bridge approach, and there I was hanging over the edge of the embankment like a bat to a rafter. Slipped before I knew it.

"'You're done for, Dolby,' I said to myself when I saw how little held me from falling into the chasm. It was 100 feet to the bottom, and jagged rocks all the way down. But I had grit, if I do say it, and I hung there for grim death, with the wind kicking and beating me about like a dead limb. I knew well enough there would be no one to help me, and that I couldn't help myself; but still I hung there. A man doesn't like to be dashed to pieces on a ledge of rocks unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

"Pretty soon I heard the limited squealing down the cut. I knew that Jim Crosby, the engineer, was floundering in the snow. I said to myself that if Jim succeeded in rooting through with his engine I might be saved, but I knew well enough that he wouldn't succeed. It would take four engines and two rotary plows to drive a tunnel through such a blizzard. And there she squealed and shrieked for hours, it seemed to me, while my hands and arms grew as numb as clubs.

"And Lettie—what was she doing all this time? When the snow covered the woodshed and began to creep up on the windows she was frightened. 'I'm afraid that father'll never get back,' she told her mother, who's always been fidgety and nervous like, began to walk up and down and wring her hands, not knowing what to do. Twelve o'clock came, and then I. Lettie started up and said: 'Mother, I'm going out to see if I can't find father,' and in spite of all her mother could do she bundled into her cloak and hood and opened the door.

"The snow was up to her waist, but the wind had mostly gone down. In the cut Jimmie Crosby's engine was callin' and screechin' for mercy, and Lettie, when she looked over the cliff couldn't see the train at all—only a big black hole where the smoke from the stack had melted the snow. But Lettie wasn't strong enough to get down to the tracks, for the path was drifted full, and a slim girl like her couldn't venture in without losing her life. She knew well enough that I was down the section somewhere—perhaps out on the bridge. But she didn't give up—not Lettie. There wasn't a man around the place to help—only in the train, and the train was at the bottom of the cut buried in the snow. She thought that if only she could get word to Jim Crosby he'd help her, for she knew him well. So she ran and got a coil of rope and tied one end of it to that stubby oak—there you can see it at the edge of the hill—and then she took hold of it and slid into the cut. That took grit—there aren't many men who would have risked it—let alone girls. Of course the snow got into her eyes and nose, and the rocky ledges cut and bruised her, but she never stopped until she was at the bottom. Jimmie Crosby said he saw something floundering in the snow outside of the cab and then somebody called:

"'Jim, oh, Jim.'

"It was Lettie. They dragged her into the cab, and as soon as she could talk she told Jim that I was lost in the blizzard.

"'We'll save him,' said Jim, and the fireman agreed to help, and so did a dozen other men who had come down from the train. And Jim, bein' a good climber, went up the rope hand over hand and helped a dozen or more men to follow him. By this time it had stopped snowing, and the sun shone bright in the west. They wallowed down through the drifts to the bridge, Lettie following. They tried to leave her at home, but she wouldn't stay. 'If father's in danger,' she said, 'I'm going' to help find him.'

"I heard 'em when they reached the bare knoll this side of the bridge. I had crooked one leg around a sleeper and I still hung there over the chasm. I don't believe I could have let go. I guess I was frozen there. I tried to shout and let them know where to find me, but I couldn't get my mouth open. It was clean suffering, that. For there was help within reach and I couldn't make a sound.

"But Lettie knew the path I usually took and first thing I knew she was on her knees at the end of the bridge crying:

"'Here he is; oh, father, father.'

"After that I don't remember much. Jim said they carried me to the house and laid me on the bed, but I didn't get back to my right senses for two or three days.

"I almost forgot to tell you that one of the men who helped me was Bradley, the superintendent. When he saw Lettie and heard of what she had done he just took off his hat, this way, and held it before him.

"'You're the bravest girl I've ever met,' he said."

Dolby paused as if he liked to remember this part of the story.

"The passengers, oh, they escaped by Lettie's rope and were driven into Cragie's. And that night when the superintendent was talking about who shall be keeper of section 27 Lettie spoke up, timid-like:

"'Mr. Bradley, let me watch it; I can do it almost as well as father.'

"The superintendent looked at her for a moment, and then he said:

"'I believe you can, Lettie.'

"From that day to this L. C. Dolby has been keeper of 27. I've never recovered—my legs and my back—but the doctor still gives me hope. And I couldn't get along without Lettie——"

But the old man's voice broke. Baxter, shaking hands with him silently, went out toward Cragie's, where he sent a glowing report of the excellent condition of section 27, L. C. Dolby, keeper.

Eccentric Generosity.

Nicholas Longworth, one of the wealthiest citizens of Cincinnati a few years ago, was noted for his eccentric charities. Those whom others refused to help found a friend in him. "Decent paupers will always find plenty to help them," he would say, "but no one cares for the 'devil's poor.' Everybody condemns them, so I must turn to and help them."

Mr. Longworth was plain and careless in his dress, often looking more like a beggar than a millionaire. Indeed, it afforded him no little amusement to be taken for a mendicant, as he several times was in the course of his life.

One cold winter evening a poor man called at the house very thinly clad, and Mrs. Longworth improved the opportunity to suggest to her husband that he should give away a certain "Hard Times" overcoat which she had grown tired of seeing him wear. He readily assented, and Mrs. Longworth, much pleased that the objectionable garment was out of the way, placed a fine broadcloth one upon the rack, where he would easily find it in the morning.

But Mr. Longworth went off to business without it, and came home at noon, greatly to his wife's chagrin, wearing a new coat of the "Hard Times" variety.

At another time Mr. Longworth was accosted by a deserving beggar at the entrance to his warehouse.

"What do you need most?" Mr. Longworth asked.

"A pair of shoes," was the reply.

"Ah, yes, I see," said the millionaire, with a quick glance at the man's feet. He kicked off his right shoe—his shoestrings were seldom tied—and said, "Try that on, my man. How does it fit?"

"Illigant, yer honor."

"Then try that one, too," said Mr. Longworth, as he kicked off the other shoe. "How will they do?"

"Illigant, yer honor! illigant! May many a blessing——"

"Well, well, go now," said the merchant, "that'll do;" and then, calling a boy, he sent him to the house to ask Mrs. Longworth for another pair of shoes.

The boy soon returned.

"Mrs. Longworth says there isn't a pair of shoes left in the house," said the lad, "you've give 'em all away."

"All right," laughed Mr. Longworth. "Run down to Mr. Hart's and ask him to send me up a pair of shoes, the kind I always buy; and mind, here's a two-dollar bill, but don't you give more'n a dollar and a half for them."

Revival of an Old Fashion.

The fashion of wearing long chains of gold about the neck is attractive. The chains should be strong enough to hold the watch tucked into the belt, and often a tiny gold purse, and bunch of gold-plated keys that are better carried by the mistress than by the maid. These chains are supposed to be for use, and are seen with tailor-made shopping costumes.

Parisians are carrying, while shopping, dainty bags of brocaded silk with gold clasps and ornaments or bags of fancy leather bound with gold or silver. This is a coquettish revival of an old fashion and does not necessarily suggest a shopping trip by a suburbanite. The small bags of white leather, with clasp, chain and monogram of gold, are particularly attractive, and the extreme is a bag ten times larger than a purse, of fine gold mesh. Its price is not one of its attractions, but in Paris there are always patrons of the expensive fads introduced by the jewelers.

His Winning Suit.

Mrs. Kirtland—And why do you think, Mr. Dunley, that the world is better now and more beautiful than it was thirty-five years ago?

Mr. Dunley (who is after her sweet daughter)—Because—because you were not in it then.

Papa Kirtland's objections to the young man have been overridden.—Cleveland Leader.

Most Ancient Copper Mines.

The most ancient copper mines in the world are those of the Sinai peninsula, near the Gulf of Suez. They were abandoned 3,000 years ago, having been worked for some hundreds of years. The process used in the production of the ore is said to be similar in principle to that used at the present time.

Too Young.

Examining officer—How old are you?

Recruit—Sixteen.

"You are too young."

"Well—er—can't you put me in the infantry?"—Texas Siftings.

The New Horseshoer's Law.

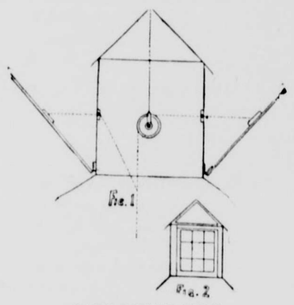
The evident purpose of the new law requiring horseshoers to be licensed in cities of this State, of over 50,000 inhbitants, is to prevent incompetent men from shoeing horses in the larger cities. It is a well-known fact that a large percentage of the lameness of horses, especially in the cities, is due wholly or in part to the mutilation of the hoof and improper shoeing by incompetent blacksmiths. Even at the best every shoeing is an injury to the horse's foot, so that the better the operation the less the injury.

Horseshoers, as a class, are wedded to a number of traditional practices long handed down from generation to generation, that are directly opposed to the preservation of the foot in its natural, healthy condition. They do not consider the shoeing complete and workmanlike unless they have sliced away the greater portion of the frog; carved out the sole until it will readily yield to the pressure of the thumb; "opened up the heels," and rasped off the protecting covering from the lower half or two-thirds of the wall by cutting the hoof down to fit their idea of a shoe, instead of making a shoe to fit the foot. The result is that, instead of leaving the feet as nearly as possible in the condition in which nature made them to withstand the wear and tear of use, they are robbed of their natural cushion and protecting covering, and so weakened as to be subject to concussion, bruises and contraction.

The more ignorant the blacksmith, the more tenaciously he adheres to his traditional creed, and the less amenable is he to any suggestions as to a more rational and less destructive method of shoeing. I would not be understood as saying that all blacksmiths are of the class described. There is, occasionally, a progressive horseshoer who is endeavoring to improve his profession, and is studying to improve the methods of shoeing.—Rural New-Yorker.

For Ventilating Outbuildings.

Ventilation for barns and outbuildings is a much mooted question. The accompanying drawing shows the construction of an improved ventilator in



BARN VENTILATION.

use by me. Fig. 1 is the interior view and Fig. 2 the exterior. It acts automatically in opening by loosening the rope and closes by pulling the rope. It excludes snow and rain better than slats and made of glass also admits the light.—Farm and Home.

Art in Agriculture.

Art in agriculture is coming to be more and more noticeable every day. With the advent of new methods, improved implements and a wider knowledge of the field, the agriculturist is rising higher and higher in the field of useful or ornamental art as the years go by. We may say that sharp competition is no small factor in this progressive movement, says The American Student. Take, for example, the manner in which certain products are prepared for the open market. The improvement in the condition of certain dairy products and fruit on market in the last few years is truly wonderful. The reason, of course, is that people always buy that article which is put up in the most tasty and attractive style, and are willing to pay a little more for it. With this change comes a more wholesome effect upon the article itself, and disease is much less disseminated through food at the present time than formerly. Greater precautions are taken now than ever before in preventing the spread of contagious diseases in this manner, and with the increase in the size of the cities and the greater liability to ill health these precautions cannot be observed too carefully. Thus the agriculturist, to be successful, must keep right up to date in his readings and methods.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

To Handle Game.

Game must not be drawn except in warm weather, and then ice should be used. Wild turkeys and ducks should be packed in their natural state. Partridge, grouse (prairie chickens), woodcock and quail arrive in better order and sell better when wrapped in paper. Trapped birds sell better than those that have been shot; those badly shot should not be packed with others, as they may injure or spoil the whole package. Pack large game in barrels and small game in boxes. Venison, when shipped whole, should have the liver and lights removed, as they have to be thrown away by receiver. When sending saddles, strip the skin from the fore part of the deer and wrap about the saddle to keep it clean and in good order.

Grafting Wax.

Any grafting wax is liable to melt in a very hot sun. The remedy is immediately after applying the wax wind a strip of thin cloth around the grafts. This will adhere to the wax and keep it from melting. The seed of any good apples will make strong and healthy seedlings for root grafting, but the most desirable seed is supposed to be crab apple seed, out of which the inferior seeds have been sorted by hand.

Receipt for Grafting Wax.—Four parts rosin, two parts tallow, one and a half parts beeswax; melt all together and pour into cold water, then work same as molasses candy.

For Root Grafts.—Four parts rosin, two and a quarter parts tallow, three-fourths parts beeswax.

Plant an Orchard.

Don't neglect your orchard if you have one. If you haven't a respectable sized orchard on the place, don't stand in your own light any longer, but set one out. The preserves, jams, marmalades, etc., that you enjoy so much through the fall and winter should remind you of the necessity of having a first-class and good-sized orchard.—Exchange.

Horticulture Hints.

A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand. Don't kill the birds.

Howell County, Mo., boasts of the largest peach orchard in the world.

If shrubs require pruning, the best time to do the work is just after the flowering is over.

On a farm near a market, more money can be made from gardening than from general farming.

Apples in the cellar will keep much better if care is taken to keep the temperature even, and as low as possible.

Keep a watch out for the rabbits; they will girdle the young fruit trees, especially if there is snow on the ground.

By keeping a register or record of the trees in the orchard, one can at all times tell the name of a doubtful tree. Labels are apt to come off, or be destroyed; the book may be depended upon.

A good position for the new orchard is to the north and west of the farm buildings, if other things are equal. The buildings will thus protect the young trees from the high winds of winter.

Evaporators are coming into use for saving our vegetable products, as well as for fruits. When the surplus of the garden can be taken care of in this way, market gardening will become even a better business than it is now.

Poultry Points.

Most poultry houses get more ventilation than they need.

Coal oil applied to the roosts in small quantities will kill parasites.

Among the larger breeds the Black Langshans are hard to beat as layers.

Market all quarrelsome roosters, over-fat hens and non-laying pullets at once.

To keep hens in a laying condition they need frequent change of food; meat is a good stimulant.

For scaly legs: Rug the scales off as much as possible, and then soak thoroughly in kerosene. Repeat dose in twenty-four hours.

He Came Off Best.

He was no sooner seated in the cozy parlor than she took the initiative.

"Since you proposed to me last week I have given the matter a great deal of thought, Mr. Chumpley."

"Mr. Chumpley! Why, you have called me Bertie for ages!"

"That's neither here nor there. I have concluded that I must decline the great honor you have proffered me."

"Ah! Certainly. But you must pardon me for not understanding just what you refer to. I have so much to think of in a social way, you know."

"But you must recall the last conversation you had with me."

"Deuced stupid of me, Mamie, but it has slipped my memory. Something about the horse show?"

"Never mind, Mr. Chumpley. Don't incur the risk of overtaxing your mind in trying to recall our little talk."

"So sorry! But a fellow will forget some things. Must do it, you know, if you're in the whirl. Can't you just give me a hint?"

"It is of no consequence at all, sir. I only have a vague recollection of the conversation myself. But I'm not feeling well, Mr. Chumpley, and must ask you to excuse me for the evening."

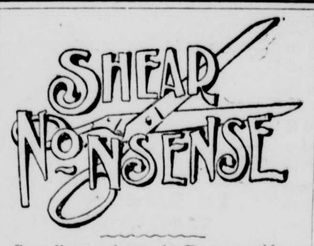
"Too bad. And you look in brilliant health. Only temporary indisposition, of course. But I'll not detain you. I'm going straight home and cudgel my brain till I bring back that talk."

"Do nothing of the kind. I never want to hear of it again."

When he was gone she acknowledged to herself that there was much more to him than she had suspected, and that he had decidedly given her the worst of their little sparring match.

Chumpley walked down the street chuckling and congratulating himself. She always boasted gleefully of the men whom she had refused, but he had no fear that she would add him to the list.—Detroit Free Press.

Light requires eight minutes and eighteen seconds to pass from the sun to the earth when at its mean distance; therefore, when we look at the sun we see him, not where he actually is, but where he was about eight minutes and eighteen seconds ago; his true place is then always in advance of his apparent place.



Sore dismayed was the Boston maid
When fractured was her bicycle;
She heaved a sigh and from her eye
There fell a limpid icicle.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Reginald—My darling, will you share my lot? Miss Uptodate—Is it city or suburban?—Baltimore News.

She—The Misses Brown usually sing duets, do they not? He—Yes; they divide the responsibility.—Puck.

The maid from Boston swept the street with her glance. It was noticeable that the asphalt was covered with a glare of ice.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Men generally admire business sense in a woman, don't they?" "Yes; but they admire it only in other men's wives and daughters."—Chicago Record.

First tramp—The papers all say that work is starting up everywhere. Second ditto—I know; isn't it awful? You and I may be drawn into it yet.—Boston Transcript.

Across the board she winked at me—
Nay—do not deem her conduct free;
That wink was in its proper place,
For then I knew she held the ace.
—Chicago Record.

First Artist—Where did Scratchwell get his artistic education? Second artist (savagely)—At some school for mechanical drawing.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Tell Elsie to hurry! If she doesn't we'll miss the first act entirely!" "You're not going to get her there early to-night. She's got a new hat."—Chicago Tribune.

She—Once you vowed that I was the sunshine of your life. Now you stay out night after night. He—Er—why—I don't expect sunshine after dark.—Dublin Freeman.

"How did I turn over a new leaf?" he repeated dreamily. "Oh, with about four fingers. Eh?" with a start, he recalled himself to his surroundings.—New York Press.

Hoax—What! You buying a bicycle? I thought you detested them. Joax—So I do, but I've been run over long enough. Now I'm going to have my revenge.—Spare Moments.

A solemn pause! At length he spoke;
His words were full of strength.
The congregation slept, nor woke
For hours. He spoke at length.
—Philadelphia Record.

Chollie Chapington—Haw! I always say just what I think, don't you know! Haw! Grace Golightly—What an easy time your vocal chords must have!—Baltimore News.

"Mrs. Riffraff had her husband arrested for cruelty." "What had he been doing?" "Tried to make her stop buying novels and read the encyclopedia."—Chicago Record.

"He seems to take after his father," said the visitor. "I don't when they is apple dumplings," volunteered the little boy. "He don't leave none to take."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—It seems almost impossible that you should love me. He—That's what my mother says. How nicely you and she will get along if you always agree like that.—Harlem Life.

"The Noddings have at last agreed to live apart." "Gracious! As bad as that?" "Well, it amounts to as much. They've taken a house in the suburbs."—Philadelphia North American.

"Don't you think football is a terrible sport?" asked Miss Northside of her escort. "Well," replied the young man, "I will admit that it is a hair-raising game."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

George—I just saw you coming from the conservatory with Miss Goldie. Rather handsome girl, but too reserved for me. Thomas—Yes. I just reserved her for life.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Soon will the man who owns a sleigh
Declare there's money in it;
He will not rent it by the day;
He's rent it by the minute.
—Washington Star.

"The papers say that after the fashionable wedding at St. John's yesterday the entire bridal party went to the horse show. Did you see them there?" "Well, I saw a number of grooms."—Harper's Bazar.

Attorney—On what ground, madam, do you wish to apply for a divorce from your husband? Fair Client—On the ground, sir, that he hasn't any ground. He made me believe he had a farm.—Chicago Tribune.

Teacher—Johnny, what is wind? Johnny—Wind, sir, is air put in motion. Teacher—Right. Next boy: What is the cause of wind? Next boy—Rivalry for the prize-ring championship.—Boston Courier.

Mother—When the boy in the other house threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me? Bobby—Because, mamma, I can throw them back better than you. He's more likely to get hit.—Hartford Times.

Tom—Where shall you stop—at the Baldorf? Harry—I hope so. I'm afraid, however, that Parker will hear I'm in town, and insist upon my putting up with him. Tom—Don't you like Parker? Harry—Yes, very much; but he has three daughters, and I don't know if I can afford it.—Bazar.

Guy—Could you spare me a cigarette? Gontran—My dear fellow, my doctor has strictly forbidden me to smoke. (A fortnight later Guy meets his friend puffing away at a splendid Havana.) Guy—I thought you had to give up smoking? Gontran—Oh, my doctor died a week ago.—Le Figaro.

DUSKY BELLES IN BLOOMERS.

Bicycle Costumes the Rage Among the New Women of Africa.

Who knows but the bicycle may yet be recognized as one of the foremost agents of civilization! Much stranger things have happened in the world's economy. It is recorded that the new woman has suddenly appeared among the native tribes of Africa, where the black belles have discarded earrings and breechloths and donned bicycle bloomers, much to the astonishment of the swarthy warriors. The negro women on the outskirts of the forest, where

NATAL'S NEW WOMAN.

they come into close contact with European civilization, have gone crazy over the bicycle.

Hitherto it has been a comparatively easy matter for the young black men to satisfy the cravings of their sweethearts for articles of personal adornment, as the styles never changed and the amount of clothing the women were in the habit of wearing was extremely limited. Now, however, the latter not only want a complete bicycle outfit, including bloomers, hat and stockings, but an up-to-date machine as well, with cyclometer, lamp, kit of tools and all the other attachments.

At first the native swains of Natal bought for their sweethearts the old, high-wheeled bicycles which were discarded by the European market. These for a time satisfied the aspirations of the native African belles. They quickly learned, however, that wheels of this pattern were out of date, and that the safety with inflated tires was the proper thing. Since that time no black girl making any pretensions to style in Natal will be satisfied with anything less than a wheel of the '95 or '96 pattern.

One of these ladies of color in Natal recently posed for a photograph against a background of gum trees and buffalo grass, with a native kraal in the distance. She wore a checked suit, consisting of a Norfolk jacket, with a belt and bloomers that fitted close about the hips. On her head an Alpine hat was jauntily set. So up to date was this African maid that she disdained bicycle stockings, and wore the short socks coming halfway to the knee that are the latest thing among the fair bicyclers of Paris.

TO TURN GLOBE TROTTER.

A Young Woman Barber Who Is to Make a Tour of the World.

Miss I. A. Grey, who is at present employed in a well known barber shop in Savannah, Ga., has almost completed arrangements for making a tour of the world and practicing her profession. Miss Grey is 22 years old, medium height and a decided brunette. She was born near Chicago, and learned her trade in that city eight years ago. She will start alone and without a cent, earning her way with her trade, bringing back a specified amount of cash, thus identifying herself as the greatest and most novel "tourist" the world has ever known. She is bound to succeed, for beside being of an energetic, ambitious and attractive nature, she has the proper amount of deter-

MISS I. A. GREY.

mination to succeed at anything she may undertake. She also has worked up some very clever schemes that she expects will net her no small amount when turned into cash. She is said to be very clever with both razor and shears. "Next."

A Spirited Interview.

"And you asked her father for her hand?"

"Yes."

"Was he violent?"

"Very. He said I must be an idiot to think of such a thing."

"What did you reply?"

"I told him that of course he knew his own family better than I did, but that I was willing to take my chances."—Washington Star.

A Definition.

Gosling—What is an optimist?

Cynicus—One who cherishes vain hopes.

Gosling—And a pessimist?

Cynicus—One who nurses vain regrets.

Gosling—And the man who does both?

Cynicus—Oh, he's just an ordinary mortal.—Truth.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9. 1897

The Governor ought to sign the bill passed to pay for the bounties due on coyote scalps, notwithstanding the amateur lobbyists from Bakersfield seem to have used money to get votes in the Assembly for the bill. The State offered $5 for every coyote scalp and provided a method by which the scalps should be received and certificates issued in payment therefor. It was a bad business proposition to begin with, but there can be no excuse for the State in repudiating the debt created under the law.

We do not believe that there has been *anything* like the amount of fraud in the coyote scalp business that the papers published in San Francisco would try to make the people believe. Nearly all the talk about fraud originated from a report made by an expert employed by the Kern county grand jury two years ago. The so called expert spent a long time in going through the books of the supervisors and other county officials, and closed his career by recommending the indictment of a large number of people all of whom have since been acquitted by juries. Quite a number of persons accused of fraud in connection with claims allowed for coyote scalps were tried, but in none of them was there any evidence to sustain the charges of the grand jury's expert.

The bill as it passed the Legislature was framed in accordance with the recommendations of the State board of examiners, and under it the board have the power to reject all claims that are fraudulent. It should have passed both houses without a dissenting vote, simply because the State has no right to repudiate an honest debt. The men most interested in the passage of the bill showed very bad judgment in permitting lobbyists to stay around the legislature, because a rascally assemblyman will not vote in favor of a good bill if there is any chance to make somebody pay him to do his duty. The Governor should consider the bill upon its merits and entirely apart from the methods used to get corrupt assemblymen to vote for it. Common honesty demands that the men who have legitimate claims against the State for coyote scalps should be paid.—*Tulare Times.*

The taxpayers of California are to be congratulated on having as the chief executive of the State a man of the firmness of James H. Budd. By his bold and determined stand on Saturday he saved the people of this State about $1,000,000 a year for the next two years and at the same time set an example that future Governors will have to follow. The Senators who had resolved to make politics for themselves, even if it should be necessary to saddle the State with the expense of an extra session of the Legislature, were rebuked and circumvented. They stormed and raged, but the Governor stood like a rock. That timely message of Saturday morning will live in history. It gave warning that were the extravagant demands of the Senate not withdrawn the Governor would veto the entire general appropriation bill. The Legislature knew the man, and while they argued and talked for six solid hours, at the last they yielded because there was nothing else to do; and so instead of a tax levy of over 50 cents, as there would have been had the Senatorial ideas prevailed, the levy, including the 2 cents for the University, will be 43¾ cents on each $100 worth of assessable property.

It is a good thing to have a Governor like James H. Budd on guard, and shows the advantage of electing to the highest office in the State, a man experienced in public life, familiar with legislation and legislative ways and possessed of the strong personality necessary to dominate and direct affairs and men.—*S. F. Report.*

The Cuban situation is thus summed up by a correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Havana, under date of 22nd inst.: "Only a few of the more excitable Spanish officers refuse to admit that Cuba is lost to the Crown. Resident Spanish confess that they can see no other outcome. The calmest minds predict the end of Spanish rule within two years. The proposition of Cisneros and Gomez to buy the island is rapidly growing in popularity here. Its warmest advocates are Spanish and Cuban residents here loyal to the Crown. They are the active financial and business men of the island—the owners of eight-tenths of its wealth and its sources of wealth. The Spanish element is condemning with more and more emphasis the fruitless, exhausting policy of General Weyler. They see his idea of pacification is depopulation, his plan of peace devastation."

There is no material change in the Cretan situation, excepting that the ships of the Powers are co-operating with the Turks in a blockade of the island. The Greek army is still on the island, and its attitude is that of defiance to the Powers, though there is no actual fighting.

While the House of Representatives is debating the tariff bill the Senate is killing time over the arbitration treaty. There is small prospect of its passage unless with such emendation as will practically nullify it.

Stockmen and butchers in Solano county have offered $20 each for coyote scalps, showing how valuable stock is. It is enough to start the coyote farms in the mountains.

Where is that wave of prosperity that the Republicans predicted?

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to Inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1896, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant of, in and to that certain ditch, or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south east quarter of Section 2 in Township 11 south, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head gate or head gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on the above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1897.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT, Deceased.

I. J. Woodin, the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth,—

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the fifth day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public or private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated March 5th, 1897.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND,
Keeler, Calif

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses, Expense of last illness, Doctor and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator.	Withdrawn by Administrator.	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator.	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator	Note to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tupper.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
	William T. Tregloan.	710 53	None.	29 00							3000 00	
	Peter Gallagher.	None.		43 32							469 72	
	Joseph Wibbelt.	None.	None.								None.	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of INYO, }

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing report and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897. (SEAL.)

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

MARK P. HAND, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH SEELY, Defendant. } Commissioner's sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 2nd day of March 1897, in the above-entitled action wherein Mark P. Hand, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Joseph Seely, defendant, on the 2nd day of March, 1897, which said decree was on the 4th day of Mar. 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 25. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: The west half of the south east quarter, and the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Township fourteen (14) south Range thirty-six (36) east M. D. M. Also the north west quarter of the north east quarter, and the north half of the north west quarter, and the south east quarter of the north west quarter, and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section five (5) in Township fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M. An undivided one half interest in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Lone Pine, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point twenty (20) chains east of the north west section corner of section No. twenty-eight (28), in Township No. fifteen (15) south, Range thirty six (36) east, M. D. M. (magnetic variation fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes east); thence south fifteen and one-half (15½) chains; thence one hundredths (13.99) chains to northwest corner of Josiah G. Dodge's land; thence north, sixty-eight degrees and twenty-minutes east, twenty two and thirty-one one-hundredths (22.31) chains to Brewery street in the town of Lone Pine; thence, north, twenty-one degrees and forty minutes west, twenty-one one-hundredths (.21) chains; thence south, sixty eight degrees and twenty minutes west, eight and ten one-hundredths (8.10) chains; thence north eight and forty-eight one hundredths (8.48) chains to north line of section No. twenty-eight (28); thence west; thirteen and twenty nine one-hundredths (13.29) chains following the north line of said section to the place of beginning containing fifteen and one half acres, and commonly known and designated as the "Seely Orchard Tract." Also lots numbered One [1], Two [2], Three [3], Four [4], Six [6] and Seven [7] in Block No. Four [4] in the said town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence March 12, 1897.

(Official.)

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 8, 1897, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Eighth day of April, 1897, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 to $1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

WALTER A. LAMAR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16 th
"	February 13 th
"	March 13 th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

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OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m		Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
		No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:27 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:40 a m		5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m		4:55 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:50 a m		3:40 p m
Junction		10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R. AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. P. M. RENO.	
Reno	Lv	8:45 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs		8:57 a m		2:20 p m
Franktown		9:05 a m		2:65 p m
Carson		9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House		10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill		10:56 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar	11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
		TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv	5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill		6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House		6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson		7:10 p m		9:55 a m
Franktown		7:44 p m		10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs		8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar	8:20 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening, where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $4.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 2 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M[illegible]VEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD

MARRIED.

CHURCH—COLLINS—At Bishop, March 19, 1897, by Rev. Andrew Clark, Martin H. Church and Miss Grace I. Collins.

DIED.

DRYER—Near Bishop, March 25, 1897, Jesse A. Dryer, a native of New York, aged about years.

JOSEPH—In Oakland, March 28, 1897, Isaac Joseph, beloved husband of Hinda Joseph and father of Louis Joseph, Mrs. H. Levy, Miss Ray Joseph, Mrs J. C. Harris, Mrs. A. Hockwald and Isador and Joe Joseph, a native of Poland, aged 70 years.

James Prewett was up from Little Lake on Saturday last.

Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday in regular session.

John McBride of Benton was a visitor at Independence on Wednesday last.

Mr. E. T. Allen, of Denver, one of the principal owners of the Reward mining property, is expected to arrive here in a few days.

Perry Gunter, James M. Randle, Dave Randle and John L. Casner arrived from Laws on Wednesday on business in the Land Office.

Isaac Joseph, father of Mrs. H. Levy of this place and of Louis Joseph of Big Pine, died in Oakland on Sunday last, aged 70 years.

A charter has been received by the Rebekahs of this locality for their new lodge. It will be designated the Olive instead of the Owen lodge as heretofore notified.

George De Sallier, an old-time resident of this section, and A. H. Walrath, of Nevada City, have been in this vicinity for the past month inspecting mining properties for capitalists.

The Legislature has passed a bill compelling corporations to pay their employes every month, under heavy penalties for a failure to comply. The Governor signed the bill and it is now a law.

General Ruiz Rivera who succeeded Antonio Maceo in command of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, was captured by the Spanish soldiers last Sunday. He is considered next in military importance to General Gomez.

The mining outlook for this section for the coming summer is certainly encouraging. Quite a number of new finds are being worked and prospecting is being carried on with renewed vigor. Men representing capital are here and seeking investments.

Last Saturday a school bond election was held at Big Pine, for the purpose of issuing bonds to enlarge the school house which is at present inadequate to accommodate the pupils. The bonds were defeated by a vote of 40 to 29. We are informed that the cause of defeat was factional feeling.

Senator Hoar from the judiciary committee, last Monday, reported favorably the bill to prevent the use of the kinetoscopic exhibitions of prizefights in the district of Columbia or the territories. It also prohibits the mailing of prizefight pictures or their receipt from common carriers. Heavy penalties are provided.

The steamfitters of New York struck on Monday last. Between 30,000 and 60,000 may be involved. The bosses announced Saturday that the agreement hitherto existing between them and the employes would no longer be considered and those who wished to report for work Monday morning must sign new rules. The men refused to sign.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery in modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever tried for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Up to the present this season promises favorably for the the agricultural interests of this valley. The abundant snow falls on the Sierras should provide a copious water supply. The low temperatures which have reigned during the past few weeks have retarded the fruit trees, and the recent night frosts have only caught a few of them notably apricots and these have been partially damaged. The birds however are threatening to become a serious pest during summer; they are very numerous, and in several gardens around town have already commenced their depredations by completely clearing off sprouting lettuce and other seeds as soon as the young leaves appeared above the surface. All such should be guarded by netting or otherwise protected.

New Discovery.

The following from the Los Angeles *Express* will be of interest to many of our readers, who will be pleased to learn that the fickle goddess has once more smiled on W. T. Grant, our Billy.

Messrs. Tom Keefe, W. T. Grant and Fred Williams returned a few days ago from the Coso range, about twenty miles northwest of Randsburg, where they made a rich strike in the shape of a twenty-foot vein of silver ore which runs 127 ounces silver and 16 per cent lead. The distance between walls is fully twenty feet, with a number of two foot stringers of the ore running through it. A contract has been let for sinking a fifty-foot shaft on the vein and driving a forty-foot drift on same. It is expected that by the time the fifty foot level is reached the vein will be solid ore from wall to wall. The claim was discovered on the 22nd of February and appropriately named the Washington. There is an abundance of water near by and everything considered it is one of the best strikes reported for some time. Negotiations for the sale of the property have already been opened, and if carried to a successful issue, there is a strong probability that reduction works for the handling of the ore will be erected in the vicinity of the mine.

The same gentleman also discovered and located five good claims three miles north of Garden Station, the rock from which runs from $45 to $100 free gold. These ledges run from one to two feet in width on the surface.

The Advent of Spring.

The spring-time is now upon us and though ushered in with tempestuous winds and blossom killing frost; it is none the less welcome. Time is now to buy the young ones brighter and lighter clothing to match the many coloured flowerets breaking through the redolent sage brush; to sow the gardens with such fruits of the earth and flowers as bring gladness to our hearts and pleasure to our lives as the year grows older: it is pleasanter to cull from one's own patch than to buy at store, or beg of neighbor. Our out-door diversions are somewhat limited, but a little energy expended in organizing such games as baseball and croquet would be surely responded to. Trout fishing began yesterday, and though no catches of this fish are yet reported we understand a few suckers were brought to bank. The spring chicken is growing in size and let us hope in alertness and understanding, that it may avoid many and varied depredators which here beset and menace its younger and more tender days. The spring girl will shortly blossom forth and

In the Spring a livelier iris glistens on the burnished dove.
In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

School Apportionment.

LONE PINE, March 31, 1897.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—I have this day apportioned $944 of County money to the several districts of Inyo county, as follows:

Bishop	$207
Big Pine	114
Fish Springs	20
Irving	98
Independence	63
Lone Pine	104
Liberty	26
Milton	32
Round Valley	44
Riverside	24
Station	44
Taboose	15
Union	44
Valley	37
Warm Springs	30
	$843
Bishop, Library Fund	9
Total	$944

Respectfully,
S. V. AUSTIN,
Co. Supt.

Married at Bishop

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we chronicle the marriage of our esteemed station agent, Martin Church to Miss Grace G. Collins, of Poleta. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Andrew Clark at his residence, near Bishop, on the 19th of March last, in the presence of a few intimate friends. The young and charming bride has a host of friends in this community who will gladly welcome her to her new home, and who join with us in wishing the newly married couple the greatest success and happiness. We are always in favor of plenty of schools and more churches.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlains's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Bids for the care of Indigent Sick, Stationery and Printing, boarding prisoners at County Jail and Bishop branch jail, advertising Delinquent Tax List and services of County Physician, will be received by the Clerk till 10 o'clock a. m., of Thursday, April 8th. The bids will be opened and passed upon between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Samuel Spratt, the sawmill man of Big Pine, was in town on Monday last. Mr. Spratt informs us that there is only a small amount of snow at the mill, and that if storms don't interfere, he will commence sawing lumber in three weeks. While here he purchased a shingle mill from Gus Stecker, which he will place in position at the mill in a few days.

Henry Levy, proprietor of the Independence Hotel, took two drummers to Bishop Wednesday, returning Thursday with Felix Coblentz, the liquor merchant, and H. Cullinane, traveling salesman for Buckingham & Hecht.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, March 26, 1897.

Flora M. Shermon, plaintiff, vs. L. F. J. Wrinkle, defendant—Argument on motion for a new trial.

L. Lasky, plaintiff, vs. Ruperto Carrasco, et als., defendants—Hearing of demurrer to amended complaint.

SATURDAY, March 27, 1897.

L. Lasky, plaintiff, vs. Ruperto Carrasco, et als., defendants—Demurrer overruled.

W. T. Treglown, plaintiff, vs. Silas Reynolds, defendant—Ordered that I. J. Woodin, Administrator, be substituted as plaintiff in the above action.

In the matter of the appointment of an official reporter—J. E. Laird appointed and sworn in as Official Reporter.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded during the week ending April 2nd:

George Kogge to John William Kogge—160 acres land near Laws—$600.

Mary M. Hutchison to Elmira P. White—160 acres land West Bishop—$75.

Easter will be late this year. It will be April 18th. It may come sometimes as early as March 22d and as late as April 25th. It depends on the phase of the moon. Easter Sunday is always the Sunday that follows the full moon that comes after the spring equinox, March 21st. If the moon falls on Sunday, Easter is the next Sunday.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 30th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
R. J. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
R. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
R. J. Stevens	29	51	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	130	13 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 136.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, under timber culture application No. 136, for the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 19, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, and Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE
TAILOR
—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draws direct on all the principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

[Official.]

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 8, 1897, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1896-97. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, and opened by said Board on the Eighth day of April, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 58.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 5 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 58

Hospital Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 59.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1897, and the first day of December, 1897, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 59.

Road Poll Tax.
Filed February 23, 1897.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
By C. N. ROSE, Deputy.
Entered Ordinance Book B, page 127.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 737.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897 viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, Sec. 10, T 16 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H Palmer, Joshua K. Hammitt, Manuel Diaz and Augustine Pizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 20, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Fred Alpers against Cynthia Yerger for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 725, dated November 27, 1891, upon the Northwest quarter Section 22, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE

SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALFI

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; and the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

All of Section 3, all of Section 5, E ½ of Section 7, S W ¼ of Section 7, N E ¼ of Section 17, N W ¼ of S ½ of Section 27, all of Section 33, Tp 29 S, R 33 E.

All of Section 31, Tp 28 S, R 34 E.

S ½ and frac N W ¼ of Section 3, all of Section 5, all of Section 7, all of Section 19, Tp 29 S, R 34 E.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 30, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company having sought to select the following described lands by list No. 12, filed November 13, 1896, and said lands being returned by the United States Surveyor General as mineral lands, it is hereby ordered that a hearing be had before Hon. A. C. Maude, U. S. Court Commissioner, at Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on Thursday the 11th day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place the claimant and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land and opportunity given to any person or persons to appear and cross examine said claimant and witnesses and to submit and offer testimony relative thereto, viz:

S ½ and Frac. N W ¼ Sec. 3, all Sec. 5 and all Sec. 7, T 29 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 688.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 19, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 2, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finley McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice.
A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,
Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
GROCERIES
... AND ...
MINER'S SUPPLIES.
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.,
Outside orders promptly filled—
A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

A SOLID BASIS.

Gold is a solid basis of financial transaction, and for business that's the best thing for us. It is so in the physical conditions. If by some carelessness or exposure to sudden cold the muscles of the back are contracted and stiffened, we have at once lumbago, or lame back, sometimes called "crick in the back," which is disabling and unfits all who have it for any activity. Now, to get back to a solid basis of health and strength, St. Jacobs Oil should at once be used to relax the twisted muscles and restore to their natural condition. It takes but a short time to perform the cure and the cure is certain. The back is then on a solid basis for strength and work, and nothing will bring about the change like this great remedy for pain.

The Old Telegrapher.

The old telegrapher was relating his experiences. "Do you know," he remarked, "a man in my profession develops such a wonderful acuteness of touch and hearing that it might well be called a sixth sense. While I was correspondent for the United Press at New Haven there used to be a man on the New York end of the wire whom I knew as well as I know my own brother, and yet I had never seen him. I had known him in this manner for years, and solely by the manner in which he ticked his instrument. The moment I opened my key and got my response I could tell if it was he. Ill health compelled him to go south. He was gone six months. He returned unexpectedly one night and took his place at the key for a few minutes to open up a conversation with me. It was after the midnight recess, and his successor had been on duty in the fore part of the night. I had received no intimation of his coming, and yet the instant he called me I knew his touch, and I firmly believe I should have known it among a thousand."—New York Times.

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"The day before yesterday," announces an Irish paper, "Mr. O'Flynn fell from his horse and broke his neck, but sustained no other injury."

Pimples, blotches, boils, black-heads, mothpatches and scrofulous sores disappear never to return by using Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption. — J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

Shattered nerves, weak stomach, impaired digestion and inability to sleep all disappear when Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters are used.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters tones the stomach and digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all ills produced by a disordered stomach.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

EVERY HEN Hatched in **Petaluma Incubators** has **started right,** and is better prepared to give **profitable** returns because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous **Chickens.** Incubators from $10 up. We pay freight. Illustrated Catalogue Free. **Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.**

HATCH CHICKENS by **Hot Air. FREE** Catalogue and Price List of the **IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS,** Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

MEDICAL.

ALPEAU'S French Pills: a boon to ladies troubled with irregularities; no danger; safe; sure; $2 50 express, C. O. D.; don't delay until too late. OSGOOD BROTHERS, Oakland.

DR. MURRI'S IRON-NERVE PILLS. Restore the exhausted vitality to every function and organ, weakened by waste, overwork, and worry. Reinvigorate the nerve forces, give tone, energy and vigor to the whole system. Positively cure Nervousness and Insomnia. 50 cents a box, sent by mail. Address Agents, ALTINE CHEMICAL Co., S. W. cor. Larkin and Turk Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

A SAFE CURE.
Memline Antiseptic Tonic and Absorbent.
A remedy that Cures Female Weaknesses. An Invigorant that Restores Lost Vitality. Satisfaction Guaranteed when the Remedy is properly applied. For particulars, address,
MEMLINE MEDICINE CO.,
1151 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

C. H. WEBB'S HEMONY. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles. All Druggists. 50c.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

Like An Old Clock.

SET BACK TWENTY YEARS.

DR. WILLIAMS THE INSTRUMENT.

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.

A case reported from Fresno County is that of a well known former resident of Kingsburg, though now residing at Selma.

Mr. J. M. Purves is an old gentleman of seventy, who, during his long residence in Kingsburg, was beloved alike by young and old, and he is equally endeared to the people of his new home.

It was about July 15, 1896, that a reporter of the Republican met Mr. Purves, and was astonished to see such an improvement in his appearance. He looked ten years younger and much stouter than when he moved away from Kingsburg for the benefit of his health, and he was congratulated on his improved appearance.

"I was all run down when I moved away," Mr. Purves said; "something like an old clock that is worn out, but I have undergone such repairs as I think will keep me in running order for many years to come if no accident occurs."

"What was the agent that wrought the change, Mr. Purves?" the reporter asked. "Was it Pink Pills? They seem to be doing all the healing in Fresno County."

"Pink Pills are the very things that have built me up," Mr. Purves answered. "I happened to read one of the advertisements of their healing qualities, and then read several more, and somehow there was something in the way the testimonials read that assured me they were true. One in the San Francisco Examiner especially impressed me, and I sent at once and bought some of the pills. I took them as directed, and I do not think I need tell you what they have done for me. I am quite recovered and set back in the journey of life at least twenty years. I have done more work since I have taken them than for a long, long time before. Indeed, I may say, since long before you were born.

I took only two boxes in all, but I shall always keep them by me as long as I live, in case of relapse."

(Signed) J. M. PURVES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Noah and Money.

"The financial situation has caused considerable research on the subject," remarked the cheerful idiot to his pastor the other day. "I suppose," he continued, "that you have made a study of the moneys of the Bible?"

"Oh, yes," replied the minister blandly. "I am familiar, to be sure, with the Biblical coins."

"I infer that paper money was used at the time of the flood," continued the idiot, sparring for a chance to make a home thrust.

"What has led you to this conclusion?" asked the pastor.

"Well, we read of where the dove brought the green back to Noah."—Washington Times.

His Prescription.

Boerhaave, the greatest doctor of his time, was anxious that it should go forth that even the most eminent doctor is somewhat of a "humbug." He carefully handed the key of a small diary to his executor, bade him open it immediately after his decease and let the contents go forth to the world at large. When the notebook was opened, all its pages but the last were blank, and on that final one there was written in large letters: "Directions to patients: Keep your feet warm and your head cool and trust for the rest to Providence."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Breaking It Gently.

Captain of Steamer—Madam, it gives me great pain to be obliged to tell you that your little boy's hat has blown overboard.

Fond Mother—Why, I thought it was tied on with a string!

Captain—Yes. That was just the trouble. The string did not break.—London Fun.

TWINS IN SIZE, SHAPE and ACTIVITY

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malarial, bilious rheumatic, nervous, bowel and kidney trouble.

"Teacher, is this ruler straight?" "No, Mary; I bent it a little this morning on Rob Timber's. But I'll hammer it straight pretty soon on Tommy Grimwell."

The best way to buy anything is to borrow it first.

Get a package of *Schilling's Best* tea of your grocer. He pays you your money back if you don't like it.

That's our way of lending.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 413

Make Your Own Gas,
FOR HEATING, LIGHTING AND COOKING.
The most economical and reliable method known to the world. Cheaper than coal oil. Gas plants of all sizes from 20 lights to thousands, for residences, stores, hotels or public buildings. Address for full information and descriptive catalogues, **Badham Bros.,** Manufacturers of the Peerless Gas Machine, 212 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SURE CURE FOR PILES Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. SO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circular sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. **DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.**

THE : FAIR : CANDIDATE.

THE "machine" of one of the political parties of Butte County was at work. The wheel-horses of the organization were in executive session and the manufacture of a "slate" for the ratification of the county convention was in progress. Everything had been settled without friction up to a certain point, but here the making of candidates came to a full stop. Some one must be selected to run for Superintendent of Schools, and some one else must be found who was disinterested enough to stand for the place of County Surveyor, with the nominal emoluments pertaining thereto. This latter problem was settled, after a brief discussion, by the powers insisting that Al Wood, the incumbent, who was present, must stand for re-election, whether he liked it or not; but a duly qualified candidate for Superintendent of Schools was not so easily found. The man who had held that position for two years past had the bad taste to give up his office and his grasp on life at the same time, only two weeks before, thus leaving his party in a quandary for a candidate to succeed him. Of course, there were plenty of asprants for the nomination, but most of them were unavailable for reasons political, and the candidate must be a person who was popular with the voters of the county.

"Jimmie" Van Wert, the handsome young assayer of the Spread Eagle Mill, had been sitting in a dark corner of the office in which the conference was being held, smoking quietly and saying very little until now; but he finally put in his oar long enough to suggest that "Professor" Striker, the young principal of the local school, would make a good man for the office.

"Ya-as," assented Judge Bullock, the venerable Justice of the Peace, "but they don't know him out in th' kentry, an' we got t' have some feller th't c'n ketch th' aoutside vote. Now, Jimmie, look yere. What's th' matter with you runnin' f'r Super'ntend'nt y'rself?"

"Don't get me mixed in on a deal like that!" ejaculated Van Wert, fervently. "I don't want any old office. I've got troubles enough now."

But Judge Bullock's suggestion met with unanimous approval on the part of all the others present, and, very much against his will, Mr. Van Wert was slated for the nomination, and duly placed in nomination by the convention a few days later. It was two weeks before he found out what sort of an opponent he was to have, and then, much to his disgust, he learned that the other party had nominated a girl.

This was almost enough to make him throw up the canvass. The idea of the other fellows thinking that he could be beaten by a woman. Then he consoled himself with the reflection that perhaps they knew they couldn't beat him, and had merely put up this Miss Smith to act as a forlorn hope. Thenceforth he did not put much activity into his canvass, but attended to business pretty much as usual, serene in the belief that the voters of Butte County were not yet arrived at the stage of progression when they would permit a woman to hold office. And all this time, be it known, this heretofore unknown and mysterious Miss Smith was becoming known to the voters of the county, and, what was more, she was winning a good deal of support from sources upon which Van Wert confidently counted.

It lacked only about ten days of election day when Van Wert, with a sudden shock, came to his senses. Two or three things had occurred to detract from his overconfidence. Among these was the avowal on the part of several personal and political friends of their intention to support Miss Smith, giving as their reasons that she had a good record as an educator and was without doubt well qualified for the office; that she wanted the office, and was making a hard fight for it; and that Van Wert didn't want it and didn't need it. On top of this he was informed that his opponent had been out in the "cow districts," and had the cowboy vote pretty well "cinched." This cheering announcement came from two or three of the "bosses" who called on him to see if he didn't think it worth while to get out and save his political scalp by "rustling" like the rest of the candidates. "We'll have the committee fix some dates for you to speak, and you've got to fill 'em, Jimmie; if you don't you're a gone goose," said they.

So, with the inward fear that he might, after all, be defeated, Van Wert began in earnest the effort to save himself. He did not care for the office, but he dreaded defeat at the hands of a woman, being one of the kind of men who do not believe the gentler sex has any business in politics. He pictured Miss Smith as a big, gaunt, red-haired, self-assertive person, with large red hands and a snappy way of speaking—and was quite surprised to learn that she was really a very ladylike young woman, tipping the beam at about 110 pounds.

It lacked but four days of election day, and the various candidates were putting in every hour possible in making speeches and seeing their constituents and other people. Van Wert had put in some very telling work in several places where it would do the most good, but in two or three precincts it was found that a strong sentiment in favor of his opponent had developed, and must be overcome by some means if he hoped to win. Unfortunately, he was worried, and his actions showed it; on one or two occasions while speaking he had given way to puerile bursts of temper that by no means enhanced his chances for success. Some of the older heads had warned him that by making slurring remarks about his opponent he would only hurt himself, to which he responded by the childlike remark: "Well, if a woman doesn't want to get herself talked about she'd better keep out of politics."

This he practically repeated to a mixed crowd at Conover's schoolhouse, in one of the strong "cow districts," on Friday night before election, adding: "I cannot believe that parents interested in the future welfare of their children are willing to intrust their early training to the hands and methods of one who so far forgets her womanhood as to stand as a candidate for a public office." Of course he regretted the remark almost as soon as it was uttered, and recognized that the silence with which it was received was the silence of a disapproval too strong to find expression in words. But it was too late for regrets, and he expressed none.

The next afternoon came a brief but pointed note from Miss Smith, in which she gently reminded him that his youth had evidently led him astray so far as to forget the fact that she was practically defenseless, and that in speaking of her as he had he had been both unmanly and ungentlemanly. This, coming as it did, at a time when he was mentally cursing himself for an ass and a brute, did not tend to soothe him, for he knew that every word the note contained was true. So, instead of answering it as a man should, he wrote at the bottom of the sheet: "You have no business in politics if you don't want to stand the consequences," then signed it and remailed it to the original sender. An hour later he was sorry he had done so, and tried to get the letter out of the postoffice, but failed.

Thus it was that the next evening, as he rode along the lonely trail leading to the "enemy's country," where he was to address a big meeting of cattlemen and make an effort to redeem himself by practically recanting all that he had said derogatory to the opposing candidate without losing too much of his already shattered self-respect, he was so absorbed mentally in thinking over what he should say that he did not hear a sudden command to halt, and realized that he was in trouble only when a sinuous, swishing thing hurtled through the air, pinioned his arms to his sides, and jerked him from his saddle to the rough ground.

"Good shot, ol' man!" said some one in cowboy costume, who came up and sat on the victim's chest. "Ye got him right 'round th' elbows, fust throw o' the rope."

"Let me up, you —— scoundrel!" fumed Van Wert. "You can take my money without taking my wind at the same time, can't you?"

"Easy, m' son," chuckled the giant who was sitting astride him, as he held the candidate's wrists so that the other man, who now came up, could the more easily tie them. "We don't want y'r stuff. Do we, pardner?"

"Nopey, Van," said the second man, in a voice that Van Wert tried in vain to recognize. "We jest want t' put ye where ye won't make no mo' fool r'marks 'bout th' lady th's' ag'n ye—not this evenin', anyways."

"See here, boys," said Van Wert, more calmly, "this isn't a square deal. You know I've got to be at the meeting at Meeker at 8 o'clock? Well, it's almost that now, so let me go."

"Oh, no, Jimmie!" laughed one of his captors heartlessly. "Not t'night. 'Squar' deal,' I b'lieve ye said? Was it a squar' deal f'r you t' git up an' make th' talk ye did 'bout th' little schoolma'am las' night? Not any. So stan' up, Jimmie, an' let th' gent tackle ye to th' tree. We'll let ye go 'fore ye git cold. Easy, lad. Ef ye git gay we won't do a thing but hawg-tie ye an' leave ye lay till mawnin'."

The next hour was as long a one as Jimmie Van Wert ever spent. The night was a chilly one, and the ropes with which he was bound prevented the free circulation of blood, so that in a very short time his extremities were aching with cold. To add to his discomfort, an owl took its station in the brush near by and hooted derisively whenever the prisoner shouted, and the cries of the owl were responded to by several wolves, whose voices sounded as though they were very close at hand.

Several times Van Wert heard people go by on horseback and in wagons, and shouted to them at the top of his lungs, but the trail was some distance from the clump of brush, and they did not hear him. At last, however, when he had about given up all hope of escaping until his captors should come and release him, he heard the sound of horses coming along the trail, their riders laughing and chatting, and he lifted up his voice in a mighty effort to make himself heard. The riders evidently heard him, and stopped. He shouted again, and presently heard them coming toward him.

"How did it happen?" queried the young woman, after she and the boy had released the candidate from his uncomfortable predicament, and he was untying his horse from a neighboring tree.

Van Wert explained in an injured tone, adding, with as much dignity as he could command: "I am the candidate for Superintendent of Schools, and I suppose this is a sample of the methods Miss Smith and her cowboy friends have adopted to defeat me. They knew I was to speak at Meeker to-night, and thought that by preventing me from doing so they could gain a few votes. I'll show 'em when I get there."

The young woman laughed merrily. "Politics is a funny business, isn't it?" she said. "The idea of resorting to such measures! But," she added soberly, "you should not blame Miss Smith for what her over-zealous friends have done. I—Miss Smith is a friend of mine, and I know she would not sanction such a thing. It—it would be most unfair to accuse her of it, don't you think, without being certain of your ground?"

Van Wert admitted that it would.

"Then as a favor to me," said his fair rescuer, "do not, please, say anything about it, at least by way of connecting her with the affair. I'm sure no one would regret it more than she, if she knew about it."

After some hesitation Van Wert promised, and presently his rescuer and her escort left him, branching off on a trail that led toward a farmhouse that he could see in the distance.

The candidate noted with a grim smile, on his return, the consternation his appearance created in a certain part of the room, and concluded that two or three men whom he knew to be friends of his looked rather sheepish, but he kept his own counsel and made no reference to his adventure. In the course of the excellent speech he presently made he "took back" what he had said about his opponent in a manner so graceful as to win for him rounds of applause, and when he sat down it was with the consciousness that he had in part redeemed himself.

As he started, along with some of the other candidates, to leave the hall, he noticed for the first time that the young woman who had rescued him from the "fix" in which the cowboys had left him had not gone home to stay when she left him, for there she was, just leaving the hall in company with an older woman in widow's weeds.

"Who is that?" he asked of the candidate for Sheriff, who was at his side.

"That girl?" queried the other. "Why, boy, that's your hated adversary, Miss Smith. Hadn't you seen her before?"

But Van Wert did not hear the question. He hurried to catch up with the opposing candidate, who started when he addressed her, but quickly recovered herself and smiled sweetly upon him.

"Miss Smith," he burst out impetuously, "I don't know what you must think of me, after all the low-down things I've said about you, and the holy show I made of myself this evening. But I hope you'll believe me when I say I'm sorry for the things I've said—and I honestly hope you'll be elected, after all. I shall vote for you, any way, and you can count on lots of my friends."

But his boyish enthusiasm in behalf of his opponent came too late to be of service to her, for the returns showed that Van Wert was elected by a small majority, for which he was indebted to the miners. On Thursday after election he went to Miss Smith.

"I regret this as much as you do," he said, earnestly. "I wish I had met you earlier in the campaign. But I have a proposition to make. What are you going to do now?"

"I don't know," she said, trying to conceal the sadness in her tones. "You see, I had to give up my school, and there are no vacancies now."

"Well, what I was going to propose is this: Will you take an appointment as my deputy? Remember, all the work will devolve upon you."

Miss Smith gasped, and her pretty face grew a rosy red, then turned pale. She did not wish to be under obligations to this man—and yet, there was the mother to be considered, and the invalid sister in Chicago, whose hospital bills were such a severe tax on the family resources. "Yes," she said, finally, "and thank you, very much, for offering me the place. You have lifted a great load from my mind."

There was some comment on this arrangement by the voters of the county, but it was hardly adverse, and the deputy soon showed that she was the right one in the right place. She worked day and night, and denied herself necessary sleep that her beloved schools should not retrograde; in fact, in the course of a few weeks she succeeded in making herself almost ill, for the death of the former superintendent had left the affairs of the office in rather chaotic condition, and although Van Wert and his deputy qualified at once after the meeting of the canvassing board, it was almost Christmas before they got matters straightened out.

And it was just at this time, when the little deputy, more than half ill from overwork, was spending a couple of days at home, that she got a brief note from her superior, which read:

"Miss Smith: For some time past I have been dissatisfied with you as Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and your resignation as such will be accepted. I will do myself the honor of calling upon you and explaining matters more fully to-morrow night. Very truly yours,

"JAMES VAN WERT."

Miss Smith burst into tears. "Just to think, mamma! After I have worked so hard! What shall we do?"

"I suppose they want the job for some politician that doesn't need it," commented Mrs. Smith, grimly. "But to think he has the audacity to come here after that! I won't let him in, the treacherous thing!—discharging you, after bing so friendly, and all that."

"Yes, you will, mamma," interjected the girl, recovering herself. "We must not forget ourselves in our own home."

Just then the door bell rang, and the girl hastened away to hide the traces of her tears. When she returned to the little parlor Van Wert was standing there, big and handsome, in front of the fireplace. He advanced to meet her as her mother vanished from the room.

"You got my note?" he said. "I'll tell you how it is," he went on awkwardly. "I'm not satisfied with you as a deputy because—because I want you to take the office itself and me with it."

And that was the way they arranged it.—New York Daily Tribune.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Astonishing Record of the Great Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to cure.

Where all other medical treatment has failed to relieve Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and time again.

John W. Boyd of Mishawaka, Ind., says of his own case:

"Last winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rheumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up, or stand, without the most excruciating pain. I was all the time under the care of two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not improve. I took different rheumatic cures and used an electric battery a half hour each day for 10 days, without any relief.

"Finally I concluded to try Paine's celery compound, and to my surprise after using one-half of a bottle I was able to get out and vote on election day, and before I used the whole bottle I went to work, and have worked every day since. I have gained twenty pounds in weight and am feeling first rate.

"My wife has also been taking it for nervousness, and thinks that there is nothing like it. We both recommend it to all of our acquaintances, and you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit, for it truly worked wonders in my case."

And Paine's celery compound is working just such wonders in every State, county, city and village of the country today.

The reader must know some one who has tried it. Ask that person if he or she was not at once benefited!

Don't let a dealer palm off anything else on you, however; for there is as much difference between Paine's celery compound and all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, nervines and compounds as there is between an electric motor and a boy's windmill.

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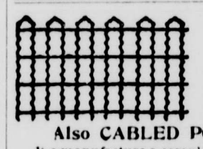

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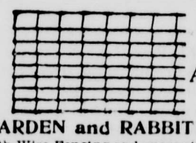

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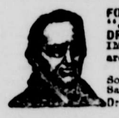

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 9 1897.

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Strawberries in a Barrel.

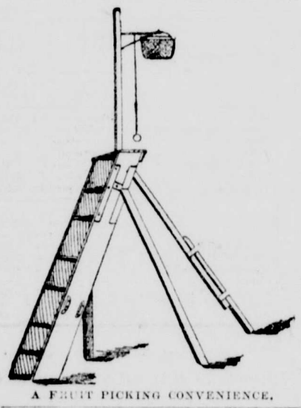
A novel method of growing strawberries is suggested, which is adapted to gardens of very limited area. Take a barrel and bore inch holes through the side eight inches apart and in rows four inches apart, alternating in the rows. The plan is to set a strawberry plant in each hole, roots inside, of course. The process of planting is to fill the barrel with earth level with the lowest row of holes, then put in this row of plants and

NOVEL STRAWBERRY BED.

fill with earth to the next row, etc. A tiling, say of three inches in diameter, is put in the center of the barrel from near the bottom to above the top, and into this is poured water and liquid manure for irrigation and fertilizing. Such a barrel would require about one hundred and thirty-five plants, and it is said it has produced as high as five bushels of berries.—Horticulturist.

A Convenient Ladder.

A little forethought during the leisure hours of the winter season will provide many a useful implement for the farmer and gardener. During fruit season it is almost impossible to have a super-abundance of ladders for gathering fruit. The ladder portrayed herewith rests on five bearings, three of them adjustable as to length and position, and easily adapted to all inequalities of surface, perfectly secure and



A FRUIT PICKING CONVENIENCE.

portable. A 6-foot ladder weighs about 40 pounds. The crane, or basket and hook holder, rotates, or may be shifted to either side of the operator; will support 30 pounds of fruit in a basket with ease, and the legs all fold in when required. The object is to provide a safe stand, and at the same time increase the facilities of the operator in picking fruit, pruning trees, etc., giving him the full use of both hands and placing the basket within easy reach of the same, thereby saving time in transporting the fruit from the tree to the basket. The fruit can also be handled with less damage from bruising, and it will therefore bring more money.—Farm and Home.

Early Radishes.

Soak some good radish seed in water for twenty-four hours; then put in a bag and expose to the sun. In the course of a day germination will commence. The seed must be sowed in well-manured hot-bed, and watered from time to time with luke-warm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk and be good to eat. If you wish good radishes in winter, during severe cold, an old cask should be sawn in two, and one-half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed, beginning to shoot as before, may be then sown, and the other half of the barrel put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apparatus carried into the cellar. For watering, luke-warm water should be used as before. In the course of five or six days the radishes will be ready to eat.—Rural World.

Oat and Pea Fodder.

We provide ourselves with oats and peas, mixed. It insures us against drought. We plant Canada peas, one and one-half bushels to the acre, and sow three bushels of oats. Put in as early as possible, and an acre at a time, every ten days, thus giving us crops all through the dry season. Peas alone will not stand up, and, moreover, do not make as good fodder as when mixed with oats. These may be cut and cured as hay. Put in the peas five inches deep; five or six days later drag in the oats.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Young Trees Are Best.

The question is often asked: "Will not the continued planting of peach trees ruin the business?" Experts say no. "There are," says Central States Fruit Grower, "natural limitations on the industry that will prevent this. They are the extreme winters, frosts, yellows, lack of cultivation, failure to thin fruit, by which the tree overproduces, poor fruit, and last, a fact not sufficiently known, viz.: that the profitable crops are the first seven. It is better after a tree has borne seven annual crops to remove it, as a business investment, putting a new tree in its place, rather than allow it to occupy the ground or plant a tree in some other place and use this ground for other things. A good many growers will agree with this statement, but the best fruit is from young trees, and the best gets the money. It is not disputed that the trees will continue to bear after the first seven years, and many times with profit, but if you are in business for gain year in and year out, the above holds good."

When to Harvest Grain.

H. M. Fugel, a farmer and expert miller of Missouri, tells a farmers' institute that wheat should not be harvested till thoroughly ripened. Such wheat keeps better in shock, stack or bin, and it makes much better flour than that harvested in the dough stage of the grain. It will look somewhat shrunken, but in milling the bran flakes off more easily, the flour is whiter and rises better in the oven than that from the smooth, plump wheat cut earlier. The best flour also comes from wheat which has gone through the sweat while yet in the straw. All wheat sweats, either in the stack or bin, and the gain in quality by having it sweat in the straw will more than pay for stacking rather than threshing from the shock.—Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

Corn Stalks and Butter.

Every farmer knows that timothy hay, however good it may be for horses, is inferior to corn stalks as a feed for milch cows in winter. The cream and butter made from milk for which corn stalks is the man feed are higher colored and also of better quality than that made by feeding hay. But the corn stalks are not a complete ration, even when re-enforced by corn. A small amount of clover hay with them each day is necessary, whether the stalks are fed dry or from the silo. It is not only the dry feed that the cows need, but the nitrogenous nutriment which the clover furnishes that makes it so valuable.

Keeping Celery.

If you want good, healthy, crisp celery all winter, try this plan: Let the celery remain where it grows as late as possible without freezing, and then dig up, leaving some roots with soil attached. Set in the cellar where the sun can get at it a part of the day, taking care not to set it so close that the air cannot circulate through it. Cover the roots with soil and keep the soil moist and tops dry—do not make the soil so wet it will be sloppy, nor let it get so dry the tops will wilt. Open the windows whenever weather will permit.—Vick's Magazine.

Mice in Young Clover.

It is a mistake to leave a large growth of clover on the land in the fall. There is nothing that mice better like for shelter, as the clover affords both protection and food. We have seen pieces of young clover that in spring after the snow was off were entirely honeycombed by tracks of mice among the clover roots where they had made their runs and had eaten the crowns of large clover roots into the ground. It is by following the roots of succulent plants that mice make their holes for winter refuge.

Dairy Dots.

A really good dairy cow can be profitably kept until she is eight years old.

Don't allow your cows, young cattle or sheep to be pinched in their feed during the winter.

Cows kept in comfortable quarters in winter eat less, thrive better, and give more milk than if exposed to cold or storm.

As a rule, a profitable cow is a good eater, but some cows have eyes larger than their stomachs, like some men.

While it is best to keep water where the cows can help themselves, when this cannot be done conveniently, the best plan is to see that they have all the pure, fresh water they will drink regularly twice a day.

The cow likes regularity, and when the regular routine of her life is disturbed she resents it by giving less milk. She is not very particular whether she has three meals a day or two, but she wants what she does have regularly.

Those who have had much experience know that there is a great difference in salts. A sample should always be thoroughly tried before buying large quantities, no matter what inducement may be offered. If it does not suit it is not wanted at any price.

DEADLIEST WEAPONS KNOWN.

Probably Made to the Special Order of Some Coldblooded Assassin.

"Two of the most beautiful and at the same time murderous objects I have ever seen in all my travels I picked up in Paris during my trip there last summer," said J. V. Atkinson, of Savannah, Ga., to a friend.

"I bought both of them from an old gunsmith in the 'Quartier Latin,' and he assured me they were without doubt the only ones in existence, as far as his knowledge of death-dealing instruments went, and he also told me that he had purchased them of an old Spaniard who had spent most of his life in the South American countries, and had never seen anything that would in any way approach them for villainous, murderous purposes.

"The first, as you see, looks innocent enough, and when I ask you what you think it is you will reply—

"A silver matchbox," answered the reporter, as he gingerly handled the beautifully chased silver object.

"Touch that spring."

At an easy touch the lid of the box flew open on a powerfully hinged spring and disclosed the interior, and in a compartment about one-half of the capacity of the box were a dozen wax matches.

"Now, you'll find a tiny bottom on the side next you and near your thumb. Just press that lightly."

As the suggestion was followed a little, sharp-pointed, creamy white, curved object popped into view from that portion of the box now occupied by the matches.

"What is that?"

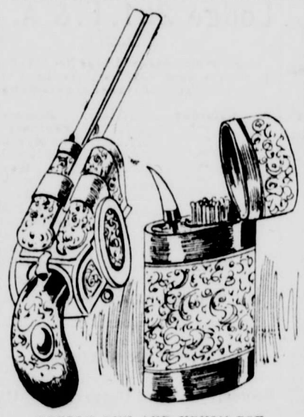
"That," said Mr. Atkinson, "is no more nor less than the fore fang of the Great American rattlesnake. You will notice that the fang is sharp as a needle at its point, that it is slit for a distance up the middle, and that it is hollow. You will also observe that a fine, amber-colored, jelly-like substance is contained within the hollow of that fang. That is nothing less horrible than the venom of the rattlesnake, and the rankest poison, the most deadly of agents known to man. A couple of scrapes on a man's hand or face means a certain and a horrible death. Nausea, and vomiting, retching, convulsions, semi-paralysis, complete paralysis, state of coma, death in a most horrible form and the swelling to horrible proportions of the corpse as it rapidly turns black from the virulence of the venom.

"You can readily see what a terrible weapon it would be in the hands of an unscrupulous villain. A scratch or two and the deed would be done, while the victim would simply imagine that he had been scraped by a pin.

"Its companion piece, of devilish ingenuity, is a needle gun. Peculiar looking thing, is it not?" asked Mr. Atkinson, as he passed a richly engraved and silver mounted object, that looked like a cross between a miniature double-barreled shotgun and a revolver, to his friend, who handled it with extreme caution.

"That little gun is but five inches over all, and yet it contains within those chambers, in the box-like part, between those fine watch spring steel barrels and the pistol grip, enough of fiendish mischief to lay out a dozen strong men.

"The charge is a strong and powerful cartridge, made of a highly explosive chemical which, by the peculiar con-



NEEDLE GUN AND VENOM BOX.

struction of the chambers, makes so little noise that it could not be heard by a person ten feet away. The instrument of destruction is a bunch of fine cambric needles that have had their heads flattened to offer resistance and catch the propelling force, and their points have lain in the very same sort of venom of which I spoke until they are thoroughly corroded with it.

"As they leave the gun they scatter and penetrate to the most vital spots, where their terrible work is quickly done. Nothing short of a post-mortem examination of the most rigid kind would betray the cause of death."

The Saleswoman's Hard Life.

The average age of our saleswomen is but 22 years, and it is rarely the case that a woman finds employment in any establishment for many years. In one establishment it was rumored that a recently retiring partner was to give $50 to all employes who had served him for ten years, and by actual count it was found that out of 2,000 employes but forty-seven had served that length of time. As a rule employes are seldom retained for more than five years, and length of service often is made a reason for dismissal, it being feared that they may acquire the idea that they have a claim upon the firm. Those, then, who enter mercantile establishments with the idea that they may rise to superior positions usually meet with disappointment. One rarely finds the same cash children for two seasons in succession. At the close of the holiday season from one-third to one-half of the employes are discharged, without regard to length of service, only the brightest and shrewdest being retained.

Under the severe discipline enforced only the strongest can endure this life for any length of time. Investigation proves that few can stand for more than two years without suffering from impaired health. The law regarding seats has not been generally observed, and in some establishments where seats were provided saleswomen have been fined if found sitting.

While it is gratifying to know that women can fill these positions satisfactorily, yet, through accepting low wages and submitting to severe discipline, they are depriving other women of employment, and since their entrance into mercantile establishments the wages of salesmen have been reduced 40 per cent. Altogether the position of the saleswoman is not an enviable one, and the wise young woman will give time to learn a trade.—Independent.

NO PATENT ON THIS.

An Up-to-Date Girl, Who Has a New Way of Keeping Her Skirts Clean.

She was a strictly up-to-date girl and she attracted no end of attention as she walked east on Washington avenue, says a St. Louis paper. She was dressed in the height of fashion; she had a bearing as stately as that of a queen, and her face was fair to look upon.

But it was not her face, her dress, or her bearing which attracted attention. Not either nor all three of these. It was the novel way she had of holding up her skirts—or rather of having them held up for her.

Did she have a maid or a page to carry her train like the maidens of high degree of a past age? No, but just a cunning little woolly Scotch terrier. Whether he had been trained to the

NEW SKIRT HOLDER.

work, or had picked up the skirt in a spirit of canine playfulness are unsolved problems. But doggy did his work as though he was used to it, and he did it well. He picked up the hem of the skirt in front with his teeth, and ambled along beside her as though he was stuck on his job.

Anecdotes of Beard.

While the late James H. Beard, father of Dan Beard, the artist, was painting a portrait of Zachary Taylor, he said to him: "Well, General, I suppose you are to be our next President?"

"I hope not," grunted the bluff old hero; "no military man has any business in the Presidential chair, but if they offer it to me, I suppose I'll be —— fool enough to accept it."

And he was. Shortly after Mr. Beard's marriage to a niece of Col. Carter, in 1833, he made the Southern campaign tour. Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, was then running for Congress. He was defeated by a song, which Beard wrote, and this brought a challenge to a duel. Eighteen boon companions of the rhymsters answered the challenge, and told Marshall that he must fight all of them, singly or all at once, but the eighteen men he must meet! Somehow this duel never came off, and Marshall never afterward alluded to it but once, and that was when he first saw Beard's canvas, "The Last Victim of the Flood." Standing before the painting, Marshall seemed visibly impressed. Finally, drawing himself up to his full height, he turned to the artist, and said: "Beard, you're a mighty good painter, but you're a —— poor poet."

It Meant Everything.

The man in the bicycle suit laughed heartily.

"Very funny," he said.

"What?" asked the man with a large section of skin gone from his nose.

"Why, these 'Don'ts' for bicyclists," replied the man in the bicycle suit.

"Let's see them," said the man who was short of skin.

The man in the bicycle suit handed him the paper.

"The best one isn't there," said the man with the fantastic nose, shortly. "If it was the rest wouldn't be necessary."

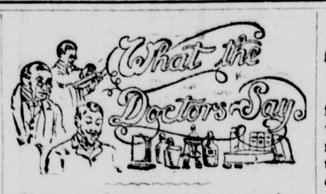
"What do you consider the best one?" asked the man with the bicycle suit.

"Don't ride," answered the man whose nose stood in need of grafting, and then he carefully put a large piece of court plaster where it would do the most good.—Chicago Post.

Boston's Library a Bad Job.

The great new Boston public library has already been found to have been ill-planned and inadequate. It cost $2,500,000, and now $25,000 is about to be expended to construct a "suitable reading-room."

A gray, unsized blotting paper was sold in England, according to Rogers in his history of prices, as far back as 1465.



Never go from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one without keeping the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose before it reaches the lungs.

Never strain the voice in the effort to speak while hoarse. Wait until the hoarseness is recovered from, or the voice may be permanently injured or difficulties of the throat produced.

Never stand still in cold weather for any length of time in the outdoor air, especially after having taken active exercise; and never stand long on the ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.

Many believe in withholding salt, pepper, etc., from the sick. This is wrong. Whatever is done toward making the diet desired and appreciated promotes its digestion.

Water and air are food-stuffs. Water acts as a carrying agent to transport foods to the different tissues. The oxygen of the air is need for the tissues and fluids of all forms of animal life.

The food of a person doing ordinary work should be proportioned as follows: Four ounces of proteids or albuminoids, four or five ounces of fats (increase this as the necessity for work or heat increases), eighteen to twenty ounces of starches, and one ounce of salts.

A mustard-plaster ought never to blister the skin. If it burns too much an extra piece of muslin can be placed between it and the body, and can be removed when the patient becomes accustomed to the heat. Mix the mustard with equal quantities of flour and ground ginger.

It has been found by experiment that tea retards digestion. An infusion of 1 per cent. of tea causes a perceptible delay; a 3 per cent. infusion will delay the digestion, sometimes, as much as twelve times the normal period; a 10 per cent. decoction arrests the digestion of all starchy foods.

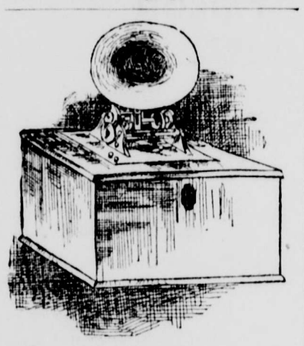
The eyball rests in a cushion of fat, by which it is surrounded on every side. When the system becomes greatly emaciated through diseases, this fat is absorbed, and the eye sinks further into the head, thus giving the sunken appearance so common in disease.

Butter is highly recommended as a food for pulmonary and other invalids. Therefore, if butter is agreeable to the individual, and occasion no gastric or intestinal disorders, it would seem an important adjunct to the present dietetic treatment. Then, too, if it is an advantage in this condition, why not in other were facts are indicated?

THE SCENTOGRAPH.

The Smelling Machine Is One of the Wonders of the Moment.

A machine which he claims will take its place by the side of the phonograph has been invented by Louis Kramer, a Missourian, who moved to Binghamton, N. Y., about a year ago. It is used to receive and magnify odors of all kinds and is called a scentograph. A patent is to be applied for, but it has been already practically tested. It will take a liquid heretofore regarded as odorless and distill the most delicate perfume. A drop of perfumery or essence placed on the receiver will produce an odor that would in a very short time cause symptoms of suffoca-



SMELLING MACHINE.

tion. The grocer might utilize it in detecting adulteration in goods, while it has been suggested that bank paper can be tinctured with a special scent, imperceptible to the ordinary sense of smell, but which could be easily detected when placed in the scentograph, lessening liability of counterfeiting. It is also claimed that the machine will be popular in homes, hospitals, sick rooms, where the air can be kept permeated by most delightful fragrance. The machine is about twelve inches square and eight high. Mr. Kramer says it can be manufactured for $50. It is thought he will have no trouble in obtaining financial aid for organizing a company to place is on the market as soon as the patent is granted.

At Long Range.

As the following is published in the Army and Navy Journal, it may be copied without offense to the military profession, no doubt.

"Father, are generals brave men?" asked Johnny.

"Yes, my son, as a rule," was the answer.

"Then why do artists always make pictures of them standing on a hill three miles away looking at the battle through an opera-glass?"

Plaiting Straw.

The straw-plaiting industry of England gives employment to about 50,000 women and 4,000 to 5,000 men.

ROYAL LIVES AS RISKS.

Large Insurance Upon Princess, Kings and Other European Magnates.

A peculiar and little known branch of insurance is that indulged in by private persons who insure the lives of royalties for their own benefit. From the standpoint of the individual it is of course, pure speculation. The royalty insured may obligingly depart this life shortly after the insurance is effected, in which case there is quite a respectable sum netted; or, on the other hand, he or she may persist in lingering to a good old age, when the insurer benefits but little. But taking out a policy on the life of a royal personage is, on the average, a pretty good "spec."

This is how it is done: You, gentle reader, wish to insure the Prince of Wales (we will say) for the sum of £500. You fill up a proposal form for that amount in the name of "H. R. H. Albert Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall," etc., and forward it to a company which accepts this kind of insurance. All companies, it must be noted, do not issue policies on royalties' lives to private individuals, but many in quite the first rank do.

On receipt of your proposal the company will inform you of the rate per cent. at which the premium will be charged; then, if you are willing to pay this rate, which is a fairly high one, a policy will be issued in the usual way. Most policies of this kind are "without profits"—i. e., there are no bonus accretions.

Although there are no statistics on the subject, and accuracy of statement is therefore impossible, it is quite probable that the life of her majesty, the queen, is insured hundreds of times in this manner. The same thing is true, to a modified extent, of most of the other members of the royal family.

The duke of Cambridge, for instance, has been for the past twenty years a favorite "subject" for speculators. The reason is obvious, but the rate is, as may be supposed, very high. Many companies also accept proposals on the lives of members of foreign royal houses.

A few days ago a policy on the joint lives of the duke of Cambridge and the ex-king of Hanover, for the sum of £1,000, was in the market. The Hanover monarch is dead and the policy will be paid on the death of the former. It fetched a large sum. On the same day a policy on the joint lives of her majesty the queen and the duke of Cambridge was also disposed of.—London Tit-Bits.

Frank James in a New Role.

Frank James as a guard on express trains carying large amounts of money or valuables is one of the novelties the express people are now arranging. Negotiations have been in progress now for several weeks, but the probabilities are that they will be closed up within a few days. The effect of James' name, in view of his former prowess in robbing trains himself, is what the express companies are aiming after. They do not know, they say, that he could stop a determined robber any more than one of their own messengers, but they think the ordinary train robber would hesitate to tackle him. James is willing to accept the position, and guarantee that no train in his charge will be robbed except over his dead body, with one single provision, and that is that the express people put up a bond of $20,000, this amount to go to his widow in case of his death. The express people are inclined to yield to this, though there is some opposition. James has been firm in standing out for it, and will not go out on the road unless the bond is fixed up to his satisfaction. Since he became a respectable and law-abiding citizen he has taken very good care of his family, and he does not propose to commence doing anything else now. When the negotiations were first begun he was asked if he could shoot with both hands.

"Well," he replied, "it used to be that I could, and I guess I have not forgotten how yet."

James has been working steadily for some time, but has never been able to make an exorbitant salary, and for that reason would be willing to take the risk of this venture. As one of his friends says: "It is not as much risk as he has taken on hundreds of occasions before, when out on one of his raids. The only difference would be that in this he would have the law on his side."

Fathered by Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling gives out this explanation of the statement in an Australian newspaper that "Rudyard Kipling landed on this island at 12 o'clock, and at 12:16 o'clock he had formulated an Australian policy: A young reporter cornered me just after I landed. I treated him kindly, but said firmly that I was not to be interviewed. 'I have not thought of interviewing you,' replied the reporter, with a sadness in his voice; 'I ask a much greater favor than that.'" It turned out that the reporter had an Australian policy which he knew would be of the greatest benefit to the country. No paper would print it. His modest request was that Kipling would let him put forth his theory as the scheme of the novelist. "They will print it," he said, "if I give it as coming from you." "All right," agreed Kipling, "fire ahead." So the young reporter got in four mortal columns telling the people of Australia how to run their country. "I never read the article," said Kipling; "but there must have been some amazing theories in it from the storm it raised."

Electricity.

In Sebnitz, in Saxony, experiments are being made to cover real flowers and leaves with a metallic coating by means of galvanic electricity. A way of doing this has been invented, and the question now is, how to make such weather-proof flowers available for millinery purposes.

PRIME RIB ROAST BEEF.

Butcher's Way of Making It Easy to Cook and to Carve.

Despair was written on his face when he entered a butcher's shop and called the proprietor to one side.

"Look ahere," he said, "I've been married for twelve years, and my family insists on having roast beef at least twice a week. We have had it on an average as often as that for the whole twelve years, and every time we have had it the recording angel has had to work overtime to get down the record of the remarks I am forced to make when I have to carve it. Why, it's a fact I often stay away from home and go to a restaurant and pay a dollar or two for a dinner on days I know there is roast beef waiting for me. Now, what I want to know is whether there is any possibility of getting a prime rib roast that can be carved without cuss words."

Here the butcher laughed immoderately. The customer blushed and got angry.

"It ain't a laughing matter," he thundered.

"Of course it ain't," said the butcher, "but you're the third man that has told me a story like that to-day, and I get 'em every day. It's the easiest thing in the world. Now, look here; let me fix you up a roast." He pulled a side of beef from the ice box and cut off two ribs. "That's exactly the kind of roast you get, ain't it?"

"That's it," said the customer.

"Now watch," said the butcher. "Have your butcher cut off the ends of the ribs like this," and he cut off about four inches of rib ends, leaving the lean eye of the meat and a very little fat on the small end. "Now," he went on, "have him break the bones in this big piece about half-way up, so," and he cut the rib bones about half-way up. "Now, you see, your roast will set flat in the pan and flat on the plate after it is roasted. Let it set bone side down. Instead of carving sideways, now with the knife flat you hold your beef with the fork bone side down and cut off the side of the piece. Do you understand? You have been used to having your beef on the plate the other way and slicing it from the top, haven't you?"

The man said he had. "Well, that's your mistake," continued the butcher. "That's the mistake that most people make. The butcher sends the roast with the ends of the bones broken, but not cut off, and your cook roasts the whole thing. The ends that I have cut off are utterly worthless for roasting; but they are the very finest bones that you can get for soup stock. They'll make a soup stock that'll make your hair grow, and you have been wasting them for twelve years."

The man took his roast and departed, and the butcher remarked that there wasn't anything in the world, so far as he knew, about which there was as much ignorance as there was about fixing a prime rib roast for easy cooking and carving.—New York Sun.

Professor Huxley.

Once, at a London dinner-table, the late Professor Huxley met Roscoe Conkling, of whom he ventured to inquire his views on the subject of civil-service reform. The brilliant American started off immediately in full career upon a denunciatory speech, long, elaborate, rhetorical and effective, but approaching the proportions of an oration rather than those suitable for table talk. Mr. Huxley, a no less forcible talker himself, refrained from making any reply. When he was asked what he thought of Mr. Conkling's speech, however, he paid it the characteristic compliment of calling it "the most brilliant defense I ever heard of a perfectly indefensible thing." At another dinner, at which John Bright was present, the conversation happened to turn upon India, and Mr. Huxley expressed with considerable vigor his imperialist opinions, concluding with the statement that India had been won by the sword, and must be held by the sword. That aroused Bright. His soul blazed out. He spoke as one having authority and inspiration. When he ended, Mr. Huxley, impressed with Bright's sincerity, and not caring for an argument, sat silent. As the company went upstairs some one said to Mr. Huxley that he thought Mr. Bright had gone rather far. "Well," he replied, "I never before understood how thoroughly a man might enjoy being told that he was a fool!"

A Tell-Tale for Boilers.

Boilers are apt to explode when there is an insufficient supply of water in them, owing to frost or some other cause stopping the supply pipe, and the "tell-tale" will be useful to house-holders. The contrivance is simply fixed in a vertical position in the top of the boiler, apart from the flow or other pipes. Before lighting the boiler fire the cock of the tell-tale is turned on, and if water flows from it the boiler is filled; but if not, there is some stoppage in the pipe and the fire must not be lighted.

A Book that Money Cannot Buy.

The most valuable book in the world is said to be a Hebrew Bible at the Vatican in Rome. In 1512, Pope Julius, then in great financial straits, refused to sell it to a syndicate of Hebrews for its weight in gold. The Bible weighs more than 325 pounds, and is never carried by less than three men. The price refused by Pope Julius was about 25,000 pounds, and that, too, when gold was worth at least thrice what it is now.

Rights of Paris Cabman.

The Paris cabman turns to the right, and the London "cabby" to the left. The former sits always on the box in front of his vehicle; the latter is often perched behind it.

When you take a man's contentment away from him, you can't add it to your own.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9. 1897

Budd Knocks Out the District Fairs.

"Praise Budd, from whom all blessings flow."

This is the song that will be heard at every gathering of political heelers and pot-house politicians in this city hereafter. He had no hesitancy in signing his name to a dredger bill of $300,000 that was a benefit to a few interested land-owners along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. But the owners of the dredger and their friends must have had a pull with this Buddhist fakir, who, pretending to conduct the highest office in the gift of the people of the State with economy, caters to a few rich corporations and destroys all the hopes and prospects of thousands of farmers, vineyardists, stock-raisers, manufacturers and businessmen in California. There never was a "bud of promise" like this, and we earnestly trust his "withering" in the eyes of the people will continue until he is lost sight of and becomes but a putrid memory. Any farmer who extends to him the glad hand of friendship should be ostracized by his neighbors. budd made a living among them, was elected to Congress by them and their friends, and was placed in the gubernatorial chair by their votes, but he forgets all this when an opportunity comes for him to place his signature to a measure calculated to do them and the State at large some good.

The narrow-minded, self-sufficiency of jimbudd in carrying his personality into every measure coming before him from the Legislature is enough to arouse the most severe condemnation of the public. A friend of the farmers? A friend of labor? As well might Satan profess to be a friend of our Maker. "Let the public be damned" is his motto, as evidenced by his veto of the appropriations for the several fairs, as provided by the Legislature. He has justly earned the contempt of every agriculturist and stock-raiser in the State. He will be whipped from public place and power by every sentiment of justice and condemnation which can arise in the bosoms of an outraged and insulted public.

He may think in his weak and impoverished mind, that he has finally destroyed all the industries in this country, and he can laugh at the discomfiture of the people he injured the most, "but he laughs best who laughs last." His fate is sealed and his name, like that of his god, Grover Cleveland, will be held up to ridicule hereafter.

Language almost fails to express the contempt with which this poor, insignificant fakir is held by all tax-payers. His vetoing of the Printing office bill; and also the State Library are on a par with his ideas of disseminating knowledge. A dredger appropriaition, or a deficiency bill that has been fought in every session of the Legislature for years, receives his approval, but a bill that would not add one-fifth of one per cent to the State taxes for the maintenance of district fairs is killed by one fell stroke of his bold pen.

Two years ago we showed him up in his true colors and aroused considerable opposition among his friends thereby, but to-day, thanks to him and his pen, they are all thinking as we do, and hereafter they will agree that his name shall be "mud."—*Breeder and Sportsman.*

One provision in the new tariff bill is aimed directly at those Americans who go abroad in the spring and buy their clothing abroad, partly for the purpose of getting it cheaper, and second, for the satisfaction of wearing it among their less fortunate neighbors on their return. Under the new bill, people who visit Europe and buy clothing will have to pay duty on all but $100 worth of the goods which they bring home as baggage. The rule has been under the old law that thousands of Americans have gone abroad to do their own shopping and the shopping for their friends. It is a good feature. If a person is able to go abroad and buy a great many suits of clothes, then he or she ought to be able to pay the tariff on them.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

The discovery has recently been made by a Frenchman of how to photograph in colors. If true this sounds the death-knell of paper money. It has been found that a bank note can be photographed to such a nicety, colored seal, numbers and all, that it is utterly impossible to tell it from the original. We hope the Frenchman will come to this country and sell his invention to every counterfeiter in the land. It will show what poor stuff paper is to make money of, and possibly help the cause of bimetallism.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 22, 1897, viz: Henderson D. Gill, for the Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in N E ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 13 S, R 33 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. Gorman, Charles A. Walter, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ELLEN NAYLOR, Plaintiff, vs. MAGGIE P. GOODALE and Maggie P. Goodale as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased, Defendants. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 9th day of April, 1897, in the above-entitled action wherein Ellen Naylor, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Maggie P. Goodale and Maggie P. Goodale, as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased, defendants, on the 6th day of April, 1897, which said decree was, on the 9th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 2?, under and by which decree I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the north-west quarter of Section No. 15, in Township No. Ten South of Range No. Thirty four East Base and Meridian Mount Diablo, containing 80 acres;

Also the North half of South-west quarter, and the East half of the North west quarter of Section No. Fifteen in Township No. Ten South of Range No. Thirty-four East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres; together with all water, and water rights thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining;

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the Third day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, Cal, April 9th, 1897.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Inddpendence, Cal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1895, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to that certain ditch or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of Section 2 in Township 11 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head-gate or head-gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1897.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Bonds of Administrator	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator.	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator.	Money in City and County Treasury	Approximate property escheated of money in hands of Administrator
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Prosper.	300 00	None	None							
	William Hogtowe.	75 00									
	Peter Gallagher.	100 00									
	Joseph Wilhelf.	50 00									
			None	43 32			5 25				
							5 25				
							46 25				
							13 15	14 35			

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY of INYO, } ss

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897. (SEAL.)

FRN. H. YANDELL, Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

L. J. WOODIN.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 30th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares	Amt.
R. J. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
R. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
R. J. Stevens	29	51	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale is postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 136.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 136, for the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼, section No. 10, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H E. No. 737.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897, viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, Sec. 10, T 16 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H Palmer, Joshua K. Hammitt, Manuel Diaz and Augustine Pizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., February 20, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Fred Alpers against Cynthia Yerger for abandoning her Homestead Entry No. 723, dated November 27, 1891, upon the Northwest quarter Section 22, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULMOLLAND, Register.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

WALTER A. LAMAR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE!

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.

SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK BREWER

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16 th
"	February 13 th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United states Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	233	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 3:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 9 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. IVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

MARRIED.

LAMAR—BELL.—At the residence of the bride, Fort Independence, April 8, 1897, by Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas, Superior Judge, Walter A. Lamar and Miss Annie Bell.

DIED.

HARRIS—In San Francisco, April 4, David, beloved father of Jacob, Joseph, Meyer, Abraham and Bertha Harris, a native of Lankhorsh, Prussia, aged 99 years 10 months and 19 days.

Richard Decker, of Panamint, is in town.

Harry Cook left here Thursday morning for the North.

F. C. Holbert returned from Los Angeles yesterday morning.

Mark Hand was a visitor at Independence during the week.

Mr. and Mrs Sam Levy came up from Keeler on Thursday morning.

All the Supervisors, except Frank Fitzgerald, have been here the entire week.

B. H. Yandell, Esq., went to Bishop last Wednesday. He will return tomorrow.

George Thorpe, M. Laprairie and Sam Gruber returned from the Coso Springs on Wednesday last.

E. H. Edwards, the Lone Pine merchant, made a short visit to Independence during the week.

J. C, Miller has gone te Big Pine to reside. He will take charge of the saloon formerly run by A. A. Riddle.

Judge Conklin and family, of Bakersfield, have removed to San Francisco to remain during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fichman of Keeler, arrived Thursday morning on a visit to friends in this locality.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz returned Wednesday evening from an extended visit with relatives in San Francisco.

H. C. Ratcliff arrived on Thursday evening from the new and flourishing mining camp of Ballarat, Southern Inyo.

Johnnie Ramsey left for Yuma on Friday evening last, where he will take a position in one of the large quartz mills of that section.

Harvey Edgington, who has been visiting here for several days during the past week, returned to the Reward mine on Wednesday last.

Tom Fergusson, who has been mining in the Coso district for some time past, arrived early in the week and will remain a few days before returning.

O. I. Mairs returned from Los Angeles last Monday. He reports the weather in Los Angeles as cold and stormy and that the fruit trees are as backward as in this section.

Bar of bullion No. 31, valued at about $1,200, was brought in from the Reward mill last Friday by Supt. Hoskins. This is the result of the clean-up from the plates for a 15 day's run.

On Monday last Sheriff Given visited Georges Creek and Lone Pine to subpoena jurors to appear before the Superior Court on Tuesday next, and on Wednesday morning he left for the upper end of the county for the same purpose.

Dave Johnson has rented the Capitol Saloon, formerly occupied by Mr. Miller. Mr. Johnson proposes keeping a first-class house in every respect and the best of wines, liquors, and cigars. Dave's many friends and the public generally will be accorded the best of treatment.

A meeting of Rebekahs was held yesterday evening to enroll several new members from the surrounding vicinity. The new lodge promises to become a complete success, and a sisterhood of this kind should be of great social benefit to the neighbourhood. The following officers were elected and duly installed: Miss Maud Cook, N. G ; Miss Lena Thompson, V. G ; Mrs. Mack, Secretary; Mrs. Forbes, Treasurer; Mrs. Beale, Inside Guardian, and John Alexander, Warden. Ed. Shepherd was installing officer.

Lamar-Bell Nuptials

Judge Walter A. Lamar and Miss Annie Bell were married at the bride's home, Fort Independence, by Rev. T. H. Nicholas, on Thursday evening. Only the immediate relatives of the bride were present. Mr. Lamar, the groom, is our newly elected Judge, and has won the esteem and confidence of the people of Inyo by his upright dealings and uniform urbanity. Miss Annie Bell, the bride, is a charming and lovable young lady, and is highly esteemed for her many good traits. If the Judge, while on the bench, shall use the same excellent judgment he has displayed in the selection of a helpmate, the people can rest assured that all differences will be adjusted with justice to all. The young couple start on their matrimonial journey with the best wishes of the entire community for their happiness and well being.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, March 5, 1897.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened at above stated time in regular session.

Present, Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Absent, Frank Fitzgerald of Road District No. 5.

Minutes of last day's proceedings of preceding regular meeting read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the different funds as follows:

On the General Expense Fund:

Clay Hampton, Member Board of Education	$ 45 00
Geo. F. Willis, Typewriting examination questions and member Board of Education	40 00
W M Richards, Registering voters in the sum of $8, allowed	4 00
A W Eibeshutz, Land Office Abstracts for Assessor	5 30
A Carlisle & Co., Stationery and books	50 10
J E Laird, reporting in Justice Court, Bishop	36 50
Marks & Cohn, supplies for Bishop Court House	10 25
Geo L Drake, Constable fees	8 00
W A Chalfant, reporting Justice Court and stationery	111 20
J D Blair, examination and surgical treatment	10 00
F Rhine, supplies, in the sum of $15, allowed in sum of	14 45
W T Bunney, expressage and postage	13 25
A M Given, License Book, stamps and expressage	14 67
I H Mutholland, printing	200 65
J E Dunlap, Justice Fees	6 00
A V Davidson, Justice Fees	12 60
A W Eibeshutz, supplies	35 50
D J Hession, postage	16 75

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time. Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Freeman in the chair.

Board proceeded to examine and allowed claims on the General Expense Fund, as follows.

Leora B Rhine, member Board of Education	$30 00
L Wood, supplies	23 70
Ind. Water Co., water supply	13 00
C W Robinson, Constable fees	3 40

On the Hospital Fund as follows:

J M Horton, care indigent person	$ 40 00
Mrs M Lewis, Hospital contract	250 00
C Meysan, care dependent person	10 00
J H Dodge, care indigent person	75 00
F Rhine, Hospital supplies	6 75
I J Woodin, County Physician	112 50
E W Flenniken, supplies indigent	15 50

In accordance with application on file herein, the following rates for water rent in town of Independence, were established as follows:

Each hotel, 10 rooms and under, per week	$1 00
Each hotel, 10 rooms and under 20	2 50
Livery stable, per week	1 00
Corral, per week	50
Wash house	1 50
Brewery	2 00
Family use for all domestic purposes, per week	50
Irrigating gardens, each lot	25
For each store	50
For each saloon	50
For each blacksmith shop	25
For Court House and grounds	1 00
Water for 1,000 gallons, owner to pay for meter	50

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, April 6th, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1897, 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Freeman presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claims were allowed on the General Expense Fund as follows:

Armstrong & Deguerre, Assessment Roll	$78 50
O I Mairs, boarding prisoners	74 75
W E Smith, Constable fees	44 20

In accordance with petition of citizens of Lone Pine and vicinity, it was

Ordered, that a monthly allowance of $10 be paid to J J Stewart for Mrs Abechuco for three months, to-wit, April, May and June, 1897.

In accordance with petition of citizens of Lone Pine and vicinity, it was

Ordered, that a monthly allowance of $10 be paid to J J Stewart for Mrs G Wilson for three months, to-wit, April, May and June, 1897.

In accordance with petition of citizens of Fifth Judicial Township, praying for the appointment of Richard Decker to the office of Justice of the Peace, being under consideration, it was

Ordered, that petition be granted, and tha Richard Decker be, and he is hereby appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace in and for the Fifth Judicial Township, and Clerk directed to issue certificate of appointment accordingly.

Petition of citizens of Road District No 1, praying for the viewing and laying out of a new road in Road District No 1. Commencing at the N W corner of the S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 27, Township 6, Range 33 E. M. D. M., known as the A. Mann property, running thence northerly about 4 miles to County line being under consideration, petition accepted and S P McKnight, Appleton Plumley and Robert Love were appointed viewers to view and report upon said proposed road, and Clerk directed to issue certificates of appointment accordingly.

In the matter of appointing members of the Board of Education, upon roll call, members of the Board voted as follows:

Freeman	Mrs Ed M Clarke
Stewart	J H Shannon
Eldred	W G Dixon
Shaw	J H Shannon

2ND ROLL CALL.

Freeman	J H Shannon
Stewart	J H Shannon
Eldred	W G Dixon
Shaw	J H Shannon

3RD ROLL CALL.

Freeman	Mrs Leora B Rhine
Stewart	" " " "
Eldred	" " " "
Shaw	" " " "

Whereupon Clerk was directed to issue certificates of appointment to J. H. Shannon and Mrs. Leora B. Rhine.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board met at above stated time all members present as before.

Monthly reports of County Treasurer and Quarterly reports of County Treasurer and Auditor were examined, accepted and approved.

Upon affidavit of Tax Collector on file herein, it was ordered that the sum of $3.65 be refunded to F. S. Hamilton as follows: $3.25 on Unapportioned Fund, and 45 cents on Union School Bond fund as a rebate of tax duplicate assessment.

Report of Road Viewers on file herein for proposed new road in Road District No. 3, commencing at a point on the County road running from Independence to Big Pine, at or near the centre of the N E ¼ of Sec. 23, and running easterly through the N ½ of Secs. 23 and 24, T 11 S, R 34 E, to a point intersecting the traveled road, near the railroad, on the east side of Owens River, examined considered and ordered laid over until next regular meeting.

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, April 7, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1897, 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman A. C. Freeman in the chair.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claim of H. P. Cartier for material and labor in making skylight in Court House, allowed on General Expense Fund in the sum of $28.41.

In accordance with petition and the deeds of right of way on file herein, and proceedings of this Board heretofore had, it is hereby

Ordered, that a public highway be and is hereby established in accordance with description contained in the deed to the right of way, as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the north-west corner of section No. 9, township 7 south, Range 33 East, M. D. M.; thence south along the section line divisions of sections 8 and 9, 16 and 17, 20 and 21, 28 and 29, to the north west corner of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section 28, township No. 7 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M., to be forty feet wide, being twenty feet on each side of above described land.

Whereupon it was ordered that the said deed be accepted and recorded.

Ordered, that a monthly allowance of $20 be paid to O. I. Mairs for three months, April, May and June, 1897, as an allowance for A. J. Gould, and Auditor ordered to draw warrants on Hospital Fund for the same.

Ordered, that a monthly allowance of $5 be paid to Emelie Thiebaut for three months, April, May and June, 1897, and Auditor ordered to draw warrants on Hospital Fund accordingly.

Ordered, that a monthly allowance of $8 be paid to James Ingraham for three months, April, May and June, 1897, and Auditor ordered to draw warrants on Hospital Fund accordingly.

Ordered, that a monthly allowance be paid to A. C Freeman in the sum of $10 per month for three months, April, May and June, as an allowance for Miss Wayland and Mrs. Barnes, and Auditor ordered to draw warrants on Hospital Fund accordingly.

S. M. Newman, of Big Pine, appeared before the Board in the interest of fruit-growers, and urged that the office of Horticultural Commissioner be continued and offered recommendations accordingly.

W. H. Jenkins, of Georges Creek, appeared before the Board and recommended that means be provided to repair the road in Shepherd's Canyon so that the produce of Owens Valley might be delivered in Panamint and other points in Sothern Inyo.

Report of school election for special school tax, held in Round Valley School District, accepted and ordered to be filed.

Petition praying that the Supervisor Districts be redistricted, laid over from last regular meeting, considered and ordered laid over until next regular meeting.

Resignations of S. G. Gregg and Oliver Allerton as Justices of the Peace of Judicial Township No. 2, accepted, and said offices of Justices of the Peace of 2nd Township is hereby declared vacated.

Supervisors J. J. Stewart, J. R. Eldred and Frank Shaw were appointed as a committee to examine the books and affairs of the various county officers.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time. Present, same members as before.

The Committee appointed to examine the books and affairs of the various county officers report as follows:

We, your Committee, appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors to examine the books of the several County officers beg leave to make the following report:

We have examined the books of the Sheriff, Treasurer, County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder and find that their books are well kept and the business of the County and records are up to date.

FRANK SHAW,
J. R. ELDRED,
J. J. STEWART.

Ordered, that the sum of one hundred dollars be set aside out of the General Road Fund for the repair of Shepherd canyon road, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant accordingly, to the order of Frank Fitzgerald, Commissioner of Road District No. 5.

Board adjourned to meet Thursday, April 8, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1897, 9 o'clock, a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Claim of H. F. Sanford for reporting in Justice Court is ordered to be returned and itemized.

Petition of citizens of 2nd Judicial Township praying for the appointment of R. K. Love and R. W. Thomas to the office of Justice of the Peace in and for said township being under consideration, and petition being granted, it is hereby

Ordered, that R. W. Thomas be, and he is hereby appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace in and for Judicial Township No. 2, to succeed S. G. Gregg, resigned, and it is further

Ordered, that R. K. Love be, and he is hereby appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace in and for Judicial Township No. 2, to succeed Oliver Allerton, resigned, and the Clerk is hereby ordered to issue certificates.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, same members as before.

Board proceeded to open and consider various proposals for county contracts, as follows:

Bid of Mrs. R. M. Clark for boarding prisoners in the Bishop jail, at the rate of 60 cents each per day, accepted.

Bid of H. Levy for boarding County prisoners at the rate of 55 cents each per day, being the only bid on file, it was ordered accepted.

Bid of W. A. Chalfant at the rate of 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion, ordered accepted, for publishing the Delinquent Tax List for the year 1897.

Part of the bid of Friederike Rhine, intended to comprise the supply of stationery, was ordered accepted, as follows:

1 Ream, journal statement paper, foolscap, $3.75 per ream.

5 Reams, more or less, white legal cap, Royal 16 lb, at 21 cents per lb., Carltons royal at 22 cents per pound.

5 Reams, more or less, straw-colored tablets, legal cap form, $1.50 per ream.

4,000 Printed letter headings, in tablets of 100 each, first quality, ruled or unruled, at $4 per thousand.

2,000 No. 10 envelopes, printed, at $4 per thousand; 2,000 No. 6 envelopes, printed, at $4 per thousand.

2 Gross lead pencils, Housatonic, at $2 per gross; Gardengate, at $3 per gross; Notice, No. 2, at $3.50.

2 Gross steel pens, No. 404, Gillotts at 70 cents per gross; N. R. pens at 50 cents per gross.

12 Quarts writing fluid at $7 per doz.

Legal forms at list prices less 55 per cent.

Rates for County Advertising for the ensuing year, beginning April 10, 1897, and ending April 9, 1898, were ordered fixed as follows:

Per square, first insertion, 75 cents.

Per square, each subsequent insertion, 35 cents.

Ordered, that the INYO INDEPENDENT newspaper be, and the same is hereby named as the County Official Paper for the ensuing year, beginning April 10, 1897, and ending April 9, 1898.

The maximum rate for blank books and printed books were ordered fixed for the ensuing year as follows:

Minute and Order Book, Superior Court, each, $11.00.

Index to Minute and Order Book, Superior Court, $13.00.

Jury Book, Superior Court, each $16.50.

Deed and Mortgage Book, 640 pages, each $12.00.

Index to Deed and Mortgage Book, $18.00.

Homestead, Agreement and Attachment Books, each $11.00.

All books and records to be full bound Russia as may be directed by the various County Officers ordering same.

The maximum rate for supplies intended to be included as for job printing, ordered fixed as follows:

Letter Heads, 10 lbs per 1,000	$5 50
" " " " " 500	3 50
Letter Heads, 250	2 25
Envelopes, 10's, 1,000	5 50
Envelopes, 10's, 500	3 50
" 6's, 1 000	4 50
" " 500	3 00

Proposals of service of County Physician on file, were opened and read as follows:

I. J. Woodin, M. D., for the sum of $400 per annum.

C. E. Dorrance, M. D., for the sum of $375 per annum.

J. D. Blair, M. D., for the sum of $400 per annum.

Consideration of the same continued until Friday, April 9th, 1897.

Proposals for the care of the Indigent Sick, on file herein, were opened and read, as follows:

Bid of C. A. Walter at the rate of $850 per annum for an average of four patients and 65 cents per day for each one in excess thereof.

Bid of Mrs. M. Lewis at the rate of $900 per annum for average of four patients and 65 cents per day for each in excess thereof.

Bid of C. E. Dorrance at the rate of $840 per annum for average of four patients and $17 per month for all in excess thereof.

Consideration of above bids continued until Friday, April 9, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Board adjourned to meet Friday, April 9th, 1897, at 9 o'clock a m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Panamint Booming.

A private letter received lately by Si Drouillard, discoverer of the St. Elmo ledge, contains the information that miners and prospectors are deserting Randsburg for the Panamint range where a number of good claims have been located.

The Panamint region was the scene of mining excitement forty years ago, silver having been discovered there and considerable being taken out.

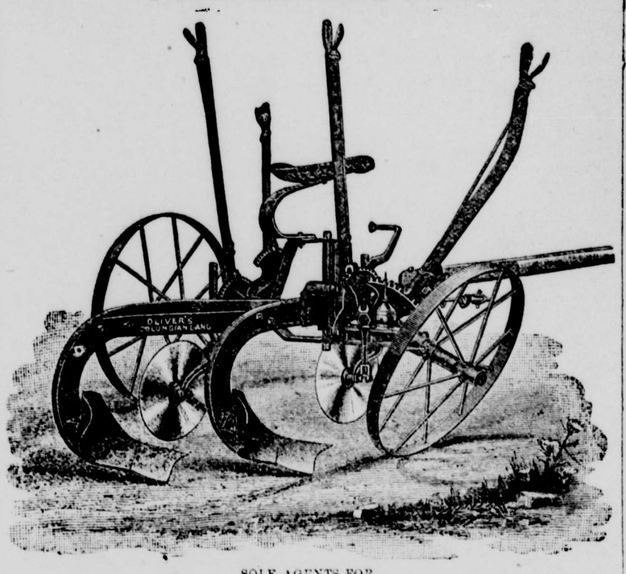
There was also a gold mine operated and a mill was erected but the ledge pinched out and little in the way of development has since been done.—*Californian.*

It is reported that there are between 250 and 300 men engaged in prospecting and developing mines in Southern Inyo. Prospectors from all over the west are rushing into this rich but undeveloped mining section. We confidenly expect that the coming summer will see at least 1,000 men engaged in mining in the Argus, Coso, Panamint and Funeral ranges of mountains.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a drug gist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlains's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Trout fishing opened on April 1st in accordance with State law, and on Saturday and Sunday last some of our experts made fairly good catches, though the weather at present is still rather too cold and the creeks too low for real good sport. For the benefit all true sportsmen it would be better should the close season in this county extend until the beginning or middle of May, as the spawners caught are filled with eggs and are about ripe for depositing. If the early fishing is carried on to any great extent it will eventually denude our streams of all fish.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALFI

Almost a Centenarian.

David Harris, a retired merchant of San Francisco, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Harris, 822 Turk street, last Sunday at the great age of ninety-nine years and ten months. His death was the result of a general break down four months ago. Mr. Harris had always been an active man and until just before his last illness was in the habit of taking a walk every morning. He was in full possession of his faculties and was noted for his wonderful vitality. He was born at Lankhorsh, Prussia, in 1797. He leaves four sons and a daughter, Jacob, Joseph, Myer, Abraham and Bertha. Deceased was the father of Isaac Harris, formerly the senior member of the firm of Harris & Rhine of this place, and grandfather of Mrs. Louis Joseph of Big Pine.

Independence School Report.

Report of Independence School for the month ending April 2, 1897.

Whole number girls enrolled 22; number boys enrolled 18. Total enrollment 40.

Average number belonging 35.
Average attendance 34.
Per cent of attendance 95.

Perfect in attendance: Mamie Hession, Evva Lawrence, Lena Levy, Estella Robinson, Louella Robinson, Lizzie Thompson, Blanche Wood, John Hession, Jesse Hession, James Hession, Frank Lawrence, Milton Levy, Arthur Mairs, John Symmes, Frank Willis, David Willis.

M. E. T. STEVENS, Teacher.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery in modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever tried for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M A. CAHN, Secretary.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,
—x—x—x—
Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.
—x—x—x—
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
GROCERIES
....AND....
MINER'S SUPPLIES.
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.,
Outside orders promptly filled—
A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice.
A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

AN OUTSIDE POCKET.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in his overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around his whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who in machine shops and factories are subjected to sudden hurts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of the sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of them. For the worst bruises it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the effected parts are fully restored.

Keeping Her Watch In Order.

They were sipping chocolate at a cafe and talking of watches.

"I have carried my watch for ten years," said the senior member of the party, "and it has never cost me a penny for repairs."

"Mercy!" exclaimed another one. "How did you manage?"

"I took care of it. You know men are always making disagreeable remarks about women's watches, and when my husband gave me mine he said it would probably be out of order most of the time. And I just made up my mind to show him that there was one woman in the world who knew how to take care of a watch."

"But have you never lost it or had it stolen?"

"Never. I dropped it several times at first, but it didn't show any marks."

"But do the works never get out of order?"

"The what?"

"The works inside. Have you never broken the mainspring?"

"I never look inside."

"But how do you wind it?"

"I don't wind it. That's how I take care of it and keep it nice."

They all stared a moment. Then they said, "Oh, you clever thing!" and adjourned sine die.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SPARTAN VIRTUE, FORTITUDE,

Is severely taxed by dyspepsia. But "good digestion will wait on appetite, and health on both," when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is resorted to by the victim of indigestion. Heartburn, flatulence, biliousness will cease tormenting the gastric region and liver if this genial family corrective meets with the fair trial that a sterling remedy deserves. Use it regularly, not spasmodically—now and then. It conquers malarial, kidney, nervous and rheumatic ailments.

Annabel—Pshaw! What is a kiss without a mustache. Maude—Absolutely insipid, dear. Simply like a divorce without alimony.

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

When your liver is inactive, when you are dull and drowsy by day and restless at night, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters act as a mild cathartic, removing all undigested and refuse matter from the stomach and bowels, and cures constipation.

"How can *Schilling's Best* tea cost so little and be so good?"

Easy. It is roasted every day in San Francisco—like fresh coffee and peanuts.

Other tea is roasted once a year in Japan, etc—like stale coffee and stale peanuts.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 414

When you plant seeds, plant
FERRY'S
Always the best.
For sale everywhere.
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

EVERY HEN Hatched in **Petaluma Incubators** has **started right,** and is better prepared to give **profitable** returns because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous **Chickens.** Incubators from $10 up. We pay freight. Illustrated Catalogue Free.
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY
CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS
and Dealers generally.

Make Your Own Gas,
FOR HEATING, LIGHTING AND COOKING.
The most economical and reliable method known to the world. Cheaper than coal oil. Gas plants of all sizes from 20 lights to thousands, for residences, stores, hotels or public buildings. Address for full information and descriptive catalogues. **Badlam Bros.,** Manufacturers of the Peerless Gas Machine, 212 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

HATCH CHICKENS by **Hot Air. FREE** Catalogue and Price List of the **IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS,** Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops itching almost instantly. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail **DR. BOSANKO Phila. Pa.**

Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723** Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. Drs. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

DIBERT BROS. MFG. CO., 225-227 Mission St.
GENARAL MILL FURNISHERS,
Flour & Feed Mills, Grain Cleaning Machinery. Machinery of all kinds furnished at short notice.

S. F. N. U. No. 768 New Series No. 11

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

A Great Success.

"I am writing a play which cannot fail to be a great success," said Foyer.

"What is its chief feature?"

"In the last act the comedian who has perpetrated all the chestnuts dies a miserable death."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

There Was Some Noise.

"An' fwhat is all that noise in the nixt room?" asked Mrs. O'Houlihan.

"Sure, an' thot's Pot a-smashin' of his New Years rizolootions," replied Mrs. McMulligan.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Irregular Regularity.

The Rev. Mr. Wilgus—My good man, do you attend religious services every Sabbath?

Dismal Dawson—I alluz do when I'm in jail.—Indianapolis Journal.

Self-Sacrifice.

"Air! air!" gasped the dying man. The brave girl heard him and hesitated not a moment. Leaping from her wheel she punctured both her tires with all possible haste.—Detroit News.

Horrible Punishment.

"No wonder you have come to grief," said the magistrate to the habitual drunkard and tramp. "You see you have been going on tears, idle tears."—New York World.

Her System.

She—I'm learning a lovely skirt dance, but of course I don't let any one see me. I practice in a room all by myself.

He—Ah, I see. You follow the Australian ballet system.—Detroit Free Press.

His Lot.

I practiced riding on a bike
Around in my back yard,
And after every fall I thought
"My lot indeed is hard."

A Prejudicial Term.

Spokely—What is the definition of the word "bike?"

Jokely—A word used to signify bicycle by those who never rode one.—New York Tribune.

An Awful Plight.

Little Girl—Please give me a penny, ma'am. Mother is dead and my father can't go out at night any more by the doctor's order and so can't earn any money.

Benevolent Passer-By—Can't go out at night? Why, what's your father's business?

Little Girl—He's a burglar, ma'am; and before he was laid up with bronchitis we used to live beautifully!—New York Tribune.

So Thoughtful.

Helen—Oh, yes, he always thought the world of me. Before we were married he used to say that he was willing to die for me.

Nellie—But he didn't.

Helen—Of course not. He was so thoughtful, you know. He said that he did not dare to do it, lest I should be unable to replace the loss.—Household Words.

Love's Young Dream.

Aunt Susan—What, sitting up writing at this hour?

Carrie—Yes, auntie; it's only a little note to Harry.

Aunt Susan—Why, Harry left you only five minutes ago.

Carrie—Yes, but there is something I forgot to ask him, and it's very important.

Aunt Susan—Yes?

Carrie—I asked him if he loved me, and he said yes; but I forgot to ask him if he would love me always.—Boston Transcript.

The Horse—How Do You Like It Yourself?

Sense of Shame.

Wicks—There is one thing I will say for Blaxter, he never talks about his own writings.

Hicks—I am so glad to hear that. Where there's a sense of shame there's always some hope for reformation.—Boston Transcript.

An Empty Title.

"Hungry Higgins?" said the kind lady. "Of course, that is not your real name?"

"Nome," answered Mr. Higgins. "It's wot might be called an empty title."—Indianapolis Journal.

Crushed.

Loverly—Miss Dearcy, I can conceal my thoughts no longer——

Miss Dearcy—Why, Mr. Loverly! Have you really had thoughts all along? How perfectly you have concealed them, to be sure. Oh, what a capital actor you are.—Philadelphia North American.

What Marriage Does.

Parke—I can remember before I was married that I was tired of everything—utterly blase.

Lane—Things are different now?

"I should say so; now it's a real pleasure to go to the club.—Brooklyn Life.

A Sharp Reproof.

Lawyer—Witness, I believe you are the biggest liar in this country.

Judge—Sir, you forget that I am here.—Up-to-Date.

Explained.

The Court—You say you were unable to see the fire; how was that?

Goldstein—So hellup me gracious, it was a dark night, your vorship.—Up-to-Date.

Blowing Himself.

Rastus (who had fallen into money)—How much yoah papahs, boy?

The Boy—One cent!

"Not foah me! Git some dat's moah expensive!"

Obviously.

"Two heads are better than one," said the barber when he had finished cutting the hair of the Siamese twins and was punching out 60 cents on the cash register.—New York Journal.

Unfortunate.

Count le Fraug (rapturously)—Zere is only vun vord in ze Eenglish language to describe your beauty, Mees Goldrox.

Miss Goldrox—Oh, Count.

Count le Fraug—And, unforchunately, I haf forgotten vat eets ees.—Harper's Bazar.

The Incorrigible.

"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss," shouted an enraged father. "I'll flog you for an hour, I will!"

"Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing."—Tit-Bits.

Interesting Information.

"And now, little children," said the Sunday school superintendent, "if you are good children some day you may wear a golden crown."

"Paw's got one on his tooth now," chirped the smallest and newest boy.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Original.

"Jealousy must have been the original poster girl."

"Why?"

"She is said to have had green eyes."—Philadelphia North American.

Must Have.

Professor—You disturbed my lecture yesterday by loud talking.

Student—Impossible.

Professor—But I heard you.

Student—Then I must have talked in my sleep.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Insult to Injury.

Bill Sykes—Say, Swipesy, hurry up. We got everything.

Swipesy Muggs—Wait 'til I git dis burglar alarm. We might git something on it!

Probably.

"I've noticed an Indian hanging around the entrance for several days," said the theatrical manager. "Do you know who he is?"

"I strongly suspect he is a scalper," replied the ticket agent.—Philadelphia North American.

Not Corrected.

Miss Flitters—I don't know whether Mr. Tomlins or Mr. Briggs is the best man.

Miss Revere (from Boston)—Excuse me, but I presume you mean better man?

"Excuse me, I'm talking about a wedding."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

No Other Requirement.

He—I shouldn't think you would have the face to play "Trilby."

She—You don't have to have the face if you have the feet.—New York Journal.

A Case of Dieting.

At a recent "literary dinner" in London, Mr. I. Zangwill told a story of a certain fat lady of his acquaintance. Her corpulence had so grown upon her that she resolved to consult a physician about it. She had had no previous experience with a "banting" of any sort.

The doctor drew up a careful dietary for her. She must eat dry toast, plain boiled beef, and a few other things of the same lean sort, and in a month return and report the result to the doctor.

At the end of the time the lady came, and was so stout that she could hardly get through the door. The doctor was aghast.

"Did you eat what I told you?" he asked.

"Religiously," she answered.

His brow wrinkled in perplexity. Suddenly he had a flash of inspiration.

"Did you eat anything else?" he asked.

"Why, I ate my ordinary meals," said the lady.

We have noticed that when an old inhabitant's wife dies, he begins to receive less credit around town for his wonderful memory.

Bees as Messengers.

It is reported that an English beekeeper has successfully experimented with bees as carriers of messages, and he thinks that, in some respects, they are superior to pigeons for the purpose. The message, photographed in microscopic characters, is fastened between the insect's wings. It is the habit of the bee to rise in the air, and then fly straight home. Being invisible, except when close at hand, it is suggested that such a bearer of despatches in war would be quite safe from the bullets of the enemy.

Birds Strangely Concealed.

Mr. A. H. Thayer, an artist, believes he has discovered that the light color of the under parts of birds and small mammals serves to conceal them from their enemies. At a recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union he proved by experiments that an object nearly of the color of the ground, like a potato, is very conspicuous when placed a few inches above the soil and viewed from a little distance. But when the under side is painted white, and gradually shaded into the color of the upper part, the object disappears by blending with the ground; the whiteness beneath counteracts the effect of the shadow of the body.

Language of the Telegraph.

According to the results of a special study among telegraph operators, conducted by Mr. Noble Harter and Prof. W. L. Bryan of the Indiana University, each operator has a telegraphic language of his own, differing in various particulars from the typical form, although all can, of course, understand one another. The greatest number of words known to have been sent in one minute by the Morse code is forty-nine. The average sending rate per minute is from twenty to twenty-four words of four letters each. Skillful operators can usually receive faster than they can send, but with beginners the case is reversed.

The Bay of Fundy's Tides.

Extraordinary stories are sometimes told of the immense tides in the Bay of Fundy. The scientific facts in regard to them have recently been published by the Canadian Geological Survey. The bay is about 145 miles long, and gradually narrows, and becomes shallower, as it penetrates the land. The upper part divides into two main branches, and several small side bays exist. The highest tides at the mouth of the main bay reach eighteen feet. Going up the bay they increase in height. At Digby Neck they attain 22 feet, at St. John 27 feet, at Petitcodiac River 46 feet, and at Noel River in Cobequid Bay 53 feet, the maximum. Some branch bays are left empty at ebb tide.

The Balancing of Trees.

A very interesting suggestion concerning the utility to a tree of the irregular arrangement of its branches is made by a correspondent of Nature. Watching a large plane-tree during a gale, he observed that while one great limb swayed in one direction, another swayed the opposite way, and although all the branches were plunging and bending before the blast, they did not move in unison, or all at once in the same direction. But for the peculiarity in the motion of the branches, he thinks, the tree could not have escaped uprooting; and he suggests that this kind of balancing serves in general to protect large trees, like oaks and beeches, which have their branches unsymmetrically placed, from being overturned by high winds.

Overhead Weather.

The experiments with kites carrying meteorological instruments, which have been sent to an elevation of more than a mile from Blue Hill, near Boston, have made known some interesting facts about the state of the weather at that height above the ground. Mr. H. H. Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory, says that a mile up in the air the temperature is usually from 15 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit colder than at the earth's surface, and "there is virtually no daily change in temperature, the nights being as warm as the days. The only changes are due to the passage of warm and cold waves. During fair weather at this height the days are very damp and the nights extremely dry. The average velocity of the wind is four times as great as at the ground, and hurricanes of 100 miles an hour are not uncommon." It also appears that a warm wave, as a rule, sets in first aloft.

Bullets Deflected by Electricity.

At a recent rifle meeting in Switzerland it was discovered, according to a Geneva journal's report, that the steel-jacketed bullets of the marksmen were swerved from their course by the influence of telegraph and telephone wires running alongside the range. Experiments were then made at Thun by placing four steel cables parallel with the range, and about 40 yards distant from it, and sending a current of 8,000 volts through them. The effect, it is said, was to turn the bullets so far from their course that the deviation amounted to 24 yards on a range of 200 yards. The bullets on being taken from the targets were found to be magnetized. Next, on an artillery range of 3,000 yards, the electro-magnetic influence was generated 200 yards in front of the targets and 40 yards to one side. The projectiles were swerved 14 degrees from a straight line.

Russia's Powerful Fleet.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is a most formidable one. There are seven line-of-battleships, ranging between 8,000 and 12,000 tons, 2 armored coast defense vessels, 6 armored cruisers, 3 torpedo cruisers, 23 torpedo boats and 11 cruisers belonging to the volunteer fleet. The latter are not armored, but carry 6 to 14 quick-firing guns. Three of them can steam 20 knots an hour. It is not thought that Turkey can prevent the egress of this powerful fleet.

GENERAL BUTLER.

He Was the First Presidential Candidate to Employ a Press Agent.

"General Butler originated the employment and coined the term of press agent at political headquarters," remarked a gentleman who has given many years to the consideration of active politics. "During his campaign for the presidency on the labor ticket he noticed that the representatives of the newspapers gave but little attention to the labor ticket headquarters. He decided that this should not continue. Bailey, the circus man, who was a friend of General Butler, took some interest in his campaign, and General Butler spoke to him of the neglect of the newspapers. 'Do as we do,' replied Bailey, 'and hire men to take your stuff to the papers — we call them press agents, though you can call them anything else.'

"The idea was adopted immediately and Bailey was asked to spare one of his press agents for a couple of months, which he consented to do, and sent Major Hugh Coyle, who resides in this city during the off circus season, to report to General Butler. Coyle was therefore the first political press agent employed as such. He took hold of the Butler boom and played it for all it was worth, and ran the campaign on regular circus principles. He had a man three or four days ahead of the general, whose duty it was to organize Butler clubs in case there was not any or where the club was an insignificant affair.

"The clubs were organized on the principles and in the same way that armies, villagers and ballets are secured for theatrical or circus representations—that is, hired for the time they were occupied in making the parade. The uniforms, banners, flags, drums, transparencies and other paraphernalia of political clubs were owned by General Butler, and, like a circus tent, were sent to the city where they were to be used one or two days in advance. There is hardly any political organization these days which does not have a press agent, but there are few of them who will ever compare with Hugh Coyle, for he combined great experience with intelligence and was a manager in every sense."—Washington Star.

The Holland Tea Table.

Elegance is reached in the Holland tea table, its standard richly carved in mahogany or antique oak and inlaid with medallions in delft. The top is a movable tray in the beautiful china mounted in brass with heavily chased handles of the metal at either end. A complete tea service of delft accompanies it, making it a drawing room appointment of great beauty and expense. The well informed hostess, although delighted in its possession, will not claim for it genuineness, knowing that the lovely blue china now such a craze is but a close imitation. Only one perfect service of real old Holland delft is owned in this country, and that descended from Dutch ancestors and is so valuable as to be without fixed price.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters, cleanses and renovates the vital fluid (or blood) and healthfully stimulates every bodily function.

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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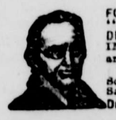

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So says a recent article by the foremost medical essayist in Boston.

Nothing shows more conclusively," he adds, "the astonishing capability of Paine's celery compound than the thoughtful, open-minded class of people who use it and recommend it, both in public and among their closest and dearest friends and relatives. Among us (physicians) there is no longer any hesitancy in recommending this greatest remedy without stint of praise."

About the same time the above article was published there appeared in the Boston Journal, the following letter from David K. Chasser of 452 Windsor st., Cambridgeport, a suburb of Boston:

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary merits of Paine's celery compound. For some time past, I have been under the treatment of two well-known local doctors, but their combined efforts proved of no avail. I have been for years a harsh skeptic in regard to advertised medicines, but having suffered excruciating pains in the head, which the doctors informed me were due to neuralgic symptoms, I determined to try Paine's celery compound, on the advice of a friend.

"To my surprise I found an entire change going on after taking a little over three bottles and I began to feel like a new man. I have for the past 10 or 12 years suffered from pains in the back and other symptoms of derangement of the kidneys and bladder, and have spent many sleepless nights in consequence, but now I sleep sound, thanks to the common sense which induced me to try Paine's celery compound. I will ever praise the marvelous potency of this valuable medicine, and at any time will be glad to give personal testimony at my address, should any sufferer care to call, as I consider it selfish to keep such a blessing housed up, and think the proprietors of Paine's celery compound deserving of more thanks than I can convey in words, for making me a new man.

A word to other sufferers:

Go to your druggist for a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and allow him to sell you nothing else.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

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MAN'S FAITHFUL FRIEND.

Bobby loved me—Bobby's dead—
Who shall say no heaven holds him?
Who shall dare deny that God's
All-embracing love enfolds him?

While the memory of true love
Mortals still delight to cherish,
Who shall say that such a fond,
Faithful heart as his shall perish?

Who shall say no soul looked out
From those eyes that e'er seemed asking
Me to recognize somewhat
More than flesh and blood's mere masking?

Dear dumb Bobby, tried and true!
Faithful friend and stanch defender!
Heaven were nearer to us were all
Human hearts as true and tender.

Many a mighty son of earth
Might have gone and scarce have moved me;
He was but a dog—and yet
Bobby's dead and Bobby loved me!
—Boston Post.

MR. BOFFIN AND THE BAILIFFS.

"Well! Of all the croolest things as ever wos!" ejaculated Mr. Boffin, the butler.

"It's a wicked shame, that's wot it is, Mr. Boffin," chimed in Mrs. Asprey, the housekeeper.

"Couldn't have b'lieved it of the guv'nor. Never, till this minnit, know'd him to do anything but wot was pufflckly genteel."

"Ah, Mr. Boffin! One don't know where to trust!"

"If he'd a told me I wouldn't have taken it so crool. But to let us in for the bailiffs like this, without a word of warning, and him a kicking up 'is 'eels on a 'oliday! Well, it's a dirtier trick than I knows 'ow to express, Mrs. Asprey. And me a served him faithful, too, for twenty years!"

"I 'ope that when you're writing to him, Mr. Boffin, you'll put it to him quite straight."

"You may trust me, mem. I shall be pufflckly candid. Oh, yes! He'll fidget in his chair when he reads my letter to-morrow. If the posthorfice wouldn't be shut before a messenger could get there I'd send him a wire. But as it is there's no chance of his getting back 'ere till termorrow night."

"If he comes at all, Mr Boffin."

"Oh, I think he'll come, mem. He'll 'ave the proper feeling to come when he gets my letter, Mrs. Asprey."

"Don't you count upon his proper feeling, Mr. Boffin? If he'd have had much proper feeling he'd never have served us this nasty trick. Borrowing fifteen 'undred from a Jew. I never! And him always pretended to be rollin' in money. Well! He don't owe us much wages, that's one comfort."

"No, mem! He've always paid our wages to the day. That we must allow."

"Just his artfulness, Mr. Boffin. A cheap way of keeping up his credit while he was running into debt. I can see through it now."

"And only last week, mem—if you'll believe me—I brought him in a wine bill for seventy-odd pounds, and he settled it as easy and casual as a lord."

"Ah, Mr. Boffin! Brazening it out to the last."

"If anyone," said the butler, oracularly, "had told me an hour ago that the guv'nor wosn't as safe as the Bank of England I'd have said to that man, 'You're a liar and you knows it.' And now to have the bailiff's in!"

As Mr. Boffin spoke a footman popped his head into the housekeeper's room, where the above dialogue was taking place.

"Beg pard'n, Mr. Boffin, sir; but one of them gents is arsking for yer."

"Thank you, William; you may tell the feller that I'll attend to him at my leesure," said Mr. Boffin, with extreme dignity.

"Very good, Mr. Boffin, sir."

And William departed with the message.

"To think of your being hordered about and 'ectored over by those low chaps!" exclaimed the housekeeper, with sympathetic indignation.

"Beggin' your pardon, Mrs. Asprey, but I'm not being hordered about, nor yet 'ectored over, mem." (Mr. Boffin drew up his short obese person to its 'ill height.) "And I sent 'em that message on purpose to let 'em see it. But I am going to see what their next move is, not becos' they horders me—for I knows better than to take horders from such vermin—but becos' I'm the guv'nor's representative; and, shabby as he has be'aved to me after twenty years' service, I still considers myself the trustee, so to speak, of his hinterests and his property."

With this speech, delivered in his most impressive manner, Mr. Boffin quitted the housekeeper and went to join the sheriff's officers in the large front hall.

There were two of them. The one, a square-built, bow-legged, unwholesome-faced man, seedily dressed and of vulgar aspect; the other, a far smarter, more pleasant-looking and more presentable individual, who might easily have passed for a well-to-do clerk or collector. From the first he had taken the lead—indeed, the bow-legged man had scarcely opened his mouth—and was evidently the boss and spokesman of the pair.

"Sorry to trouble you," he said to Mr. Boffin, quite civilly, "but before I go, and leave my man here in possession, I shall have to take an inventory of your master's effects, and I thought that you might like to go round with me while I do so."

"Certainly, I shall wish to keep my heye on you, young man," retorted the butler, with distant frigidity.

"Yes. Of course. Quite so," remarked the other, carelessly, as he produced a notebook from his pocket. "Now then. We may as well begin here—eh? Umph!" (writing) "Front hall—Turkey carpet, oak table, four oak chairs—ecclesiastical pattern, fancy hatrack, case stuffed pheasants, oak stand for same," etc., until he had jotted down all the hall furniture in his notebook.

"Well, where next? Dining-room—eh? Very good. Umph! Turkey carpet No. 2. Two—four—six—eight—ten—twelve Chippendale chairs—red morocco; large mahogany table, antique sideboard—splendid piece, too; ten large portraits in oils—ancestors, I presume. Ah! fine painting that over the sideboard—a Romney? Thought so! Beautiful! bea—u—tiful!"

"Thank you, young man. It's really very kind of you to commend it—most condescending, as I may say," remarked Mr. Boffin, the butler, with sarcasm.

"Eh? What?" laughed the annotator, good-temperedly. "Come, my dear sir, don't look so glum. You may as well put a cheerful face on it. It can't be helped, you know."

"When I want your advice in regard to my personal appearance I shall probably arsk you for it, young man," retorted Mr. Boffin in a withering tone.

"All right. All right. It's no use getting shirty, my good fellow."

"And requesting you will not again apply that vulgar and beastly term to me, young man," gasped Mr. Boffin.

"No offense—no offense," said the other, indifferently, as he continued to look about him and scribble in his notebook. "Let me see. That's all here. Where now? Drawing-room. Ah! yes. Axminster carpet, etc."

And in an instant he was busy jotting down the contents of this apartment, also, Mr. Boffin looking on with a crushing and a stony stare, and the bow-legged individual whistling—or rather hissing—fragments of popular tunes through his set teeth.

They next went to the library. Here was a very fine collection of well-bound books—numbering some 2,000 or 3,000 volumes. The man with the notebook moved slowly round—inspecting the shelves.

"Ha!" he said, as he scribbled away rapidly, "I see your guv'nor's a bibliophile. He has some splendid old books here. I know collectors who would give their weight in gold for one or two of these."

"I'll tell my master what you say," observed Mr. Boffin, haughtily. "I am sure he will be gratified by your recommendations, young man."

"Ah, well, in spite of your sarcasms," said the other, not in the least put out or abashed, "I do happen to know a good deal about articles of virtu, and there are many good judges who set store by my opinion, I can tell you."

"Ho! indeed, young man?" was Mr. Boffin's comment.

"And now," said he of the notebook, as soon as the inventory of the library—a rather lengthy proceeding—was complete. "We had better finish off the rest of the ground floor before going upstairs. Will you show the way?"

"Very well, young man. But I do this same under protest, and that's the candid fack."

The inventory of the kitchen, pantries and other servants' offices was soon completed. That of the cellar was a longer process. Some of the wines were of fine brand and of great age and value, and the annotator was careful to jot these down accurately. They then went upstairs and worked off the bedrooms—followed by the inquisitive eyes of Hannah, the head housemaid, to whom the character of the visitors had not been communicated and who was very curious to learn what was in the wind. Nor should this have been difficult, for although the annotator himself was of no distinctive cut, the air, appearance and manner of his underling simply gave him away. A more typical bailiff never trod in shoe leather.

When the inventory was at length finished it was nearly 9 o'clock. The young man shut up his notebook with a snap and thrust it into his breast pocket. He then said to Mr. Boffin, civilly—and indeed throughout he had evidently tried to discharge his unpleasant duty with as little offense as possible:

"I must be off now. Of course, I shall have to leave my man here in possession. Very sorry. But it is what I am forced to do. Just a word in private," drawing Mr. Boffin aside. "Make him comfortable and treat him decently and you'll find him a most civil and obliging fellow."

"If he is anythink else he won't find it go down with me," replied Mr. Boffin, with dignity.

"No, perhaps not. But it's always wise policy to be on good terms with a man in, I can assure you. Our friend is used to genteel company. That is why I have brought him here. Good night!"

"Good night, young man," said Mr. Boffin, rather mollified by his concluding speech.

"Now, then, my good feller," he remarked, turning to the bow-legged bailiff, after duly shutting and locking the outside door, "I should say as the servants' 'all, with the hunder-servants, is about your fit—eh?"

"Anywhere for me, guv'nor. I'm no ways pertikler," answered the man, with a befitting humility, which still further mollified the butler.

"They'll be having their supper now," continued Mr. Boffin. "You had better join them at once."

"Thank 'ee, guv'nor. I could do a bit of vittles," answered the bailiff. "This inventory business makes a bloke peckish."

"I can't say that it has had that effect on me," was Mr. Boffin's answer. "I feel as if I should never enjoy my food again."

"Ah, you ain't used to this sort of thing, guv'nor, and so it upsets yer," said the bailiff, with a sympathetic shake of his head.

"No, my man, I am not used to it," answered Mr. Boffin. "And the disgrace of it has nearly settled me."

"Disgrace!" ejaculated bowlegs. "Well, now—that is a funny way to look at it. Lord love yer! I was in at a hearl's only last week and at a dook's back in the summer. They didn't think it no disgrace. And why should they? It's downright fashionable—it is really."

"Which, in that case, heaven preserve me from wot is downright fashionable," rejoined Mr. Boffin, fervently. "But 'ere is the servants' 'all, my man. I'll take you in and interdooce you."

"Thank'ee, guv'nor."

Mr. Boffin opened the door and ushered the bailiff in.

"Here's a guest," he explained, "as is going to join you, unexpected, at supper and I leave it to you to see that he's looked after and has his food proper and comfortable."

With that, and with a gracious wave of his hand, to signify that they might again be seated—for all the servants had arisen at the entrance of that great Mr. Boffin—he withdrew to take his own supper in the housekeeper's room with Mrs. Asprey. The bailiff bowed very politely to the assembled scullions and seated himself in a chair which Martha, the scullery maid, placed for him. The company eyed him curiously, but coldly, for the nature of his calling and the reason of his presence were now pretty clear to them all. But he was so civil and pleasant spoken and behaved so deferentially to Mrs. Holly, the cook, and to Miss Hannah, the head housemaid, and so affable to the Misses Sarah, Jane, Eliza and Martha, subordinate domestics, and so respectful to Mr. William, the footman, and so paternal to Walter, the buttons, that they were all on good terms with him almost before they knew where they were.

His conversation, too, was spicy without being improper, and amusing without being vulgar. Nor did he obtrude his remarks unduly. As Mrs. Holly whispered behind her hand to Hannah, "The man knowed his place, and kept there." Mrs. Holly and Miss Hannah were pleased to smile at his funny anecdotes; Mr. William to snigger languidly; as for the four undermaids and the buttons they giggled without reserve. The servants' hall waxed altogether quite jovial. It was obvious that our bow-legged bailiff, in his social capacity, had scored a distinct success.

Supper concluded, he addressed himself to Mrs. Holly with an insinuating and a deferential air; at the same time producing from one of his capacious pockets a large, flat case bottle.

"You would be doing me a great honor, mem," he said, "ef you would allow me—and hoping you don't think it a liberty—to brew the company a leetle bowl of something hot."

"Really, sir," replied cook, regarding the case bottle with a shocked, yet rather inquisitive, expression, "that is a kewrious request of yours, upon my word."

"The fack is, mem, I can't get on without my glass o' sperrits. And I orlways carries it about with me. But it seems selfish like to drink it orl by myself, especially when you've made me so comfortable with my vittles; and if you and the rest of the company would be so kind as to join me in a brew of punch you would obleege me extremely, mem."

Mrs. Holly hesitated and looked at Hannah. Hannah hesitated and looked at Mrs. Holly. The Misses Sarah, Jane, Eliza Martha looked at each other and tittered. Mr. William looked at the ceiling, Master Walter at the wall opposite. The truth was this: Only beer, limited in amount and restricted in strength, was "allowed" to the servants' hall. And the prospect of a glass of something hot was attractive. But here, as at other polite boards, apparent eagerness for food or drink was out of the question. And so—from sheer good breeding—everyone hung back.

"Come now, mem," pressed the bailiff, insinuatingly.

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Holly at last, "I won't say you mustn't, but I couldn't touch a drop."

Hannah couldn't touch a drop, either. Nor could Sarah, Jane, Eliza or Martha. William, however, was understood to say that he didn't mind if he did. While Walter, gathering courage from William's example, expressed an opinion in favor of nightcaps and volunteered to fetch the kettle.

So the kettle was fetched, and a bowl and glasses and a soup ladle. Also—at the bailiff's request—lemons and loaf sugar. Then he compounded a fragrant jorum, with no unpracticed hand. And right insidiously delicious did that jorum smell. But the bailiff and William and Walter were all too gallant to drink unless the ladies gave them a lead. So, not to disappoint them, Mrs. Holly tasted a drop, Hannah a drop, and Sarah, Jane, Eliza and Martha a drop apiece. And then William and Walter and the bailiff several drops. And everyone became pleasant and affable and jocular; so that the servants' hall presented quite a rollicking scene.

While this jollity was in progress Mr. Boffin walked in. The mirth was instantly checked upon his entrance and everyone affected to be unconscious of the punch bowl. The bailiff, however, stood up, and addressing Mr. Boffin with great deference explained the circumstances under which he had taken upon himself to brew the punch, and ventured to hope that Mr. Boffin would condescend to pronounce an opinion upon it. Mr. Boffin did condescend, and was kind enough to say, as he set down his glass, that he had tasted worse.

"But wot I come in to speak about," the butler went on, "is about your sleeping accommodation to-night, my man. There ain't no bed aired ready, so you'll have to make shift downstairs on one of the sofas in the 'all. If we'd knowed that you was coming" (this with sarcasm) "we'd have got the best spare room ready for you, you may be sure."

"Oh, anything 'll do for me, guv'nor. I'll be quite satisfied to sleep on the floor, if you like."

"We won't ask you to do that," said Mr. Boffin, condescendingly. "Hannah—see that this good man is provided with a blanket and pillier, and show him the way to the front 'all."

And having wished the under-servants good-night, and suggested that it was time they were going to bed, he retired to his own apartment. "Which," he had previously said to the housekeeper, "it's the first time in my life, Mrs. Asprey, mem, that I shall have laid down under the same roof with a bumbailiff. I know I shan't sleep a wink for thinking of it."

But the circumstances did not, after all, affect his repose. For he slept just as well, or better, than usual.

* * * * * * *

And when he awoke at a late hour next morning—ah! what an awakening that was! For first it was Hannah, then William, then Sarah, then Jane who rushed to him with such items of appalling news as made poor Mr. Boffin's gray hairs literally stand on end. He huddled on his clothes, in terrible agitation, and went downstairs to see for himself.

Alas! It was all too true. He now realized, with a dizzy sense of horror, how he had been imposed upon; how those two knaves had so artfully schemed it that they had made an inventory of all his master's most valuable curiosities under his (Mr. Boffin's) very nose; and how (for the fact that both he and all the other servants had slept so much longer than usual now had an obvious significance) the household had been inveigled into partaking of drugged punch.

The Romney had gone—cut out of its frame; some priceless curios from the drawing-room had gone; twelve rare volumes from the library had gone, ten dozen of the choicest wine in the cellar had gone; and—so had the bow-legged bailiff.—London Truth.

How Lover Worked.

Samuel Lover's daughter, Mrs. Fanny Schmid, writes her recollections of "The Author of 'Rory O'More'" for the Century. Mrs. Schmid says: His industry was such that in the busiest years of his life he did not even grant himself time to look at the daily papers, or to read any new book that was much talked of. His wife always read the papers and the new books for him, giving him in conversation a resume of the news of the day and the contents of the books, so that he was always well informed of everything that was going on. If anything exceedingly important was on hand in the political world, or if any part of a book was particularly interesting or well written, these she would read to him while he was painting.

Many artists are as dumb as fishes at their easels; but he could converse charmingly while he was painting, which was a particularly pleasant quality for his sitters. In painting or in writing he worked indefatigably, and seemed to be independent of the "moods" to which many artists appear to be victims. As to his songs, he used to say himself that he never wrote a song in his life except when he couldn't help it. The songs used to "come to him," generally words and melody simultaneously, so that he had only to write them down. Frequently the idea of a song would come when he was occupied with something quite different, as, for instance, while painting. He would then leave his easel, write down the idea, and return to his work. Afterward he would return to the idea, and work it out.

New York's Composite Personality.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer contributes to the Century a paper entitled "Places in New York," in which she gives a picture of interesting phases of life in the New World metropolis. Mrs. Van Rensselaer says: More than 76 per cent. of those who people New York to-day were born of foreign mothers; more than 40 per cent. were born on foreign soil themselves; and many of these aliens, brought from many different lands, continue here to live in clusters with their own kin after their own kind. Yet while each of these clusters, and each of their wandering offshoots, modifies the New World metropolis, all of them together do not destroy its cohesion, they simply intensify its curious composite sort of personality. They make it multifariously diverse, but they leave it an entity. They touch every portion of it with pungent exotic flavors, but as flavoring an American whole. They play their several parts in a civic life that is cosmoramic beyond the belief of those who have not studied it well, but they do not turn New York into a cosmopolitan town; for this means a town which, overwhelmed by its strangers, has lost, or has never possessed, a character of its own.

Honesty Rebuked.

After a cable car conductor had passed me several times without asking for my fare I touched his arm and gave him a nickel. A few moments later as I left the car I found him on the rear platform alone. "Don't ever do that again," he said. "If a conductor misses you don't hunt him up. He doesn't want you to do it. If I miss a passenger the chances are about even that no one will notice it except the fellow himself. But when he rushes up to pay a fare I have missed everybody notices the fact that I have been negligent, and if there is a 'spotter' aboard I lose my job. The next time save your nickel; it may help me save my position."—Chicago Times-Herald.

All the Better.

He—We seem to have got here rather too soon, the house is quite empty.

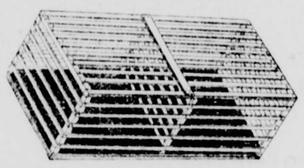
She—All the better; every one will be able to get a good view of me as they come in.—Pick-Me-Up.

Using the Incubator.

The best oil is none too good for the incubator lamp. Poor oil, besides being dangerous, crusts the wick, and encrusted wicks give very little heat. Lamps must be filled and cleaned even when the best oil is used. To forget this duty once may spoil a hatch and waste much precious time. It will pay to make an effort to keep the incubator room at a moderate and even temperature. A temperature of thirty degrees to forty degrees in the room requires the lamp of the incubator to be run at its full capacity, and of necessity there will be a free circulation of air, and, hence, too much ventilation resulting in too great evaporation and a drying out of the eggs. This is the case with a majority of the machines. A very high temperature is just as inconvenient. A range of twenty degrees, between fifty degrees and seventy degrees, without the presence of coal gas, is about right. Temporary changes, higher or lower, for an hour or two, do little harm. No self-regulating apparatus, however ingenious, will dispense with the use of brains in running an incubator. It is sometimes needful to discount the assertions of the catalogues in this respect, and to watch vigilantly that the machinery does not bind or chafe, or become disarranged by the heat and moisture within or from some obstruction without. This is the time to work the incubator for all it is worth.—Poultry World.

Shipping Fowls by Express.

Poultry breeders and poultry buyers are interested as to how best to ship breeding stock by express. Expressmen have found much fault in the way fowls were occasionally prepared for shipment, and the result was double first-class charges used to be made on poultry. As this seemed an injustice, poultrymen and expressmen came together and decided on what should constitute a proper coop in consideration of single first-class merchandise rates instead of double. This conference resulted in the adoption of a "one rate" price instead of a "double rate." Also, that coops must be strong and slatted and not injured by other packages being piled on them. If the coop is sufficiently strong, expressmen have no objection to coops being lined inside with cloth to protect birds from a draft. The coop illustrated above is four feet long, two feet wide, and twenty inches high, made entirely of laths, excepting the bottom and the boards around the base, which are four inches wide, of



THE SLATTED COOP.

bottom box stuff. The laths on the sides are securely nailed to posts which are of one inch square spruce. Such a coop will carry any amount of merchandise piled on top of it, as much so as though it was a box.—Farm Poultry.

Care of Potatoes in Cellars.

There are many dangers of injury to potatoes kept in cellars. That of being frozen is what happens the worst, but it is always guarded against, so that no caution is needed about that. Much greater is the likelihood that the potatoes are kept too warm, and especially if they are piled in bins. Some warmth comes always from potatoes thus massed, and those in the bin will be untouched by frost even when a film of ice will form over water set in vessels on the floor, or the potatoes left outside the heap have been frozen. It is doubtless the warmth developed by sprouting the potato that creates the warmth that protects the mass as it slowly rises through it. When it is seen that potatoes are beginning to sprout, they should be removed and the larger sprouts be broken off. Those that are meant for seed ought to be put in a mass, unless in a pit out of doors, and they should be got out and exposed to air and light so soon as the weather begins to grow warm.—Exchange.

Cooked Food Does Not Pay.

Cooking of grain and meal for stock is only profitable when it is done in cold weather and the feed is given while still warm. A temperature at or near animal heat is an advantage, as the stomach has to warm to that extent. But the heat required for cooking carbonaceous food expands it so that the stomach can contain less of it. If the digestion be good the uncooked food will in the same bulk have the most nutriment and do the greatest good.

Ground Meats and Fish.

If you cannot get fresh meat for your poultry, or if the expense is apparently too great, use the commercial ground meat. Fish is also excellent for ducks if the eggs are to be used for hatching, and ground fish will be very acceptable to them. In the winter season, when grain is largely used, meat or fish will serve to supply the deficiency of nitrogen. One cent a pound is about the cost for ground meat or fish, and they are very cheap, even at double the price.

Storage Purifies Water.

After all, the best kind of purifier is nature's own. The minute organisms known as bacteria are the chief causes of the impurity of drinking water. These invisible creatures have to live as well as their larger brethren, and they must eat to live. As soon as they have eaten all in the water that there is to feed on they die. Dr. Frankland has stated, from his recent examination of water stored for two weeks, that it seems as pure and free from bacteria life as if it had been passed through the best of filters; but it seems strange that this should have so recently come under Dr. Frankland's experience. Every one knows that there is no purer or better water in the world than that which is supplied to seafaring people. Almost any kind of water stored away in a ship's tank becomes absolutely pure after the vessel has been a few weeks at sea. This is usually ascribed in popular language to fermentation; but there is really nothing to ferment, it is simply that the bacteria have eaten everything in the water there is to eat and then died of starvation.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Milking Stool.

The self-descriptive illustration, from Farm and Home, shows a practical milking stool, readily made by any one understanding the use of edge tools. The seat board should be made of two-inch material, at least two feet long, and wide enough for comfortable seat-

A HOME-MADE MILK STOOL.

ing, say nine inches wide and chamfered to fit. Where the bucket rests it must be in width to correspond, which can be secured by placing bucket on the board and marking circle with pencil before sawing out in chamfer style. The "rounds" should be made from hard wood and about fourteen inches long, end to end; make holes 1¼ inch. Every farmer and dairyman should have a workshop and kit of tools so as to make the many convenient and serviceable articles described in Farm and Home, thus saving annually hundreds of dollars.

Feeding Wheat to Stock.

Wheat is now much dearer than any other kind of feed. Yetthere are circumstances in which some wheat may be fed even at present prices. It does not pay even when wheat is cheapest to feed it exclusively. It has more nitrogenous substance in proportion to its bulk than any other grain, and is therefore very likely when fed alone to ferment in the stomach. Yet when combined with other grains and cut hay or straw the wheat paid for hogs very near its present prices in the market. Therefore a small proportion may yet be fed with profit. For one kind of stock wheat is always the cheapest grain. That is for laying hens. But they must not be fed much lest the hens fatten, as they will just the same as if overfed with corn.—American Cultivator.

Eradicating Sheep Scab.

Hot baths made by putting sulphur in water are a specific for scab in sheep. It is very infectious, and any sheep having it should be kept by itself. The bath will need to be repeated at intervals of one or two days, for at least three times, in order to destroy germs that were not advanced enough for the first application to kill. The Australian sheep growers have succeeded in eradicating scab from that country. Now every sheep brought to Australia has to submit to the bath once to destroy possible germs that have not become visible.

Milk for Calves.

Professor Daine, of the Harris Institute at Preston, writing on the subject of the feeding of calves, says: "For the first month calves should have new milk, which, after that period, should be gradually diminished, skim milk being substituted, fresh from the separator, if possible, as it is then warm."

A Nation of Spitters.

A correspondent of the New York Herald meets the views of many when he writes:

I am heartily in sympathy with the edict issued by the Board of Health against spiting on the floors of public conveyances. But it should go further than this; it should forbid the befouling of sidewalks, stairways and lobbies by expectoration. A more disgusting, hoggish and nauseating habit than that of expectoration could not possibly be conceived. I have traveled in many civilized lands, and on my return to my own country I have been made ashamed of my people by being compelled to observe their beastly habit of expectorating, which habit during my sojourn abroad was unobserved by me, if it existed at all.

The absence of handkerchiefs or their non-use by the men of our country is noticeable and to be regretted. The spitting habit is chronic in our land. The further west one goes the more frequent is its exhibition. Let us try and revive in the men of our country a spirt of decency, so that tobacco chewers, gum chewers and other chewers will cease to make themselves offensive.

The universities and colleges of Austria afford employment to 1,430 professors.

The gay fool-killer now may shirk
At ease, as wintry slush he views.
His victims kindly do the work
By leaving off their overshoes.
—Washington Star.

She—So you are really engaged at last? Oh, I am so glad! He—You ought to be.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Moss—What do you think would be the greatest evil of another civil war? Foss—The plays that would come after it.—Life.

"Those people next door are still in their honeymoon." "Do you think so?" "Yes, he goes shopping with her."—Chicago Record.

"Here is a joke about an electric shock," said the humorist. "Put it under the head of 'Current Fun,'" replied the editor.—Life.

Reporter—Will you be a member of the cabinet? Great Statesman—Um! This weather certainly is very remarkable.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Fair Poetess—Won't you please print my poem? Conciliatory Editor—I can't, really; but I should like to print your picture.—Somerville Journal.

"I've discovered why the Greeks were such a happy people." "Why was it?" "They didn't have their clothes made to fit."—Chicago Record.

"Brownjones is the hardest man to take in shorthand that I ever s ucl." "Does he talk so fast as that?" "No—so confounded slow."—New York Sun.

Frizby—Is it not much more expensive cruising in a yacht than traveling on the cars? Vanwart—The reverse. There are no porters on yachts.—Judge.

The way my neighbor's daughter sings
Would make one tear his hair;
Yet I suppose she has the right
Because she rents the air.
—Judge.

"Were those cough-drops beneficial?" "They worked like a charm. They have such a horrible taste that the children have all stopped coughing."—Chicago Record.

"Do you know your neighbors, the Lippertons?" "No, we don't know them at all; they merely used to lend us their lawn mower last summer."—Chicago Record.

"Scientists say that the secret of all life is vibration." "Pooh! I've had lots of people give me the shake, but there wasn't anything secret about it."—Chicago Record.

"I like to cook enough to last," remarked the young bride. "You do, you do," groaned the devoted hubby, "no matter how little you cook."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"I thought perhaps you would give me a lift, sir," he said as he entered the office. "You will find the elevator in the front of the building," replied the bookkeeper.—Judge.

Suitor—I called this evening, Miss Shock, to ask you to be my wife. Miss Shock—I am sorry to say, my friend, that you have made a mistake in your calling.—Richmond Dispatch.

For college honors he had scorched
And on the gridiron roasted,
And though his comrades said "well done,"
At banquet he was toasted.
—Boston Courier.

She—Oh, yes! The predictions are in this column headed "Weather Probabilities." He—That's right. If they called it "Weather Possibilities" it wouldn't be so bad.—Puck.

May—I think Kate's refusal will have a good effect on Charley. Maude—I hope so, but he's so frightfully slow. May—I know, but he told me it had cut him to the quick.—New York Press.

May Begay—And if you think the other party is bluffing, of course you bet higher? Jack Potts—Well, that is the usual course, but I've found that that is generally a good time to drop out.—Puck.

Fuddy—Yes, I know; but has Plodder really written anything of value? Duddy—Of value? Decidedly yes. He showed me one article alone on which he had spent at least $5 in postage.—Boston Transcript.

"Oh," she moaned, "to think that I should have come to this!" But there was no help for it. Her companion, who had brought her there, had a friend in the oratorial contest, and he was near the last of the list.—Indianapolis Journal.

Landlady—Then you would like to be called at eight, sir? New Lodger (with retiring allowance)—Well, no; not exactly called, don't you know. But the girl might mention the time, then, quietly—very quietly, in case I should be asleep.—Fun.

Charitable Old Lady (to little beggar-girl)—There's some bread for you. It's a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter, and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.—Dublin Times.

"Yes," said the retired army officer, "I can recall two occasions when I was terribly frightened." "Oh," exclaimed the romantic young lady, "do tell me about them. I suppose it happened when you were fighting the Indians." "No," he replied; "one time was when I was married, and the other time was when we had our baby christened."—Cleveland Leader.

It was an hour past midnight, and Mr. Binns was fumbling about in the hall and mumbling angrily to himself. "What's the matter?" called out Mrs. Binns from the floor above. "There's two hatracks here," he answered, "an' I don't know which one to hang my hat on." "You've got two hats, haven't you?" rejoined Mrs. Binn; "hang them on both."—Dublin World.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.....1897

THOSE INFANT INDUSTRIES.

Los Angeles *Herald*: There are some things in regard to a protective tariff that few Republicans realize. One is that when you produce a surplus of any commodity, the Liverpool price fixes the prices of the whole product.

Let us look at the articles we export every year and see what infant industries need protection. We export agricultural implements, animals, breadstuffs, carriages, horse and railroad cars, coal, copper ore and copper manufactures, raw cotton, manufactured cotton, apples, hops, iron and steel manufactures, leathers, manufactures of paraffine, paraffine wax, beef products, oleomargarine, dairy products, hog products, distilled spirits and vegetables.

There are others, but these are the principal ones. Can any of these, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered infant industries?

The only way to protect an export is to pay a bounty, but when we are as well able to take cars of ourselves as we are today, we have no need of bounties. We have had an illustration of the bounty in the sugar business. The farmer took the bulk of the risk in buying the land of the sugar company and raising the beets. Then the protected infant industry took the lion's share of the bounty and was glad.

Protect our infant industries if we have any, and raise revenue from our luxuries. Use the income tax and the other tax the way the farmers work their horses. They give the strong horse the short end of the evener and he must do the most work. Stop indirect taxation and tax each man directly for his share of the cost of government.

The Bradley Martins have gone to Europe, and are to stay there. Mrs. Martin is said to to have declared just before her departure that she would never come to New York to live again nor spend a cent in the city other than what might have to be expended in business. She said she would come to New York when some of her commercial interests might require her presence. This is because of the way in which she was lampooned and otherwise attacked for spending $300,000 on a fancy dress ball in New York.

Mrs. Martin's dislike to New York is natural in the circumstances. Whether the New Yorkers will admire themselves when they find what they have done remains to be seen. From a business stand point they have, of course, made fools of themselves; but perhaps New York has recently set higher ideals for herself. If so, it was quite a sudden change.

Wherever the Martins may settle in Europe they will find themselves welcome. They may not get into society to any extent; but there is no community over there that will run them out for spending their money freely; and their money will go further in Europe than it did in New York, which may, all things considered, be now classed as the jay town par excellence of the United States. Owing to the fun it had with Mrs. Martin, the rent it pays to Mr. and Mrs. Martin will henceforth be spent in Europe instead of among its own tradespeople.

The Fresno *Watchman*, after condemning in strong terms the late legislature and averring that there are cranks, freaks and fools in other legislatures than that of California, remarks:

"A New Yorker proposed a bill to fine heavily any newspaper that prints a picture or cartoon of a citizen without his written consent.

"A Missourian would fine any railroad whose employe 'flirted with a female on the line.'

"Texas passed a law prohibiting every merchant from doing business at the old stand.

"The Illinois legislature debated for days a bill which assumed to limit the lines of goods one man or firm might carry—the object being to do away with general furnishing and department stores.

"Kansas, under the inspiring leadership of Senator Pfeffer, Jerry Simpson ane Mrs. Lease, re-enacted the Ten Commandments and seriously considered emasculation as a punishment for crime.

"California was bad enough, but she did not corral them all! There are others.

It is fortunate for him that Gladstone does not live in Russia or Germany. In his recent address to the English people he speaks of two great States of Europe as ruled by two young and inexperienced Emperors, young men who have given more evidences of eccentricities, inherited and acquired, than evidences of ability. How William and Nicholas must ache to lay hands on the "Grand Old Man."

The Havanna correspondent of the London *Times* has returned from Cuba. He is credited with being an entirely reliable man and widely known. He is reported as saying in view of all the circumstances, and of the barbarities practiced by the Spanish in Cuba, it is clearly the duty of the United States to intervene in the name of humanity. That was a merciless dig in our ribs.

The fight between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles is one in which the public will feel disposed to sympathize with the latter. The coffee men had the audacity to enter the exclusive field of the trust and the latter purposes to crush their business as a penalty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ELLEN NAYLOR, Plaintiff, vs. MAGGIE P. GOODALE and Maggie P. Goodale as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased, Defendants. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 9th day of April, 1897 in the above-entitled action wherein Ellen Naylor, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Maggie P. Goodale and Maggie P. Goodale, as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale deceased, defendants, on the 6th day of April, 1897, which said decree was, on the 9th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 2?, under and by which decree I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the north-west quarter of Section No. 15, in Township No. Ten South of Range No. Thirty four East, Base and Meridian Mount Diablo, containing 80 acres;

Also the North half of South-west quarter, and the East half of the North west quarter of Section No. Fifteen in Township No. Ten, South of Range No. Thirty-four East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres; together with all water, and water rights thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining;

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the Third day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, Cal, April 9th, 1897.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1895, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to that certain ditch, or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of Section 2 in Township 11 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head-gate or head-gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court-House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1897.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Appraisement Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses, Expense of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator	Distributed to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96	Victor Eugene Trepier.	30 00	None	20 00	5 75	14 25					
	William T. Tregloan.	719 63		43 52	46 67						
	Peter Gallacher.	None.		None.	12 15						
	Joseph Wilhelr.										

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY of Inyo } ss

I, I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing report and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN, Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897. (SEAL.)

EFN. H. YANDELL, Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE:—There is delinqent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 30th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
B. J. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
B. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
B. J. Stevens	29	51	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale has been postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 136.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 136, for the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 10, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 737.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897, viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, Sec. 10, T 16 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H. Palmer, Joshua K. Hammitt, Manuel Diaz and Augustine Pizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 22, 1897, viz: Henderson D. Gill, for the Lots Nos 5 and 6 in N E ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 13 S, R 33 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. Gorman, Charles A. Walter, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on or of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16 th
"	February 13 th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish teams and rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 25, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	Miles.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	7		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Siburz	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:25 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:40 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	183		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	243		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	247		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles. Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m		2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m		5:46 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:35 a m
Frankfown	7:44 p m		10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m		11:12 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 16 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

MARRIED.

McCARREL—GOODALE—At the residence of the bride, near Aberdeen, April 11, 1897, by Rev Thos. H. Nicholas, Henan J. McCarrel to Miss Maggie P. Goodale.

J. J. Gunn came in from Minnietta yesterday morning.

Jack Black of Bishop was in Independence on Monday last.

R. S. Miner, Esq., arrived by last Monday's train and will remain here for several days.

O. H. Hill, the genial proprietor of the Valley Hotel of Bishop, was in Independence during the week.

Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle, of Keeler, has been visiting Miss Lena Thomson, of Fort Independence, during the week.

Mrs. James Rose returned on Saturday last from a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Morton, of Keeler.

Independence has appeared quite lively during the past week on account of jurymen and witnesses in attendance on the Superior Court.

Mrs. S. A. Densmore accompanied her son, Judge Gill, as far as Mojave, from there she will go to Stockton and other cities on a visit to relatives and friends.

On Wednesday and Thursday nights fake shows by three mountebank artists were given here. All we can say is, that people who like such a show, it was just such a show as such people would like.

Wells Barnes, Al Goodman and Henry Malone, left yesterday morning for the Coso Springs where they intend spending a few weeks to take advantage of the curative properties of the mud and waters.

Judge Gill and family left by road on Thursday last for Riverside, at which place they intend to make their future home. Many freinds of the Judge and of his estimable wife and family were sorry to witness their departure, but are hoping the change of climate may prove beneficial to the Judge's health.

Aleah L. Conklin, who has been in the Bakersfield section of country for the past three months with his sheep, returned to his home at Aberdeen on Wednesday last. Mr. Conklin informs us that he has had good luck with his flock and his increase will equal 100 per cent. There has been plenty of feed and the sheep are in splendid condition.

W. S. Greene, Special Agent of Land Department from Washington, D. C., accompanied by Donald Green and S. A. Hanson, of San Francisco, arrived by Monday's train. Mr. Greene came here for the purpose of inspecting the late surveys made for the Government by Mr. Hanson. On Wednesday he received a telegram recalling him to Washington, before he had fairly commenced the work.

That Serenade.

Last Saturday evening at about eight o'clock an unusual stillness reigned in this town. At nine o'clock there was a sound of many feet approaching, and a large crowd composed of both ladies and gentlemen swept down our main street. Opposite the residence of Mr. Peter Forbes there was a sudden halt, and a serenade played in faultless style, and ably conducted by Mr. Dennis Hession awoke the echoes of the night. After some ten minutes duration the music suddenly ceased as Mr. Walter Lamar, our worthy Judge, appeared on the porch on behalf of himself and his young wife to receive his evening callers. The house was filled: The ladies being gracefully received by Mrs. Lamar in the parlor, and the gentlemen by Mr. Lamar in the drawing room, many waiting their turn outside the house. All the guests were regaled with such refreshments as suited their tastes, and this night's festivity will especially be remembered by the children, whose appreciation of the candies and nuts no words can express.

Panamint Notes

Chas. Morgan, representing the Donahue's of San Francisco, has purchased property to the value of $15,000 from Lavincia, in Panamint district. They will soon commence work in Tuber canyon.

R. Decker, Heneberry, Kern and several other parties have sold mining claims to capitalists.

Over 400 men are already in the district and more are arriving daily. The mines are all looking fairly well, and everything points to a prosperous mining season.

L. F. J. Wrinkle is surveying for Langford and others some 18 or 20 mining locations for patents at Pleasant canyon, southern Inyo.

The Randsburg *Miner* says: Parties returning from the Panamint country are well pleased with their trip. They report a large amount of development work being done on claims in that region. The new mining town of Ballarat has been laid out on the western slope of Telescope range with plenty of water easily obtainable, and already quite a camp has been formed.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1897.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

J. J. Stewart and J. R. Eldred were appointed as a Committee to proceed and investigate the condition and affairs of the County Hospital, whereupon the Board took recess until 11 o'clock a. m.

Board reconvened at 11 o'clock a. m., all members present same as before.

Committee heretofore appointed to investigate the conditions and affairs of the County Hospital, report as follows.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
April 9th, 1897.

To the Chairman and Board of Supervisors:

Your Committee appointed to visit the County Hospital beg leave to report as follows: We find that the place is clean and arranged in good order. At present there are four patients in the institution and Mrs. Lawrence, an inmate of the County Hospital, asked of your Committee to be allowed to be removed to her friends at Bishop and be allowed a pension of $10 per month. Your Committee would recommend that the Board would allow the amount, as in our opinion it would be to the interest of the County.

J. R. ELDRED,
J. J. STEWART,
Committee.

Board took up the matter of the appointment of Fruit Horticultural Commissioner: J. J. Stewart named E. Robinson, J. R. Eldred named Thomas Kehoe, upon roll call members voted as follows:

J J Stewart ..... E Robinson
J R Eldred ..... Thomas Kehoe
Frank Shaw ..... E Robinson
A C Freeman ..... E Robinson

Whereupon E. Robinson was appointed to the office of Horticultural Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Board took up the matter of bids for County Indigent sick and for County Physician. It being understood that the conditions as bids of C. E. Dorrance, M. D., for the care of indigent sick and for Hospital Physician, were not in accordance with law and were ordered rejected.

The Board then proceeded to consider and pass upon the proposals of C. A. Walter and Mrs. M. Lewis for the care of the county indigent sick, and upon first roll call members of the Board voted as follows:

J R Eldred ..... Charles A Walter
J J Stewart ..... Charles A Walter
Frank Shaw ..... Mrs M Lewis
A C Freeman ..... Mrs M Lewis

2ND ROLL CALL.

J R Eldred ..... Charles A Walter
J J Stewart ..... " "
Frank Shaw ..... Mrs M Lewis
A C Freeman ..... Mrs M Lewis

3RD ROLL CALL.

J R Eldred ..... Charles A Walter
A C Freeman ..... Mrs M Lewis
J J Stewart ..... Mrs M Lewis
Frank Shaw ..... Charles A Walter

4TH ROLL CALL.

J R Eldred ..... Charles A Walter
J J Stewart ..... Mrs M Lewis
Frank Shaw ..... Charles A Walter
A C Freeman ..... Mrs M Lewis

5TH ROLL CALL.

Frank Shaw ..... Charles A Walter
J R Eldred ..... Charles A Walter
J J Stewart ..... Mrs M Lewis
A C Freeman ..... Mrs M Lewis

6TH ROLL CALL.

Frank Shaw ..... Mrs M Lewis
J R Eldred ..... Charles A Walter
J J Stewart ..... Mrs M Lewis
A C Freeman ..... Mrs M Lewis

Whereupon, by motion of Supervisor Eldred, the contract was unanimously awarded to Mrs. M. Lewis for the ensuing year, beginning July 1st, 1897, and ending June 30th, 1898, upon furnishing a good and sufficient bond to the County of Inyo, in double the amount of contract price of $900.

The Board then proceeded to consider the appointment of Hospital Physician, with result as follows:

1ST ROLL CALL.

J R Eldred ..... J D Blair
Frank Shaw ..... J D Blair
J J Stewart ..... I J Woodin
A C Freeman ..... I J Woodin

2ND ROLL CALL.

J R Eldred ..... J D Blair
Frank Shaw ..... J D Blair
J J Stewart ..... I J Woodin
A C Freeman ..... I J Woodin

3RD ROLL CALL.

Frank Shaw ..... J D Blair
J R Eldred ..... J D Blair
A C Freeman ..... I J Woodin
J J Stewart ..... J D Blair

Whereupon, by motion of Supervisor Freeman, J. D. Blair was unanimously appointed Hospital Physician for the ensuing year, beginning July 1st, 1897, and ending June 30th, 1898, upon furnishing a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of the contract price, $400, to be approved by Chairman of the Board.

Ordered, that J. J. Stewart be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase 2,000 feet of lumber for bridge purpose, and Auditor directed to draw his warrant on Bridge Fund in favor of J. J. Stewart for the same.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday April 10th, 1897, at 8 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, April 10th, 1897,
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, and Chairman Freeman presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Report of Road Commissioners on file herein were examined and approved as follows:

Road Commissioner Frank Shaw, Road District No. 1.

Road Commissioner A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2.

Road Commissioner J. R. Eldred, Road District No. 3.

Road Commissioner J. J. Stewart, Road District No. 4.

Road Commissioner Frank Fitzgerald, Road District No. 5.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw on Road District No. 1 Fund $70.00, apportioned as follows:

J W Casner	$17 00
Thomas Thomson	6 00
Charles Powers	10 00
Frank Shaw	26 00
Ed Chamberlain	5 50
John Henderson	5 50

Frank Shaw on Bridge Fund $19.60, asportioned as follows:

To Leece & Watterson	$19 60

A. C. Freeman on Road District No. 2 Fund $318.10, apportioned as follows:

John Clarke	$112 00
Dennis Delaney	100 00
Henry Gerken	30 00
Leece & Watterson	10 10
Murdock McIver	8 00
J M Horton	4 00
A C Freeman	48 00

A C Freeman on Bridge Fund $25.36, apportioned as follows:

John Clarke	$11 76
Henry Gerken	8 00
C F Wildasinn	5 60

J R Eldred on Bridge Fund $42.08, apportioned as follows:

George Hall	$ 2 00
R H Blake	3 08
J R Eldred	12 00
D W Pitman	18 00
L W Barnaby	7 00

J J Stewart on Road District No. 4 Fund $165.51, apportioned as follows:

W D Holland	$ 4 00
Ollie Dearborn	25 00
Jose Lopez	10 00
R S Carrasco	5 25
Sames Holland	10 50
Paul Houard	6 00
A C Harvey	13 41
Leece & Watterson	46 35
J J Stewart	45 00

J J Stewart on Bridge Fund $15.00, apportioned as follows:

R S Carrasco	$6 00
E H Edwards	3 00
Paul Houard	6 00

Frank Fitzgerald on Road District No. 5 Fund $26.50, apportioned as follows:

Wm Morahan	$17 50
Frank Fitzgerald	9 00

The following claims for mileage and per diem of members of Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered to be drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

Frank Shaw	$50 40
A. C. Freeman	48 00
J. R. Eldred	45 30
J. J. Stewart	40 80

Whereupon Board adjourned for the term.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, April 13, 1897.

People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs. Johnnie Powers, an Indian, defendant—On trial. Defendant acquitted. The following were the jury: Wm. G McCrosky, Jr., Geo. L. Albright, T. F. A. Connelly, John W. Calbreath, Wm. McLaren, Mathias Merten, Wm. G. Morton, Geo. W. Huckaby, John H. Dodge, John B. Clarke, Henry H. McDonald, Josiah D. Harger. P. W. Forbes, Esq., represented the people and B. H. Yandell Esq., appeared for the defendant.

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1897.

The People, plaintiff, vs. Ted Birchim, an Indian, defendant—On trial. The following jury after several hours of deliberation as to whether defendant was guilty of assault to murder, assault with deadly weapon, or simple assault, found defendant guilty of the lesser crime. G. L. Albright, Wm. C. Bulpitt, A. B. McNett, T. F. A. Connelly, Edward B. Smith, John W. Calbreath, John W. Lacey, Wm. McLaren, Geo. Hall, Sr., Edward Schober, Wm. G. McCrosky Jr., Peter M. Laberge. District Attorney Forbes appeared for the people and B. H. Yandell Esq. the defendant.

THURSDAY, April 15, 1897.

People, plaintiff, vs. Frank Elijah, defendant—On trial. Nearly the entire day was consumed in selecting a jury, and the venire was exhausted when completed. Sneden & Vermilyea, Esqs., appearing for defendant and District Attorney Forbes for the people. The following is the jury: Wm. C. Bulpitt, John B. Clarke, Geo. L. Albright, John W. Bentley, Wm. McLaren, Mathias Merten, Wm. G. Morton, Geo. Hall, Sr., Peter M. Laberge, Edward Schober, Michael McSweeney, John Dugan.

Fatal Accident at Cerro Gordo

We have received the following details of a fatal accident which occurred on Saturday last at the Cerro Gordo mines. Two Chinamen were working down waste in an old incline at the bottom of which there was a dangerous pile of debris. Contrary to orders and without the knowledge of the management, they went below the run, and one of them starting some loose boulders, both men were entombed beneath a ponderous mass of debris. Up to yesterday their bodies had not been recovered.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery in modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever tried for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlains's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

We received a communication during the week for publication which lacks a signature, and as we make it an inviolable rule not to publish communications without knowing who the writer is, we decline printing it.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1896. Cash on hand	$17 427 40	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	12 75	
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	6 05	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50	
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44 80	
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20	
" " " " " "	14 00	
R P Keating, Int State Land	5 00	
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22 40	
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11 20	
State Treasurer, school money	5 708 16	
George McIntyre Int St Land	44 80	
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00	
H A Wood, on redemption	26 39	
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50	
	23 732 75	
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	392 17	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees	10 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	36 05	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	70 05	
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40	
R J Roberts Int on State Land	206 93	
	24,460 85	
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	428 26	
A. Given Tax-Collector, fees	23 00	
A M Given, Sheriff fees	14 00	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	66 05	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	22 00	
S. W. Austin Supt. Schools	6 00	
	25,020 16	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary	1 140 88	
General Expense	1,888 16	
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29	
Property Tax Fund	5 5	
Hospital	504 20	
Bridge	475 76	
Sundry Road Districts	1,312 03	
Teachers Library	5 10	
Bishop School	300 00	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Fish Spring School	25 33	
Independence School	160 00	
Lone Pine School	220 00	
Liberty School	70 00	
Round Valley School	51 00	
Riverside School	60 00	
Taboose School	71 67	
Valley School	50 00	
Warm Spring School	170 00	
Valley School Library	9 25	
Big Pine Library	1 60	
	6 006 88	
Feb. Independence School Bond	535 00	
Salary	1 143 33	
General Expense	100 75	
Hospital	55 00	
Property Tax	2 00	
Road District No. 5 Fund	99 25	
Bishop School	427 60	
Round Valley School	76 65	
Liberty School	91 00	
Warm Springs School	5 00	
Riverside School	63 75	
Independence School	80 00	
Milton School	150 00	
Taboose School	6 00	
Valley School	60 00	
Lone Pine School	216 25	
Big Pine School	169 00	
Irving School	190 05	
Fish Springs School	65 00	
Union School	85 00	
County School	15 00	
Sunday School Districts Library	9 75	
Court Library	2 44	
Valley Library	6 00	
Riverside Library	13 50	
Independence Library	1 80	
	10 297 90	
Mar. County Bond	1,550 00	
Fish Springs School Bond	214 00	
Salary Fund	1,024 98	
Hospital Fund	51 00	
General Expense	114 50	
Property tax fund	14 35	
Union School Bond	82	
Round Valley School	73 35	
Taboose School	71 83	
Warm Springs School	85 80	
Bishop School	263 00	
Liberty School	72 80	
Big Pine School	271 60	
Riverside School	60 00	
Fish Springs School	68 00	
Independence Bond	80 00	
Lone Pine School	155 00	
Irving School	55 00	
Valley School	67 30	
Station School	79 50	
Union School	7 00	
Union library	9 11	
Lone Pine Library	12 44	
Valley Library	6 85	
Milton library	19 25	
Bishop Library	17 6	
Big Pine Library	17 65	
Cash	10 262 00	
	25,020 16	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	1995 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	959 82	
Bond		349 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1632 95	
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	143 75	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	60	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	193 31	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 52	
Institute	11 00	
Teachers' Library	8 33	
Property Tax	258 86	
County school		914 68
To the school Districts:		
Riverside	232 68	
Round Valley	222 59	
Irving	655 95	
Bishop	369 08	
Station	309 40	
Warm springs	204 15	
Big Pine	121 62	
Milton	284 43	
Independence	100 21	
Fish Springs	172 68	
Union	472 87	
Lone Pine	687 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	161 48	
Taboose	114 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	25 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	13 37	
Station	11 39	
Warm Springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 58	
Independence	32 73	
Union	35 84	
Riverside	10 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish Springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Taboose	28 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	356 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	952 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish Springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Taboose Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A C FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALFI

[Official]

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending March 31, 1897.

Mch. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Dec 31, 1896, and March 31, 1897.

Total warrants drawn		$12,530 16
General Exp Fund	2,095 41	
Salary Fund	3,309 18	
School Fund	4,000 15	
Hospital Fund	610 20	
Bridge Fund	475 76	
Unapportioned	21 97	
Bishop Bond	29	
Teachers Library	5 10	
Union	82	
Road Dist. No. 1	251 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	279 57	
Road Dist. No. 3	509 63	
Road Dist. No. 4	172 03	
Road Dist. No. 5	208 25	
	$12,830 16	$12,530 16

Mch. 31. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, Interest not included:

Inyo County's' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Exhibit showing present financial condition.

Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		10,262 00
Remaining indebtedness		52,728 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Filed April 5th, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved April 6th, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No 755.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 14, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on May 24, 1897, viz: John W. Calbreath, for the W ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 14 S, R 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, Hiram C. Hamilton, Albert W. Simonson and John M. Meyer, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 25th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HORSE POWER.

The horse has wonderful muscular power, but will suffer a great deal at times with nervous attacks if not properly groomed and stabled. This illustrates that a great deal of neuralgia is caused by imprudence and results from shock from cold to the nervous organism in parts most exposed to the cold. Hence, neuralgia is so often an affliction of the head, face and neck, as they are frequently badly protected against intense cold. The use of warmth as an antidote is apparent, and the warmth to the afflicted part imparted by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, together with the soothing and strengthening influence of the remedy, lull the pain and quickly restore a good healthful condition of the nerves, curing even the worst cases.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & FORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

DIBERT BROS. M'F'G. CO., 225-227 Mission St. GENARAL MILL FURNISHERS. Flour & Feed Mills, Grain Cleaning Machinery. Machinery of all Kinds furnished at short notice.

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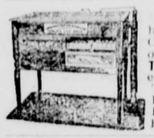

HATCH CHICKENS by Hot Air. FREE Catalogue and Price List of the IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 509 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

FERRY'S SEEDS

There has never been a time when growers should guard against failure with more care. There has never been a time when *Ferry's seeds* were more essential. They are always the best. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Insist on having them.

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MEDICAL.

ALPEAU'S French Pills; a boon to ladies troubled with irregularities; no danger; safe; sure. $2 50 express C. O. D. don't delay until too late. OSWOOD BROTHERS, Oakland.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

MEXICAN REGULATOR TEA. A natural combination of Tropical Roots and Herbs, compounded by formula of Dr. A. Balzamo of city of Mexico, a guaranteed cure for indigestion, kidney disease, sick headache and all troubles of a disordered liver. No cure no pay. Also, a Malaria Cure that contains NO Quinine or Mercury. Nature's positive cure. M. G. BRANDT CO., 1155 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

A SAFE CURE. Meniline Antiseptic Tonic and Absorbent. A remedy that Cures Female Weaknesses. An Invigorant that Restores Lost Vitality. Satisfaction Guaranteed when the Remedy is properly applied. For particulars, address, MENILINE MEDICINE CO., 1151 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. 1932

A Second Experience.

There Will Be No Doubt as to What Physicians Will Be Called in Future By Mrs. Hurlbert.

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.

An interesting case comes from Kingsburg, in Fresno County, California. Mrs. Mattie Hurlbert tells her own story, and as she is a lady who is well and favorably known and well worthy of credence, it wil be found interesting:

"While I was living in Fresno City in 1893," Mrs. Hurlbert said, "shortly after the birth of what was then my youngest child, I began to lose all strength and vitality, and was in a very serious condition. Dr. Hayden of Fresno, had been attending me, but his efforts to help me proved unavailing, and I was gradually growing worse, though I tried all the doctors and remedies within reach. One day I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I also read an advertisement about these pills in a newspaper, and made up my mind to give them a trial as a dernier resort. I at once procured a supply, and took them according to rule until I had used four boxes. By that time I was so much improved in every way that I could do my own housework and was in exuberant spirits at my returned health. I felt splendidly until one year and a half ago when another baby was born, and I was taken just as before, and brought very low again. The attending physician feared that my illness this time would result seriously, but he was not able to help me, so I again turned to Dr. Williams' remedy, and after taking two boxes was up and about my work again. I shall always keep Pink Pills in my house from this time on, and shall turn to them alone for medical comfort in the time of illness.

(Signed) "Mattie Hurlbert."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Reflection on Her Age.

"That prim Miss Passay is mad enough to bite me."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, she has just joined the new society that believes that human impressions are mainly derived through the sense of smell."

"Well?"

"Well, I suggested that she was a scentenarian."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Canary islands have a peculiar plant known as the fountain tree, which contains receptacles for the collection of rain. Several gallons of water are often found in one of these natural pitchers.

The mosquitoes found in swamps and damp woods are generally more brilliantly colored than those varieties which frequent human habitations.

The snowball is symbolic of winter, its name and appearance evidently suggesting the idea.

Letters posted in New York will reach the Barbados eight days later.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

A THERMOMETER FREE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO. of Rochester, N.Y., are sending out a limited number of accurate spirit thermometers graduated from 20 degrees below zero to 120 degrees above and mounted on heavy 4 x 6 inch card board, in red and green, by mail, free to any address on receipt of 2 cents in stamps to pay postage. To be sure, this free distribution is intended to advertise the celebrated Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure (see advertising columns) but nevertheless the thermometer will be found to be a useful as well as ornamental article for the home or office and well worth the little trouble and expense of sending for it.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When your skin looks yellow, and you rise in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is a remedy especially designed for the treatment of all kidney, liver, stomach and bowel troubles.

Mr. Grocer: we can't get along without you. Here are thousands of people who want good tea, and tons of *Schilling's Best* for them.

Will you say to your customers for us: "Here is a tea that I am sure of. I'll give your money back if you don't like it"?

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 418

EVERY HEN Hatched in Petaluma Incubators has started right, and is better prepared to give profitable returns because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous Chickens. We pay freight. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Incubators from $10 up. Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

Limits of the Universe.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, in a recent paper, discussed the question of stellar distances. He said the stars of small magnitude were evidently not as remote from the earth as their faintness would indicate, and this fact seemed to warrant the inference that the visible universe has a definite limit in space.

Animals Imitating Plants.

Not long ago Prof. Verrill exhibited to the members of the National Academy of Sciences in New York some beautiful examples of mollusks, dwelling in the Sargasso Sea, that imitate not only the seaweed among which they live, but even the parasitic growths found upon the weeds.

Music for the Deaf.

At a meeting of the Royal Society in December Prof. McKendrick described a method by which it was possible to stimulate electrically the sensory nerves of the skin "so that some of the elements of music rhythm and intensity—might be perceived and even enjoyed by those who had become deaf."

A Gigantic Pear-Tree.

A famous pear tree, which had lived nearly six centuries, near Toulon, was destroyed recently by a violent windstorm. The trunk was nearly twelve feet in circumference. Monsieur Chabaud, the proprietor of the ground on which the tree stood, after corresponding with nearly all the botanical societies in Europe, could learn of no pear tree equal in size and age to this one.

How Fast Can Ducks Fly?

While measuring the height and velocity of clouds recently, Messrs. Clayton and Fergusson, of the Blue Hill Observatory, observed a flight of ducks passing across their base-line in the Neponset River valley. With their theodolites they succeeded in measuring the height of the ducks above ground, 958 feet, and subsequent observations enabled them to calculate the velocity of flight of the birds, which was about 47.8 miles per hour.

Transmission of Electric Power.

The world-wide renown of Niagara Falls has lent peculiar distinction to the great electric power plant recently installed there, but the American Machinist says that "in so far as the Niagara plant is a long-distance one the work done up to date has been surpassed in several instances, both in the distance covered and the amount of power transmitted." Many of the greatest electric power plants are among the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast. At Fresno, Cal., a reservoir on the brow of a near-by mountain supplies the heaviest head of water yet used for such a purpose, 1,400 feet, and the power is distributed over a distance of thirty-five miles. In some of the Western installations the water, after serving its purpose in generating electric power, is utilized for irrigating land.

Seeing Right-Side Up.

The lenses of the eye produce on the retina an inverted image of objects looked at, and the question is often asked, "Why do things appear right-side up when their images are wrong-side up?" It occurred to Mr. Stratton, of the University of California, to try the effect of preventing the inversion of images on the retina. This was accomplished by means of an optical instrument which excluded from the eyes all light except that which passed through the instrument itself. The instrument was adjusted to the eyes at 3 o'clock one afternoon, and was not removed (except at night, when the eyes were bandaged) until noon the next day. At first, to the person whose eyes were thus treated, everything seemed topsyturvy and illusory, and the mind instinctively tried to imagine objects to be in the position in which they ordinarily appear. After a time, however, the feeling of the unreality of what was seen passed away, and the person experimented even began to imagine everything that lay outside his field of vision to be arranged in the same way as what he saw. This goes to show that habit and experience counteract the effect of the inversion of images in the eyes.

Animal Wars.

Twenty-five years ago the mongoose, the great enemy of snakes in India, was imported into Jamaica to destroy the rats which were devastating the sugar-cane and other crops of the island. Having exterminated the rats the mongoos next attacked poultry and all kinds of game, as well as snakes, lizards and turtles, and finally even began to feed upon sugar-cane, bananas, pineapples, etc. But at length, according to the account recently published by Prof. Duerden, of Jamaica, the tables were turned against the invader. What its larger foes could not accomplish seems to have been done by ticks and other small insects. The natural enemies of these pests having been driven off by the mongoos the ticks multiplied enormously, until even human beings suffered from their attacks. The little pests then fastened upon the mongoos, which within the past few years has notably diminished in numbers. And now, as the mongoos gradually disappears, the snakes, birds and lizards are beginning to return.

Baboon Soldiers.

Man is not the only animal who carries on his warfare by means of organized bands, and calls in the forces of nature to assist him. The German naturalist and traveler, Brehm, witnessed in Central Africa fights that were conducted in as orderly a manner as if the warriors had been really men, instead of only somewhat like them in form.

The actors in the play were baboons, and their enemies were in one case the traveler's dogs, though the baboons were ready to fight with any creature that attacked them, man only excepted; and he owed his exemption solely to the fact that the baboons could not often gain a point of vantage.

The naturalist himself was once stoned out of a pass in a very few minutes by these creatures, who sprang upon ledges and stones, looked down for a few seconds on the valley, growling, snarling and screaming, and then began to roll down stones with so much vigor and adroitness that the intruders took to flight. The baboons evidently knew the value of co-operation, for the naturalist saw two of them combine their efforts in order to set a particularly heavy stone rolling. One monkey, bent on making the most of his missile, was seen to carry a stone up a tree, that he might hurl it with greater effect.

On the occasion when the dogs attacked the baboons, the baboons were crossing a valley, and as usual during a march, the females and young were in the center, the males heading the column and bringing up the rear. As the dogs rushed upon them, only the females took to flight.

The males turned and faced the enemy, growling, beating the ground with their hands, and opening their mouths, so as to show their glittering teeth. They looked so fierce and malicious that the dogs—Arab greyhounds, accustomed to fight successfully with hyenas and other beasts of prey—shrank back. By the time they were encouraged to renew the attack, the whole herd had made their way, covered by the rear guard, to the rocks, one six months' old monkey alone excepted.

This little monkey sat on a rock, surrounded by the dogs, but he was not long left in his perilous position. An old baboon stepped from a cliff near by, advanced toward the dogs, keeping them in check by threatening gestures and sounds, picked up the baby monkey and carried it to a place of safety on the cliff, while the whole crowd of baboons watched the act of heroism and shouted their battle-cry.—Youth's Companion.

OLD PRACTICAL JOKES.

Scene of Confusion in King George's Court.

A practical joke may be defined as one in which merriment is produced or sought not by words but by action, practiced upon a fellow-creature—commonly an offensive or annoying action. Even if harmless, it holds up the sufferer to ridicule, and intelligent human beings do not need to be told that such conduct is reprehensible.

But if the joke be well contrived, sufficiently humorous in idea and neatly executed, we do not care so much as we should if it fell under the "practical" class. Who would not have liked to be present at the royal masquerade when Heidegger, master of the revels to George II., was confronted by his double?

The Duke of Montagu had obtained a cast of the great man's face. From this he caused a wax mask to be fashioned and colored. Heidegger's tailor supplied a fac simile of the new and gorgeous dress he was to wear, and the duke engaged an actor to play the part. He told the band, at the last moment, to strike up "Charley Over the Water" at His Majesty's appearance instead of "God Save the King."

They hesitated. But it was indubitably Heidegger—features, voice, clothes, and also imprecations when the conductor demurred. So the king heard that treasonable air, perhaps for the first time, on entering. We can faintly imagine the tumult. Heidegger rushed to the band, struck the conductor, set him playing "God Save the King," and rushed back to apologize. Next moment he returned to the orchestra, equally furious—that is, his double returned—ordering the band to resume "Charley Over the Water," and the bewildered musicians obeyed. There was never such a scene in the presence of royalty.

The officers of the guard in attendance made a dash at the band with swords, but those in the secret blocked the way. Heidegger, dancing round the king, made inarticulate protestations and excuses, whilst His Majesty stormed and threatened, making for the door. The situation became perilous. So the counterfeit stepped forward crying, with passionate indignation, "Sire, the devil has taken my likeness to undo me! Look at him!"

Heidegger saw his double, gasped, gibbered and fell senseless. One may think that longer and more complicated "business" might have developed from such an ingenious hoax, but for a dramatic situation of its class this could not be beaten.

In some parts of South America good folk store all the glass and crockery broken in the twelvemonth, and at carnival time put it into a sack attached to the lofty balcony by a stout cord, not quite long enough to reach the ground. When a desirable victim passes beneath, the sack is quietly let go—to be stayed, with a hideous crash, upon his very heels. It is credibly reported that foreigners unprepared for this jest have tumbled headlong at the shock and others have taken to their beds with an attack of fever. These are rare triumphs.

The "Soo Canal."

The "Soo Canal," a familiar colloquial designation for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, connecting the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron, is famous in the history of canals and canal building. Begun in 1855, by the State of Michigan, it was subsequently transferred to the United States Government, since which time very great improvements have been made. One lock, said to be the largest in the world, is over 500 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a lift of 20 feet. A much larger lock was projected and is now nearing completion on the site of one made in 1855, the later structure being 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide and 21 feet deep. The importance of this canal to lake navigation may be judged from the fact that it transports every year a larger tonnage than the Suez Canal between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. In the census year it bore 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,500,000 tons of iron ore, 165,000,000 feet of lumber and great quantities of coal.

One hundred drops from a medicine dropper make one spoonful.

THE HARBOR LIGHTS OF HOME.

I set my shallop on youth's shining sea
That smiled up at the sun.
"Hurrah!" I cried. "From home a rover free,
I'll breast life's waves alone."
And storm and night seemed faint and far away
And old wives' hints of wreck,
Like fairy tales, the while the sunshine lay
Like gold upon the deck.

But when upon the canvas of the cloud,
Ink black in onward rush
And hoarsely mouthing of the thunder loud,
The jagged lightning's brush
Limned me my folly with each vivid stroke,
Then, in the driving foam
And stinging spindrift as the tempest broke,
"Home! Home!" I cried. "My home!"

And through the inky curtain of the gale
There comes a thread of light,
And o'er the slitting of the useless sail
Home voices cheer the night.
For, see! Across the outer bar that lies
Smothered in creamy foam
There shines the welcome of a woman's eyes,
The harbor lights of home!

—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

A CRITIC CORRECTED.

He Was on the Right Track, but Did Not Go Far Enough.

It had been a very bad attempt at authorship, and the actor who had made the venture into literature was sensible enough not to quarrel with the unfavorable verdict of the audience. It was hard to admit that his genius was at fault, but he did so with a good grace and without reservation.

"I—er—I suppose you saw that comedy of mine?" he was saying to a friend.

"Yes, I saw it."

"In looking over the house I was forced to the conclusion that a great many people were missing it, and I was afraid you might be one of them."

"No. I staid till the very end."

"It wasn't a very hilarious occasion, was it?"

"Not very, I must admit. It may be that I didn't catch the spirit of the thing. I hear so much about the density of audiences that I suspect it was due to my own lack of appreciation that I couldn't get entusiastic. But some of it was undoubtedly your fault. You misled me."

"How?"

"You told me it was going to be a funny play."

"That's what I get for trying to be a prophet. I was sure it had all the symptoms when I started in with it. I regarded it as a masterpiece of effervescent hilarity."

"You were wrong. That was the great difficulty with the piece—it was too somber. You must pardon my frankness, but that performance was positively gloomy."

"My boy, you don't speak advisedly. Your comment may be justified by your point of view, but it doesn't cover the ground."

"I had one of the best seats in the house."

"But you should have been with me, up on the stage, where you could watch the audience. Then you would realize that 'gloomy' isn't the word. It was sepulchral."—Exchange.

A Cyclist's Wants.

Customer—I see that you advertise to supply cyclists with necessary parts to replace those lost or damaged by accident.

Cycle Dealer—Yes, sir.

Customer (taking out his list)—Well, please give me two fingers and a thumb for a gentleman of 50, a decent sort of a nose for a girl of 19, a left leg for my mother-in-law, two right and three left ribs for myself, and please just send a man up and measure my wife for a broken neck. She hasn't got it yet, but she's getting there.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Pertinent Query.

Deacon Johnson—Do yo' fink yo' kood support mah daughter ef yo' married her?

Jim Jackson—Suttingly.

Deacon Johnson—Hab yo' ebber seen her eat?

Jim Jackson—Suttingly.

Deacon Johnson—Hab yo' ebber seen her eat when nobody was watchin her?—New York Tribune.

Prussia has had, including the present king, who is also German emperor, seven kings. The royal house of Hohenzollern was established by Frederick William of Brandenburg in 1701.

DON'T GIVE WAY TO DESPAIR. Although you have suffered for a long time from malaria, dyspepsia kidney trouble, nervousness or biliousness. Know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has cured worse cases than yours, and is potent to help you as it has helped hosts of others. But always remember that trite saying, "Delays are dangerous." Mole hills grow to be mountains in consequence of disregarding it. Check disease at the outset with this incomparable defensive medicine.

Annabel—Pshaw! What is a kiss without a mustache. Maude—Absolutely insipid, dear. Simply like a divorce without alimony.

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is the best family medicine, is purely vegetable and contains no ingredients that are in any way injurious.

Suffering Women.

Alas! women do suffer. Why, we often cannot tell, but we know there is one great cause, and that is weakness. The headaches, the depressed feelings, the pains, the discouragements, indeed, almost all the misery has a common cause—weakness. At such times a woman always needs a friend that can be relied upon, and such a friend, for more than twenty years, has been that greatest of all remedies,

Warner's Safe Cure

By its purity and its power it furnishes a prompt relief for women in their hours of need, and if the grateful expressions which come up from the homes of the land about what SAFE CURE has done were printed, they would fill volumes. If you, reader, are a sufferer, can you not take hope from this suggestion?

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggists.

SURE CURE FOR PILES Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, Absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

ITS MARVELOUS POWER.

Paine's Celery Compound Better Than Years of Doctoring.

There was never a remedy so eminently successful, so far above and beyond all competition, as Paine's celery compound.

Paine's celery compound effects marvelous cures.

Where other remedies miserably fail, and where doctors do not succeed, there Paine's celery compound is found curing disease, making people well and happy.

Here is the case of Mrs. Haff, who lives at 140 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J., and whose portrait is printed here.

"My doctor," she says, "called my disease liver complaint, stomach trouble, nervous dyspepsia, and almost every other name you could think of. When I was in Portland, Ore., I had enlargement of the liver, and the doctor thought all the troubles came from that severe spell of illness. That was 12 years ago, and I have done nothing but doctor ever since. I have had the best physicians examine me, and see if they could do anything for me. For months at a time my stomach and liver have been so sore that I could lie in bed only in misery, and with such severe pain in my back, and so weak that I could hardly talk.

"After I had a bad night I would send for the doctor, and he would leave me a small box of powders and one or two other medicines, and it would cost me $4 every time I had one of these spells. I believe I have taken more medicine than any other living woman.

"Last March I had a call from a lady friend of mine, who asked me, 'What is the matter with you?' I replied by saying, 'How well you look!' 'Yes,' she said. 'I never felt so well in my life.' She is a woman of 45. 'And now', she said, 'I want to give you a little advice. I have been almost at death's door with liver trouble. After the doctor had done all that he could for me I told him not to come again. I showed him a bottle of Paine's celery compound and told him I was going to give that a fair trial. As a result I am strong and well.'

"I sent right over to the drug store and got a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and when I had taken two bottles the soreness had left my stomach and my side felt much better. After I had taken four bottles my side was much stronger, and I was in better spirits and felt as though I might live and not be in such misery. Working people nowadays work the vitality all out every week, and all I ask is to be able to earn the money I have to every week.

"Paine's celery compound has enabled me to do this, and has done me more good than all the doctors put together.

"Why, my nervous system is so entirely strengthened that I feel like a new being, and what is more, I look the good the medicine has done me, right in my face and eyes. Just tell all poor women for me that for a medicine to build one up, give Paine's celery compound a fair trial, and if it does not do it, then they might as well die. I have recommended it to several and it has helped in every case. I have a great deal to worry me, and a dose of the compound gives me quiet sleep and then I can work. If any one wishes to write me they can do so."

Why should a sick person do anything else but try a bottle of Paine's celery compound.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

WOMAN FOR YOU

The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given uniformly success- and weakness life. Thousands of it the name of Woman's Friend. It is ful in relieving the backaches, headaches which burden and shorten a woman's women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.

Cheapest Power.

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

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1-1	H. P. Hercules,	Gas or Gasoline.
1-2	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-2	H. P. Regan,	do
1-3	H. P. Oriental,	do
1-4	H. P. Otto,	do
1-4	H. P. Pacific,	do
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State your Wants and Write for Prices.

Hercules Gas Engine Works,

405-7 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GAS, GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES, 1 TO 200 H. P.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

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COUNTING THE APPLE SEEDS.

Made rosy by the great log's light,
Beside the hearth one winter night
That flaming up the chimney dark,
Hit every cranny, every nook,
Upon the rug a little maid
Sat curled, in pose demure and staid.

In pensive mood, with dreamy eyes
She sits, while up the chimney flies
A thought with every fiery spark
Glinting and flashing through the dark.
Till with a sigh profound and deep
She moves, as one moves in her sleep.

A rosy apple in her hand
A weight of thought seems to demand,
She taps it with a finger light,
Then carefully she takes a bite,
Another bite, now one, now two—
The core is thus exposed to view.

Another sigh! what can it be,
My little maid, that aileth thee?
Ah! what is this? Some incantation?
Muttered with such reiteration?
Hark! as each seed her bright eyes see,
These are the words that come to me:

"One I love, two I love,
Three I love, I say!
Four I love with all my heart,
Five I cast away."

Here a tear rolls brightly down.
What the secret she has won,
Who can say? But just behind
Sounds a voice so soft and kind:
"Look again! Thou must indeed
Find for me another seed!"

Rosier her bright cheeks glow
In the firelight's ruddy glow.
Sure enough! a culprit seed
Finds she in the core indeed—
"From thy lips I fain would know
What the sixth one means, my dear."

"Six he loves," she murmured low,
And the firelight's flickering glow
Two happy faces now disclose
With cheeks aglowing like the rose,
But here we'll let the curtain fall,
For the end is best of all.
—Sacramento Union.

DEVAL'S ESCAPE.

It was a red-letter day in my life when I was first put in charge of a "passenger." I'd worked my way up by successive stages from the post of cleaner in the sheds, and, being always a steady-going young fellow, had reached the topmost rung of the ladder sooner than most. There was, perhaps, an extra incentive in my case, as I was courting a little girl who was, she had told me, only waiting till I earned enough to make me the happiest of men.

To be sure, I had a rival, Ernest Deval by name, who was "something in the city" and possessed the showy attractiveness and the art of insidious flattery which sometimes lure fickle-minded women to forsake the true metal for the glittering dross. I must own he occasioned me some slight cause for jealousy, still, secure in the knowledge of our mutual love and knowing Alice to be a sensible little girl, I was on the whole as happy as most chaps who see their sweethearts but once or twice a week.

She had told me on more than one occasion that she wanted nothing to do with him, but in spite of her obvious dislike he persisted in persecuting her with his attentions, and only the day before the incidents happened which I am about to relate I had found it necessary myself to display the finger of Alice to him with my ring upon it, to his ill-concealed chagrin and evident mortification.

On the next night I was, as usual, ordered to take out the sleeping saloon express to the north. My mate had secured the couplings, the old engine was panting and snorting like a thing of life, as if eager for the coming journey, and the bustle on the platform had subsided. The signals were right and I had my hand on the throttle only waiting for the "right away!" when, just as the green light was displayed, a cab rattled into the station, from which an excited man hastily jumped. Flinging some money to the driver, he rushed along the platform and sprang into the first compartment of the train, the next one to the engine, just as I pressed the lever and my fireman had loosened the brake.

We had hardly begun to move when another man, who had been waiting on the station, in the shadow of a pillar, and I knew as Detective Jobson, of Scotland Yard, sprang to the carriage and ejaculating, "Thought I should nab you here, my beauty!" endeavored to enter. I was busy getting under way, but my mate told me that the man in the carriage struck the detective in the face and forced him off the footboard. His hat flew off in the struggle and fell between the platform and the moving train, but the officer, determined not to lose his quarry, was up again in an instant, and though the carriages were flying past him, he sprang upon the footboard of the last coach, heeding not the cries of the excited porters and terrified onlookers; and just as the train cleared the platform he saw the guard lean forward from the open door, and grasping the man by the arms, assist him into the van.

The fugitive in the first coach saw the detective's disappearance also, and his bloodless face blanched a shade paler.

"Great snakes!" exclaimed the fireman, drawing in his breath with a sharp hiss, "that was a narrow shave. Jobson means to have that chap somehow, and have him he will. I wonder what he's wanted for. He'll never reach the landing stage this journey, that's a dead cert!"

"No," said I; "they'll have him at Crewe right enough. Poor beggar! He made a desperate fight for it, anyhow."

The "sleeper," as we called it, was timed straight through to Crewe without a stop, doing the 158 miles in three hours and five minutes. There we left it to another engine which would be in waiting to take it "up" express later in the morning. I knew that as soon as we reached Crewe there would be a crowd of policemen waiting to search the train from end to end. Jobson was up to his work, and the telegraph would be clicking its warning message a moment or two after we had passed through the first station.

It was not the only capture, by any means, I had witnessed this astute officer make, and the despairing faces of the men, robbed of the last hope of escape, the shadow of the criminal's cell already upon them, came into my mind as we rushed past Willesden, and looking backward for a moment in the fitful light I saw the fateful piece of paper flutter from the detective's hand.

The officials would understand the significance of that scribbled message, and unless Providence miraculously interposed the man was doomed. To leave the train as it flew through the night at the rate of fifty miles an hour was impossible. One man had done so once, but his body was found mangled beyond recognition on the track in the morning. There was no escape, and with such passing thoughts I dismissed the matter and concentrated my attention on the work in hand.

Suddenly I was startled by an ejaculation of horror from my mate.

"Look, Ben!" he shouted, his eyes starting out from his head as he gazed into the dim light which surrounded the train like a haze, "the fool will kill himself!"

I turned, and though I prided myself on my steely nerves, the sight that met my eyes sent a cold thrill down my back and made me lean against the brake for support.

The man had swung himself out of the end of the carriage and was endeavoring to work his way, in face of the terrific back draught, toward us. Every moment I expected to see him torn from his precarious hold and dashed to pieces on the lines, but with the tenacity of a leech he clung to the handle of the door while he leaned forward to grasp some new support. Suddenly a distant roar burst on our terrified ears. My mate turned, his face as white as milk, and the perspiration standing on his forehead.

"Merciful powers!" he screamed in a harsh, discordant voice, "the 'up' mail! Heaven have mercy on him!" and he hid his face in his hands, as with a deafening shriek we flew toward each other and crashed past in the darkness, but above the din I fancied I heard the wild scream of terror as the wretched man realized his horrible peril. It was a full minute before I could turn my throbbing head behind.

With a feeling of sickness that was new to me I peered through the glass.

"Thank God!" I ejaculated fervently, as the blood rushed through the veins once more. There, with his body pressed flat against the oscillating surface, still stood the man who had been so near to an awful death. Slowly he moved his head in our direction and with an expression of grim resolution he pulled himself together. With bated breath we wondered what he would do next. As far as we could see his way was stopped, but, undeterred, he steadied himself, and, reaching forward, felt around the corner of the coach.

Unexpectedly his hand encountered one of the steps by which the men mount to the roof, and though we could not see his face distinctly, we fancied he set his lips in a terrible smile of accomplished purpose, as he clutched it and with a desperate effort pulled himself to the end of the footboard and round into comparative safety on to the couplings between the tender and the coach.

"By Jove!" Bill exclaimed, when at last, the tension removed from his nerves, he could speak. "He's a good plucked 'un, an' no mistake. But what's his game, I wonder?"

"The madman is coming on the engine," I burst out excitedly, divining his intention as I saw his head appear for a brief instant above the coal.

"Anyhow, we can't see him commit suicide without raising a hand to stop him," he returned, and began to scramble over the coal, where I saw him stoop down and grasp the man, dragging him with an almost superhuman effort on to the tender, where he sank down utterly exhausted.

Coming forward my mate threw open the stoke hole with the intention of replenishing the fire and the ruddy glow from the raging furnace within lit up the tender from end to end.

"Good heavens!" I ejaculated, as my eyes met the haggard face of the rescued delinquent. "Ernest Deval!" and my nerveless hand fell from the polished lever.

"Ben!" he gasped, wonderingly, his wild eyes encountering mine, as he struggled toward us.

My lips refused to frame the questions that tumultuously arose to them and my mate silently handed me his can.

"Take a drink," he said, curtly, "and pull yourself together."

I complied readily. The cool draught brought me round somewhat and I resumed control of the engine.

"Now, Mr. Deval," I shouted, hotly, "perhaps you will be good enough to explain the meaning of the little game you've been playing to-night, but let me tell you, if you think you've furthered your chances of escape you're wrong."

"Yes, mate," Bill sternly remarked, "you haven't done a lot for yourself by coming here."

"Ben!" he at last jerked forth, gasping for breath, his bloodshot eyes wandering round the cab and into the darkness as we flew along. "Ben, I've been a fool—you saw the detective on my track—he's in the train now—I've been betting—and you know—the books at the office—found out this morning—I've fled for my life—but you'll help me to give them the slip, Ben?" and the shivering wretch fell down helpless and clasped my knees.

"Don't talk nonsense, man," I answered, roughly; "what you ask is an impossibility. My duty as a servant of the company is to hand you over to the authorities who will be waiting for you at Crewe; beside, your own sense should tell you there is no place to hide a child here."

"Oh, yes," added my mate, grimly; "you're every bit as bad off as if you were sitting on them comfortable cushions in the carriage there. I wouldn't give much for your chance."

"But you can help me if you like!" he screamed, his eager face upturned and the hunted expression of a wild animal at bay in his eyes. "Slow up the train a little—you can do it. I've money—I will give you £50—£100—anything you like," and he pulled out a handful of glittering gold.

"It can't be done, I tell you," I replied, shaking myself free from his grasp. "Get up and be a man. You've made your bed and you will have to lie in it. No man on this earth could get out of this scrape, so make the best of it."

Seeing that I was immovable, he turned his attention to Bill, and I saw him proffer a handful of gold. My fireman turned his back and busied himself with his duties. "It's no use, matey," I heard him say, "if Ben says it can't be done it can't, and that's the end of it. I'm sorry for yer, for you're a rattling good-plucked 'un."

The despairing creature detected the tone of commiseration in Bill's voice, and redoubled his entreaties.

"If it could be done I'd do it," Bill murmured. "I've got a wife and six kids to look after at home, and that brass would come in useful, but there," and he cast his eyes around the tender. Suddenly they lit up with a peculiar light, and, turning to me, he said apologetically: "Ben, I don't ask you to have any hand in this at all. You knows nothing about it. If the worst comes to the worst, we enforced yer to silence, and all I says is this: Will you give me a chance to get the beggar off? I think I can do it without danger to you or me. All I asks yer to do is to know nothing about it. What say now?"

"Well, Bill," I remarked, "I bear the fellow no love, as you can see, but if by keeping silent I can do you a good turn to the tune of £50 you can depend on me, though I must say I don't see how you can possibly do the trick."

"You put your money on me," he returned smillingly, as he gripped my hand, and retired to the end of the tender with Deval.

We had left Stafford behind some time since, and if nothing happened should run into Crewe in another twenty-five minutes or so. Having to do Bill's work as well as control the engine, I had my hands pretty full and during the next ten minutes I was fully occupied. At the end of that time Bill rejoined me, and threw open the furnace doors once more. I looked around the engine. Deval had disappeared! Not a vestige or sign of his visit remained, but Bill's pocket bulged considerably, and his grimy face was expanded in a broad grin.

A few minutes later we slowed up at our destination for the night. There they were, just as I had expected. One policeman at the station gates and five or six stationed along the platform.

Before we had quite stopped out jumps Jobson and rushes up the train. As the sergeant threw open the door of the compartment Deval had occupied we saw an expression of consternation cross the face of the bewildered detective, but, quickly regaining his composure, he superintended the examination with a practiced eye. My mate had unfastened the couplings, and we were just off to the sheds when Jobson approached the engine.

"Ben," he queried anxiously, "did you see anything extraordinary on the way down? I've been sold nicely, and no mistake."

"I don't have time to see anything except signals ahead when I'm in charge of an express," I returned, unceremoniously. "Did you see anything, Bill?"

"Can't say as I did," Bill answered artlessly. "Have you lost your man, Mr. Jobson?"

"I have so," replied the officer. "I expect he dropped off somewhere."

"If he did he's a goner for certain," said Bill. "We were never under fifty since we left Willesden."

"I'll look along the track for him going back," I remarked. "Are you going on or back with the morning mail?"

"I hardly know," he returned, disappointedly. "Well, thank you, anyhow. "Good-night, or, rather, good-morning." And he made his way to the telegarph office.

We returned his salutation and steamed off to the sheds.

"What did I tell yer?" said Bill, joyously. "We drop him outside and let him take his chance."

"Then he is on the engine?" I asked, as we pulled up.

For answer Bill got off and went to see if the coast was clear. Returning in five minutes, he proceeded to the rear of the tender and carefully lifted up a large piece of coal. Underneath was the head of Deval! Bill had artfully wailed him in against the side, and in such a manner as to defy suspicion, little bits being scattered about in the most natural way possible.

Did I ever hear from him again? Oh, yes. About two years afterward a letter reached me one morning from Colombia, inclosing a Bank of England note for £100. It was from Deval, and in it he told how he had succeeded in doubling on his tracks to Birmingham, and thence had worked down to Southampton, in disguises, and got clear away. He expressed the hope that Alle and myself were happily wedded, and begged us to keep the note and give it as a present to our first-born child.—London Tit-Bits.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Short Sermon by Phillips Brooks—Surest Recommendation to the Good-Will of People—Work in Your Home Brings Sunlight—Here and There.

The Sufficiency of Life.

WHAT business has the young vigor of 20 to demand that the fire shall be warm and the seat cushioned and the road smooth? Let him not parade his incompetence for life by insisting that life is not worth living unless a man is rich—unless, that is, the abundance of life should be eked out with wealth, which is an accident of life, not of its essence. Let him not insult himself by behaving as if the sunshine or the shower made a difference to him. Let those poor slaveries wait until the heart is soured and the knees are weak. No, the young man's place is to scorn delights. Our gilded youth are not—and they ought to know that they are not; they ought to be told that they are not—choice young men when the study of their life is to spare themselves pain and surround themselves with creature comforts. It is a sign that they have not got hold of the sufficiency of life. They do not know what pure gold is, and so they try to eke it out with gilding.—Phillips Brooks.

Honest Convictions.

The surest and safest recommendation to the good-will of people whose friendship and confidence are worth having is a straightforward and steadfast loyalty to faith and principle. Even the most uncompromising bigot, if not absolutely a fool, is capable of appreciating the merit and value of such fidelity to honest convictions, and is compelled to respect the motives and admire the courage of the man whose course is so directed. Nothing is ever permanently lost by unswerving allegiance to honor and right, but ultimate failure is inevitable where strict adherence to these standards is rashly sacrificed through motives of expediency. These are simple but essential truths which every young man who hopes to succeed must build firmly and squarely into the foundation upon which his character and future are destined to rest.

The Blessedness of Work.

If you would have sunlight in your home see that you have work in it. Nothing makes moroseness and heavy-heartedness in a house so fast as idleness. The very children gloom and sulk if they are left with nothing to do. If all have their work, they have not only their own joy in creating thought, in making thought into form, in driving on something to completion, but they have the joy of ministering to the movement of the whole house when they feel that what they do is part of a living whole. The morning is bright with the knowledge of how much has to be done. The hour of rest or play is a true joy; the evening hour, when all that has been done is talked over, is delightful; and, sleep, "sore labor's bath," is only another piece of pleasant work. All eyes in that household look forward, all its members are bright, all honor one another. Every day there is the light of something conquered in the eyes of those who work. Time, the gray shadow, takes substance, walks as a friend with those who work, and he is a charming companion when we make him out of a ghost into a reality. In such a house, if there be also the good temper of love, sunshine never ceases.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing should be learned by all. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, very many which, if heard, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness. If a man falls into a violent passion and calls all manner of names, at the first words we should shut our ears and hear no more. If in a quiet voyage of life we find ourselves caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, we should shut our ears as a sailor would furl his sail, and, making all tight, send before the gale. If a hot, restless man begins to inflame our feelings, we should consider what mischief the fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, where our temper is kept, and instantly close the door. If all the petty things said of a man by heedless and ill-natured idlers were brought home to him he would become a mere walking pincushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. If we would be happy when among good men we should open our ears; when among bad men, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what our neighbors say about our children, what our rivals say about our business, our dress or our affairs.

Why They Wanted Him.

An exchange relates as fact the following:

When Judge ——, Col. ——, and Dr. ——, the Methodist church's investigating committee, went to —— City to look up Dr. ——, who has since been given a call to the church, they got themselves into an embarrassing situation which made them think for awhile that it was not a question of whether or not they wanted Dr. ——, but, rather, whether he wanted them for parishioners.

After they had heard him preach a sermon which they all voted was one of the best gospel efforts they had ever heard, they met Dr. —— in his study and formally delivered a call. The formalities being disposed of, the minister and the committee entered upon a general discussion of the situation, in the course of which Dr. —— said that the life of a church could be largely determined by the interest the official board took in the prayer-meetings. This statement caused the committeemen to look at each other anxiously and endeavor to change the trend of the conversation.

"We have a very fine choir," said one.

"Now," said Dr. ——, "how about your of——"

"Our church is very centrally located," interrupted the second committeeman.

"Do the members of your official board," began the minister again, "take——"

"The acoustics properties of the chruch," put in No. 3, nervously, "are of the very best."

But it was all in vain, for before No. 3 could say another word Dr. —— got in his question:

"Do the members of your official board attend prayer-meeting?"

"Ah, hum," said committeeman No. 1.

"Ah, haw," said No. 2.

"Um," said No. 3.

And they all looked at each other, each one expecting some one else to act as spokesman. Finally the bravest one ventured to say, with an air of great penitence: "The truth is, Doctor, it has been a long time since any of us have been at a prayer-meeting, but we understand that one or two members of the official board sometimes go."

For a while the silence was very perceptible in that part of —— City. "Well, if that is the case," said the minister, decisively, "you don't want me."

"That is just why we want you!" exclaimed the committee in concert, grasping at the only avenue of escape from an embarrassing situation.

And perhaps that is why Dr. —— decided to come to ——.

De Massa ob de Sheepfol'.

De Massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheep fol' bin,
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows,
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shep'a'd,
"Is my sheep, is dey all come in?"
So he call to de hirelin' shep'a'd,
"Is my sheep, is dey all come in?"

Oh, den says de hirelin' shep'a'd,
"Dey's some, dey's black and thin,
An' some, dey's po' ol' wedda's,
Dat can't come home agin.
Dey is los'," says de hirelin' shep'a'd—
"But de res', dey's all brung in.

Den de Massa ob de sheep fol',
Dat guard de sheep fol' bin,
Goes down in de gloomerin' meadows,
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheep fol',
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in."
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheep fol'
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in."

Den up tro' de gloomerin' meadows,
Tro' de col' night rain and win',
An' up tro' de gloomerin' rain-pat',
Whar de sleet fa' pie'cin' thin,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheep fol',
Dey all comes gadderin' in.
De po' los' sheep ob de sheep fol',
Dey all comes gadderin' in.
—Sarah P. McLean Green.

Church and Clergy.

"Sam" Jones, the Georgia revivalist, gets $2,000 and his expenses for his month's revival work in Boston, according to the Transcript.

The Rev. Dr. William Prall, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit, was married the other day to Miss Helen Lothrop, of Detroit. Dr. Prall was a rising politician of New Jersey a few years ago. He entered the Episcopal ministry, however, and for a time was rector of an Episcopal church in one of the Oranges.

It is an interesting fact, brought out by the recent anniversary of the Scotch Church, that Dr. Vermilye, so long senior pastor of the collegiate church, was at the age of 14 a student of Yale College, by the aid of funds provided by the Scotch Church. Dr. Mason, pastor of the Scotch Church, taught him Latin and Greek.

The Boston Transcript says: "The Rev. Dr. Isaac Lansing has decided to resign the pastorate of Park Street Church, but the society must pay him $3,500 for so doing, in addition to $3,000 which he claims as his salary to March 31. Dr. Lansing does not look upon the amount of money as a bonus, for he declares that the action of the church committee has placed him in an unfavorable light before other societies, which is likely to affect his future prospects seriously."

The Protestant Episcopal Church, or at least a certain section of it, is considering the advisability of employing evangelists or "lay readers" more extensively. Even the conservative Church Standard has been arguing for their employment, suggesting that there is a field where the lay evangelist is specially needed, and where the ordained minister cannot take his place. "Common sense," it says, "rebels against the notion, which is without warrant of holy scriptures, that the work of evangelization by preaching the gospel with the living voice is a peculiar prerogative of any order in the church, however sacred."

Bishop Thomas Underwood Dudley (Episcopal) of Kentucky celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of his consecration. He was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 26, 1837; was graduated as M. A. from the University of Virginia in July, 1858; served as an officer in the army of the Confederate States; was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1867; was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns in that year, and priest by Bishop Whittle the following year. He is recognized as one of the ablest men in the church and is much loved and admired, not only in his diocese, but throughout the United States.

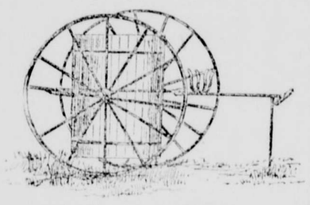
When an unmarried man is a failure, he throws the blame on his parents; a married man holds his wife responsible.

The Garden.

The margin between the possibilities and the actualities of the average farm garden is a thing of goodly dimensions. It is, naturally enough, a difficult thing for the farmer to realize to what extent of practical usefulness he may put a single acre of ground provided he is willing and careful to bestow upon it the right kind of attention. This, says West Kentucky Farmer, is so because of the fact that in his farm work he looks more to general results. But when he comes down to work on a smaller scale he finds things quite different. It is only recently that a committee took upon itself to investigate somewhat as to what was actually being done on some of the small truck farms near one of our large cities, and they reported that one farm of forty acres yielded annually $16,000 worth of fruits and vegetables; another of six acres yielded $6,000; another of ninety acres yielded $20,000, and another of twenty acres returned $8,000. These figures represent good receipts, but even after making reductions for fertilizers and other necessary expenditures, the net returns, although not stated, were no doubt handsome. Apart, however, from the profits from exclusive truck farming, the garden acre on the farm can be made an important item in the domestic economy of the home, if we take into consideration all the expense attaching to the purchase of garden produce necessary to the health, comfort and well being of the family.

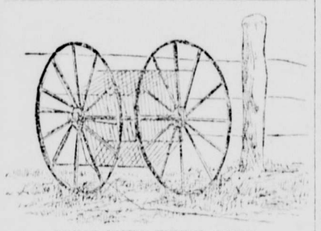
Old Wheels Made Useful.

Don't throw away old wheels; they can be put to as good use, sometimes, as they were on the vehicles on which they were bought, as frequent and varied illustrations in Farm and Home each month have shown. The illustra-



BARREL WHEELBARROW.

tions herewith show how wheels may be made serviceable by constructing a barrel wheelbarrow and a reel for fence wire. The barrel wheelbarrow is simply a barrel on wheels, balanced so that it will tip easily. The hooks in front are for a shovel and hoe to hang on. For many purposes this is better for farm work than are ordinary wheelbarrows. A heavier load can be carried. The wheel reel for fence wire is made by taking two wheels of a light wagon attached to their axle. Place



FENCE WIRE WHEEL REEL.

four pieces of board through the wheels at regular intervals and wire to the felloes. It makes a large and convenient wire or cordage reel. These conveniences can be made during early spring so as to be ready for the first outdoor work.

Burn the Screenings.

Since the improved fanning mills enable the farmer to separate all the defective and broken grains while it is cleaned, there is no longer any reason for grinding or feeding screenings. They are mostly composed of weed seeds and have little nutritive value, while some kinds of weed seeds are positively injurious to stock. Least of all should such weed seeds be given to poultry with the idea that passing through the gizzard will destroy their vitality. This is not the fact. It is in the crops of migratory birds that many kinds of plants and trees have been so widely spread as they have been. As for grinding the screenings, they are no longer worth the trouble. Grain is too cheap. If some broken grain is burned with the weed seeds it is no great loss.

Ammonia for House Plants.

Every housekeeper has her bottle of "Household Ammonia" or some preparation of ammonia, beside her kitchen sink or in the bathroom. It is very useful in many ways, as the housekeeper knows. It has also another use. Fill a teacup with tepid water in the morning, and add to it three drops of household ammonia. Pour this on the soil of the geranium or other rapid-growing plant in your window. An application of this kind once or twice a week will add wonderfully to the growth and appearance of the plant. It is, in fact, a concentrated liquid fertilizer that is effective, cheap and handy. For a number of plants, twelve or fifteen drops to a quart of water is sufficient. Twice a week on a sunny morning is enough.—Agriculturist.

To Make the Farm Pay.

One of the greatest hindrances to profitable farming is a desire to go too fast at first, and to purchase things one could get along without. The obliging agents tell you that you need not trouble about the money; your note will do just as well; but you will find that you must pay big interest for the privilege of going into debt, and you are always at a disadvantage with your creditor.

Have the money ready to pay and you can then make your half of the bargain. Take good care for your farm and your stock, and they will furnish the money for the necessary outlays. I will just say to young men who expect to make farming their occupation, that they may expect hard work and plenty of it, and they will not need to join any baseball nine for exercise; but if they take care of their health and habits it will not hurt them. I have tried it for over sixty years, and am to-day a well-preserved man. I can truly say that with the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon the labors of myself and family, I have made farming pay, and what I have done others can do.—John Laramour, before Bloomingburg, Ohio, Institute.

Wells in Barn Basements.

Every basement barn built for housing stock should have a well under it. In this way water of proper warmth can be always secured for cattle, and a tub or kettle kept full all the time will add greatly to their comfort. It is well for all stock to run out of doors in cold weather for awhile each day, but the animals ought never to be forced to drink water nearly or quite down to the freezing temperature. We have scores of times seen cows turn away from the water under a hole in the ice because they were so chilled that further drinking of icy water was impossible. Much of the lack of thrift of cattle in winter is due to drinking ice cold water, and will be remedied by having a supply of water from a well in the barn basement.—American Cultivator.

Feed for Bone and Muscle.

In feeding all young animals thrifty growth is much more important than to fatten them. Many people suppose that the only way to lessen fat is to restrict diet until near starvation point. But they find by trial that if the food given contains the fat-forming nutrition, restricting its amount makes what is given so much better digested that the fattening process goes on as before. A far surer and better way to accomplish what is wished is to give food plentifully, but not of the kind that builds up fat, and especially to give what makes bone and muscle. It is for this reason that wheat bran and wheat middlings are so valuable for feeding. They will not fatten if fed moderately with hay, straw or roots, and they will keep young stock thriftily growing.

Cleanings.

A great advance in theory and fact has been made over the old notion that good beeves could not be made before they are 4 years old. Better blood, breeding and management now make them most profitable at half that age.

A consensus of opinion among poultry keepers is that buckwheat is an excellent food for fowls. Some ascribe their profit to its use, briefly. Of course, this means that all the other conditions of care and food are properly supplied.

Old sheep are more profitable than young ones as long as they are healthy. It is claimed by some that any sheep failing to regain her flesh properly after her lamb is sold should not be kept, as there is danger of her not living through the next lambing.

No animal upon the farm requires so long a time to overcome the effects of over-feeding as does the sheep, and when a steady gain is necessary in fattening special care must be taken in regard to this point. There is the same risk in feeding growing lambs.

The Dairy.

Sudden changes in feed will cause the cows to shrink in milk.

A good remedy for swollen teat on a milk cow, is equal parts of glycerine and lobelia.

The food for the cows should be of such a nature that no bad taste will be imparted to the milk.

Raise all the feed you can for your cows at home on your own ground. In that way you can get good money for the crops themselves.

The importance of healthy cows and sound milk cannot be overestimated. Too little attention has been given to the matter in the past.

In addition to corn meal, the cow needs something more nitrogenous in her feed. A combination of corn meal, gluten and cotton seed meal gives much better results than the former only. It will make one-third more milk and be better in quality.

Nervousness and viciousness are engendered in the illtreated cow, and are transmitted to her offspring. The more docile the cow, the more are her energies likely to be devoted to the dairyman's interest. We cannot be too watchful over irresponsible help.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23 1897

The Rothchilds have recently bought a group of silver mines in New Mexico. It looks as though they intended to secure all the silver mines and then bull the white metal.

The new Canadian census shows the surprising fact that seventeen in every thousand of the Canadian population were born in the United States. This is seven more in the thousand than the number reported from all European countries outside of Great Britian.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 18th inst., states that on that day the Porte communicated an official note to the newspapers stating that war had been declared against Greece. The note adds that Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek minister to Turkey, was handed his passports yesterday, and Assim Bey, Turkish minister to Greece had been recalled. This is an event which may possibly lead to very serious European complications in the case that in the face of this war the concert of the Powers cannot be maintained. The probable immediate issue is that Greece will be beaten, owing to the immensely superior strength of the Turks. But will the conflict end there? It is self evident that statesmen of the great Powers have been unable to prevent these two nations from quarreling, and will they be able to keep the Christian people they respresent from fighting over such a rich prize as Moslem Turkey triumphing over Christian Greece? At present trade throughout the rest of Europe is in a prosperous condition, and the general feeling of all is to avoid wars at every cost. If anything is done to take away the Sultan's power it will be probably by means of the interference of the most interested nations to establish an international commission to guide Turkish affairs, backed by the arms of the various powers.

Christian Churches seem to be getting farther from Christ every year. That this is so is borne out by the following telegram from Trenton, New Jersey. The congregation referred to, and the minister who presides over the flock do not seem to be overcome with that meek and lowly spirit which characterized the life of Him who was born in a manger:

Miss Ray West, a member of the first Baptist Church and the daughter of a prominent and wealthy family here, walked out of church last night branded by her fellow-members as an "habitual liar and slanderer." She had been tried before the Advisory Committee of the church for circulating stories about the pastor, Rev. Maurice Fikes, and had been found guilty.

Although many members of the Committee had said in the meeting that they believed the young woman's intellect was impaired, the Committee drafted resolutions intended to cut her off from the fellowship of the church.

And yet these same people, who, would blacken the character and blight the life of a poor girl who is probably irresponsible for word or act, pose as Christian reformers and draw the line at kinetoscope pictures and even at nearly all kinds of athletic sports.

We will wager that there is not a John L. Sullivan, a J. J. Corbett, a Bob Fitzsimmons, nor even a Tom Sharkey, in that congregation. If there were, that poor imbecile young woman would have had a champion, who would have seen that she had a "square deal."

These men may be "brutes," but they are not lost to all sense of honor and chivalry.—*Bee.*

In former times the punishment of the bagno (bath), one of the most cleverly cruel inflictions ever devised by an official of the torture chamber was administered in Italy, probably in Venice, where the water of the lagoons played so important a part in its penal system. The prisoner was placed in a vat the sides of which were slightly in excess of the average hight of a man. In order to hold in check the rising tide of a supply of water which ran into the vat in a constant stream the criminal was furnished with a scoop with which to bail out the water as fast as it came in.

The respite from death by immersion thus obtained was more or less prolonged according to the powers of endurance possessed by the victim. But imagine the moral torture, the exhausting and even hideously grotesque efforts, the incessant and pitiless toil by night and day to stave off the dread moment, fast approaching, when overcome by sleep and fatigue, he was unable to struggle any longer against his fate.

In these latter days we have improved on the bagno. We have devised a system of industry in which the producer is permitted to retain about one-tenth of that which he creates. The only way in which the producer can exist is by continued exertion, and we have so adjusted the scheme that if he works too hard an "over-production" is created and he is sentenced to idleness and pauperism. If he stops working he starves; if he continues to work he will "over-produce." The harder he works the faster the waters of poverty arise to engulf him. Just at the moment when the waters are closing over his head "charity" bails out the barrel. Of course at times charity is busy and forgets, and the man drowns. But there are plenty of men, and the excitement consists in the chance of life or death in the intermittent rise of the merciless waters and the bailing-out process by charity. Some people call this the "competitive system."—*Miner-Index.*

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1896, Cash on hand	$17,427	40
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr	278	50
P A Chalfant, Assessor	12	75
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15	00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	62	65
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31	50
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44	80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11	20
" " " "	14	60
R P Keating, Int State Land	5	60
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22	40
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11	20
State Treasurer, school money	5,708	16
George McIntyre, Int St Land	44	80
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8	00
H A Wood, on redemption	26	39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8	50
	23,732	75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	392	17
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	10	00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	36	05
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50	55
W H Murray, Int St Land	22	40
R J Roberts, Int on State Land	206	93
	24,460	85
Mar. A. M Given, Tax-Collector	428	26
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	23	00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14	00
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	66	05
D J Hession, Clerk fees	22	00
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	6	00
	25,020	16

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary	1,140	88
General Expense	1,869	16
Lone Pine Bond Fund		29
Property Tax Fund	5	58
Hospital	504	20
Bridge	475	76
Sundry Road Districts	1,312	03
Teachers Library	5	10
Bishop School	390	00
Big Pine School	4	00
Fish Spring School	25	35
Independence School	160	00
Lone Pine School	220	00
Liberty School	70	00
Round Valley School	51	00
Riverside School	60	00
Taboose School	71	67
Valley School	30	00
Warm Spring School	170	00
Valley School Library	9	25
Big Pine Library	1	60
	6,5[illegible]6	88
Feb. Independence School Bond	535	00
Salary	1,143	32
General Expense	100	75
Hospital	55	00
Property Tax	2	10
Road District No. 5 Fund	99	25
Bishop School	42[illegible]	69
Round Valley School	76	25
Liberty School	91	00
Warm Springs School	5	00
Riverside School	63	9[illegible]
Independence School	80	00
Milton School	150	00
Taboose School	6	00
Vallecito School	60	00
Lone Pine School	215	25
Big Pine School	169	00
Irving School	150	00
Fish Springs School	65	00
Union School	85	00
County School	15	00
Sunday School Districts Library	9	75
Libert Library	2	34
Valley Library	6	00
Riverside Library	13	00
Independence Library	1	60
	10,297	90
Mar. County Bond	1,550	00
Fish Springs School Bond	211	60
Salary Fund	1,024	98
Hospital Fund	51	00
General Expense	114	50
Property tax fund	14	30
Union School Bond		82
Round Valley School	73	35
Taboose School	71	83
Warm Springs School	85	30
Bishop School	268	00
Liberty School	72	80
Big Pine School	271	60
Riverside School	60	00
Fish Springs School	68	00
Independence Bond	80	00
Lone Pine School	15[illegible]	00
Irving School	55	00
Valley School	67	30
Station school	79	50
Union School	7	00
Union library	9	11
Lone Pine Library	12	44
Valley Library	6	85
Milton Library	19	25
Bishop Library	17	65
Big Pine Library	17	65
Cash	10,262	00
	25,020	16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$		1995 87
General Expense	820	09	
Hospital	939	82	
Bond			349 35
Bishop School special	5	13	
State General	1632	95	
General Road	609	72	
Road District No. 1	143	76	
Road District No. 2	291	82	
Road District No. 3	1	60	
Road District No. 4	199	84	
Road District No. 5			29 44
Unapportioned County	193	31	
Road Poll Tax	79	05	
Bridge	295	00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94	32	
Institute	31	00	
Teachers' Library	8	33	
Property Tax	253	86	
County School			914 68
To the School Districts:			
Riverside	232	68	
Round Valley	222	59	
Irving	655	95	
Bishop	399	08	
Station	369	10	
Warm Springs	204	15	
Big Pine	121	62	
Milton	284	43	
Independence	206	21	
Fish Springs	172	68	
Union	402	87	
Lone Pine	687	92	
Liberty	180	41	
Valley	161	48	
Taboose	114	27	
To the various School district Libraries			
Milton	2	60	
Round Valley	25	19	
Irving	80	82	
Bishop	13	37	
Station	11	39	
Warm Springs	18	19	
Big Pine	16	25	
Independence	32	73	
Union	35	84	
Riverside	10	71	
Lone Pine	15	12	
Fish Springs	12	52	
Liberty	8	49	
Taboose	28	94	
Valley	2	64	
To the various School District Building Funds:			
Independence	2	00	
Fish Spring	19	84	
Independence Bond	56	92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71	02	
Union Bond	336	79	
Bishop Bond (new)	932	53	
Big Pine Bond	585	93	
Fish Springs Bond	17	88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208	46	
Taboose Bond			21 97
	13,573	31	
Cash on hand			10,262 00
			19,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A C FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Distributed to Heirs	Approximate property received of money in hands of Administrator	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit and Trust Co to credit of Estates of deceased	Money in City and County Treasury	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Funeral expenses. Expense of last illness, Doctor and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Approximate Value of Estate so far as ascertained
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tregloan.									
	William T. Tregloan.									
	Peter Gallacher.									
	Joseph Wibert.									
		None	2,000 00	None	None	None	None	5 75	20 00	
			719 08					6 75	43 82	
							14 35	46 85		
								35 15		
		None	None	None	None	None				

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY of Inyo. }

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.

(SEAL.) EFN H YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. Hession, Clerk.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 20th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares	Amt.
B. J. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
B. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
B. J. Stevens	29	51	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale is postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 136.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 136, for the S ½, N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 10, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H E. No. 737.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897. viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, Sec. 10, T 16 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H Palmer, Joshua K. Hammitt Manuel Diaz and Augustine Pizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 22, 1897, viz: Henderson D. Gill, for the Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in N E ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 13 S, R 33 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. Gorman, Charles A. Walter, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

☞ THE NUCLEUS— ☜
THE NUCLEUS

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

WALTER A. LAMAR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office. ☜

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 25, 1896 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sphurs	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	126	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:25 p m
Benton	195	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:12 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 23 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M[illegible]VEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. [illegible]SSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD

DIED.

YANEY—At Bishop, April 18, 1897, Hannah, beloved wife of I. P Yaney and mother of B. H., W. P., Putnam and Ray Yaney, Mrs. W. Adams and Mrs. N. E. Conklin, aged about 60 years.

Don't forget the dance Tuesday night.

Mrs. Grace Church arrived at Citrus on Monday last

Joe Buckwalter came in from Beveridge a few days ago for a load of supplies.

A regular old-fashioned wind storm prevailed throughout the valley yesterday.

B. H. Yandell, Esq., of Independence, has received an appointment as Deputy Assessor.

B. H. Yandell and Harry Floyd went to Bishop on Monday last, returning Wednesday.

Morton George came down from Bishop on Friday evening last, returning next morning.

A hello line has been put in between the Reward Company's office and the mine, which is about a mile distant.

J. J. Gunn left for his mine Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning Mrs. Gunn accompanied by her little daughter Helen departed for San Francisco on a visit to relatives.

Monday next will be the last day allowed by law in which to pay the second installment of taxes. If not paid at that time, you will be forced to pay the penalty of your neglect.

LOST.—Between Independence and Citrus a package containing a suit of clothes. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the store of Nathan Rhine, Independence.

It is reported that a walking match between Al Briggs and J. H. Dehy, of Bishop, will take place in the near future. The course traveled will be from Bishop to Independence, with no stop-over checks.

Supervisor Fitzgerald, Road Commissioner of District No. 5, sends us word that the road to Panamint, by way of Shepherd's canyon, will soon be fixed and will be condition for hauling freight over by the 10th of May.

W. W. Van Arsdale, superintendent of the smelter at Swansee on the shore of Owens Lake years ago, and D. W. Earl, well-known in Esmeralda as a freighter, are two of the projectors of a new railroad in Siskiyou county, this State.

The San Francisco Grand Jury, and the press of that city, speak highly of Capt. E. A. Reddy's management of the Almshouse. He has made many improvements and has kept the expenses of that institution within the appropriation.

The Reward Mine still continues to add her quota of the precious metal to the circulating medium. Last Saturday Supt. Hoskins brought in bar No. 32, valued at about $1,500. Another carload of concentrates was shipped during the week.

On Sunday, April 25th, religious services will be held as follows: Independence in the morning at 11 o'clock a. m.; Lone Pine in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Three big teams loaded with merchandise for our valley merchants arrived in town Tuesday. Eugene Mallory was loaded with goods for this place, and Rudolph Schober and Harry Meads went on to Bishop with the remainder of their freight.

A Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was inaugurated at Bishop on the night of the 19th inst. The ceremony we understand was both interesting and entertaining and lasted until the early hours of the morning. About 20 members were initiated.

The bodies of the two Chinamen who were caught by a cave in a mine at Cerro Gordo two weeks ago have not yet been recovered. Men have been searching for the unfortunates ever since the accident occurred but without success, and it is thought that where they are now entombed will be their last resting place.

In the early hours of Tuesday morning a shed back of Bourland's Hotel, at Bishop, caught fire and caused some alarm to the inmates, who were awakened by the glare and cres of fire. The bucket brigade was soon on hand and the fire extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

Pat Keys came in from his mine at Beveridge a few days ago. Mr. Keys has recently purchased a 6-horse power gasoline engine, which he will soon have placed in position at his mill, when the work of crushing ore will commence. He has sufficient ore on the dump to keep his mill running steadily for a year at least. The mine is looking first-rate and the chances are very favorable that it will continue to be a valuable bullion producer for years to come.

Story of Murder Denied.

A dispatch to the San Francisco *Call* of April 13th, says: Several prospectors who arrived from Ballarat last night deny the story that three men were found dead in Death Valley. The story of the triple murder by Panamint Tom is without foundation.

On Saturday Ed. Reid returned to Randsburg from Ballarat and made the statement that a prospector had come into the new camp with the news that three dead men were found in Death Valley, about forty miles from Ballarat, and the supposition was that they were shot by Panamint Tom. Reid thought the murdered men were Rhay, Sanborn and Davis, the three Colorado prospectors who were sent out by local capitalists. The men had a four-horse load of provisions that would last at least six months.

Early on Sunday morning the residents of Randsburg were startled at hearing that William J. Langdon, Louis Goldsmith and a man named Parker were killed near Panamint

Every endeavor was made to show that Langdon's party could not have been near there, as it had left Randsburg only last Thursday, and could not have reached Ballarat, eighty miles distant, before Friday evening. Several of the late arrivals saw and spoke to the members of the Langdon party late Friday evening, and Langdon was then going to his camp, about six miles above Ballarat. Panamint Tom was in Ballarat on Saturday, and took dinner with Charles H. Treat, one of the men who arrived here last night.

William J. Langdon was one of the original discoverers of Randsburg and has a large circle of friends

[Ballarat, Death Valley and Panamint are all in this county, and had any such crime as reported taken place, our Sheriff would certainly have been apprised of the fact. Parties from Southern Inyo, who left that section of country after the crime was reported to have been committed, have been in Independence and say there is no foundation for such a rumor.

Splendid Growing Weather.

Splendid growing weather. Couldn't be better. It would ripen a porcelain egg into a brood of poultry. So infectious with procreative power is it in this soil that one could graft divine grace on a stalk of Sonora wheat and grow a ton of preachers. For astonishing prolificacy there is nothing like it, neither in geometrical progression nor in that domestic sociability of the sexes which characterizes the never ending honeymoon of the jack rabbit. The rains have done their work and done it well, and now a warm sun, which was 70 degrees in the shade several days this week, is feeding with heat and light the great green fields of grain that are serving advance notice on the warehouses for more room and greater storage capacity than ever asked for before. There never was such a promise of crops made jointly and severally by an affluent sun and a solvent rain, and there is very little danger of the latter permitting its end of the obligation go to protest. With a few more showers next month the farmer can set about preparing a place to hide his profits in.—*Sanger Herald*

The same climatic conditions prevail here. The late warm days have done wonders for our grain and alfalfa crops. There is sufficient snow on the mountains to furnish a bountiful supply of water for irrigating purposes. Our fruit trees are a vast bouquet of blossoms, and everything points to a most prosperous and profitable year for our farmers and stockmen.

Memorial Day Observance.

Saturday last, 10th inst., a meeting of the Union veterans was held at the courthouse in Bishop for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day. All necessary committees were appointed and are at work. It is hoped that veterans, no matter what colors they wore, will join in the services of the day. The snow that is gathering on our heads will never melt. "Taps" will soon sound for all of us. Until then, let us each year on Memorial Day meet to honor our dead, and to deepen our reverence for their worth; to renew our pledge of loyalty to our country and our flag. The day is eloquent with patriotism which does not speak only from the lips.

It is the wish of the "old boys" that the children from the schools, and all organized societies, join us. We hope especially to have the children with us, as the future (and near future) observances of the day will be in the hands of those who are now children.

The 30th of May comes on Sunday so we decided that Saturday, the 29th, should be kept instead This accommodates the greatest number of those living at the greatest distance. There will be another meeting held at the courthouse to complete any unfinished business on Saturday, May 15th.

VETERAN.

Special Land Agents Laid Off.

Twenty-one special agents of the U. S. General Land Office were dismissed temporarily on the 12th of the month, owing to lack of sufficient Government money appropriated to compensate them for their services. The appropriations which will be made available in July will enable the department to re-employ all the dismissed officials, but there is some question whether the men laid off will be reappointed. Many of them are said to be Democrats, and it is intimated that Republicans will be put in their places.

Mr. W. S. Greene who was here last week was notified to cease operations on that account.

A Tennessee man accidentally shot a dog, and in trying to explain to the owner how it occurred accidentally shot him. In a further effort of illustration he accidentally shot the coroner, and is now out on bail trying to find somebody to whom he may explain the latter occurrence.

THE ESTRAY LAW.

A New Law That Will be of Interest to All Our Farmers.

WAY PROVIDED FOR HANDLING STOCK FOUND AT LARGE.

It is a Costly Method, But it is Better Than no Law. Good Title Can be Secured.

The estray law passed by the last legislature will be of interest to many of our readers consequently we publish it in full:

Section 1. Any person finding at any time any estray domestic animal or animals upon his premises or highways adjacent thereto may take up the same, and no person shall remove them from the possession of the taker-up, or from the possession of the officer to whom they may have been delivered, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Any person taking up an estray animal or animals, shall confine the same in a secure place, and within five days file with the county recorder of the county in which such estray is found, a notice containing a description of the animal or animals taken up, with the marks and brands, if they have any, together with the probable value of each animal and a statement of the place where the taker-up found, and where he has confined the same. The county recorder shall receive for filing said notice the sum of fifty cents.

Section 3. At any time within thirty days from the date of the filing of the notice specified in section two of this act, any person claiming such estray animal or animals, shall appear before a justice of the peace of the township wherein said animal or animals were found, and make claim for such estray animal or animals. The justice shall enter such claim in his docket, and shall notify the taker-up, and within five days after the making of such claim, the justice shall hear the claim and such evidence as may be produced by either party, and shall determine the case according to the rights of the parties both with reference to the ownership and possession of the estray animal or animals, and the compensation to be paid to the taker up and cost of the proceedings. Such compensation shall be estimated as follows:

1. The total amount paid by the taker-up to the county recorder.

2. The sum of 15 cents per day for the keeping and care of each horse, mule, jenny, ass, cow, bull, ox, steer or calf.

3. The sum of 5 cents per day for each sheep, goat, hog, or other animal not hereinbefore specified.

The sum of $1 shall be paid to the justice of the peace by the party or parties making such claim, for each claim made and entered by him as aforesaid, which shall be in full compensation for all services rendered by him in connection with each claim so made.

Section 4. If the owner does not appear and claim the animal or animals taken up within thirty days after the filing of the notice hereinbefore mentioned, then the taker-up shall, in writing, notify a constable of the township in which said animal or animals are held, which notice shall specify that he has complied with all the provisions of this act, and that the owner of said animal or animals has failed to appear and claim the same as herein provided, and that such animal or animals are held by him subject to sale. Said constable shall immediately proceed to sell such animal or animals at public sale, in conformity with the law concerning sale on execution, and shall be entitled to the same fees as are provided by law for sales under execution.

Section 5. Out of the money realized for the sale of estrays, the constable shall first retain his fees, he shall then pay to the taker up his costs and expenses, estimated as provided in section 3 of this act, or so much thereof as the funds in his hands will permit, and the surplus, if any, he shall pay to the county treasurer, to be held by him for the owner of the estray or estrays, for which it was received in payment. If any person or persons shall, within one year thereafter, prove to the satisfaction of the board of supervisors of the county in which the estray or estrays were sold, that he or they are entitled to the sum held by the county treasurer, or any part thereof, the said board of supervisors shall order such sum to be paid over to such person or persons; and if not so proven within one year then the same shall become a part of the common school fund of said county.

Section 6. All sales made by any constable under the provisions of this act, shall convey a good and valid title to the purchaser, and the owner of the estray so sold shall thereafter be barred from all right to recover the same.

Section 7. The taker-up of an estray animal or animals shall use reasonable care to preserve the same from injury, but if any estray animals die or escape from the possession of the taker-up at any time before the expiration of the time specified in section 3 of this act, the taker-up shall not be held liable in any manner on account of such animal.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall affect the laws or regulations in force or which may be in force regarding estray, the poundkeeper, or other pound officer, within the limits of any city or town where laws regarding estrays are in force.

Section 9. All other acts and parts of acts relating to estrays, now in force are hereby repealed.

Section 10. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A Lamar, Judge.

SATURDAY, April 17, 1897.

People vs. Ted Birchim, an Indian—Found guilty of an assault and sentenced to serve a term of three months in the County Jail.

People, plaintiff, vs. Frank Elijah, defendant—On trial. The above action occupied the Court until Wednesday evening, April 21, 1897. The following jury, after receiving the instructions of the Judge, were out about ten minutes and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Wm. C. Bulpitt, J. B. Clarke, G. L. Albright, J. W. Bentley, Wm. McLaren, Mathias Merten, Wm. G. Morton, Geo. Hall, Sr., Peter M. Laberge, Edward Schober, Michael McSweeney, John Dugan.

Rebekah Dance.

The dance of the season will be given next Tuesday evening, April 27, 1897, at Mairs' Hall, by Olive Rebekah Lodge No. 222. Old Doctor Blair will be master of ceremonies, and as he spares no pains or trouble in making a success of everything he undertakes, a real, good old-fashioned time is assured. Everybody is invited. COMMITTEE.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery in modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever tried for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlains's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ELLEN NAYLOR, Plaintiff, vs. MAGGIE P. GOODALE and Maggie P. Goodale as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased, Defendants. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 9th day of April, 1897 in the above-entitled action wherein Ellen Naylor, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against Maggie P. Goodale as Maggie P. Goodale as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale deceased, defendants, on the 6th day of April, 1897, which said decree was on the 9th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 2, and ordered by which decree I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The west half of the south-west quarter of Section No 15, in Township No. Ten South of Range No. Thirty four East, Base and Meridian Mount Diablo, containing 80 acres;

Also the North half of South-west quarter, and the East half of the North west quarter of Section No. Fifteen in Township No. Ten South of Range No. Thirty-four East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres; together with all water, and water rights thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining;

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the Third day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, Cal, April 9th, 1897.

LEECE & WATTERSON,

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALFI.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1896, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to that certain ditch or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of Section 2, in Township 11 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head gate or head gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 31st of March, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No 735.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 14, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on May 24, 1897, viz: John W. Calbreath, for the W ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 14 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, Hiram C. Hamilton, Albert W. Simonson and John M. Meyer, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 3:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROSPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TOO MUCH BARK.

It is not the best watchdog that barks the most. The old watchdog lays low and seizes the burglar before he knows it. In the treatment of rheumatism many sufferers talk too much and do too little. If they want to find out what is best for it, let them get St. Jacobs Oil and use it. It is a good watchdog against the intrusion of pain. It goes to work quickly and surely, and seizes hold of rheumatism for the purpose of driving it out, and holds on until its purpose is accomplished. It is, therefore, the best remedy, because it takes the best means to accomplish its end, as many who have suffered for years with the ailment will testify. The cure is the same in chronic or inflammatory cases. With patience and a free use of it, the worst cases of long standing have been finally cured by it.

Where Lincoln Was Born.

Efforts are being made to sell to the government for $50,000 the farm of 112 acres near Hodgenville, Ky., on which Abraham Lincoln was born. The present owner of the property is a citizen of New York, who bought it not many years ago for $3,000. The little one room log cabin which for a time served as Thomas Lincoln's home stands today practically as it was in 1809, but it contains no furniture or other relics dating anywhere near back to that year.

Ample Protection.

The New Mexico council has passed a law requiring every sleeping car passing through the territory to carry safes for the protection of the passengers' valuables, and Mr. Pullman responds by threatening to lock the doors of all his cars when they are passing through the territory. Between the two powers the passengers ought to be well protected from all robbers except the porter.—Charleston News and Courier.

Two Obstacles.

One of Congressman Sulloway's constituents in New Hampshire wrote him the other day about a pension bill. Mr. Sulloway replied:

"Only two obstacles stand in the way of passing your bill—Jehovah and Tom Reed. I think I can manage Jehovah if you will look after Reed."

Mr. Sulloway has not yet received a reply to his letter.—Washington Post.

OVER THE PRECIPICE

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

"I never could understand how people have the nerve to marry again after being divorced." "Oh, it merely shows how sure they are that the other party was to blame."

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

To thoroughly eradicate the taint or hereditary disease from the system use Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

All ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels are quickly cured by using Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from sugar cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters searches out all impurities and expels them harmlessly through the natural channels from the system.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? .. .. ..

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

Sanol Cure

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for Free Book.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. Dr. MANFREDI & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

DIBERT BROS. MFG. CO., 225-227 Mission St.
GENARAL MILL FURNISHERS.
Flour & Feed Mills, Grain Cleaning Machinery. Machinery of all kinds furnished at short notice.

RAZORS FINEST IN THE WORLD. FINCK'S "C. C." RAZOR
In Stock at Sellers. $2.50 each.
Can be Exchanged if not satisfactory.
Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of Sporting Goods or Barber Supplies
WILL & FINCK CO.,
820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Sample Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

The Road to Wealth.

A gentleman saw the following advertisement in a paper: "The road to wealth. Send twelve stamps to ——" The gentleman sent twelve stamps, and in return for his outlay received minute instructions how to get to the Bank of England from any part of London.—Tit-Bits.

Did Him a Favor.

Pedestrian (to footpad)—Money or my life, is it? I was wondering how I was going to live through this week. Now I won't have to. Very kind of you. Shoot away.—Boston Transcript.

Noah's Claim to Wisdom.

Teacher—Who was the wisest man?

Tommy—Noah.

"Noah?"

"Yes'm. He was the only man who knew enough to come in when it rained."—Indianapolis Journal.

It Depends.

"Do you think," said the young man who had gone into politics, "that a man in my position can afford to be indifferent to public opinion?"

"I don't know," said Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully. "How much is your private income?"—Washington Star.

An Exigency Provided For.

Chambermaid (rushing in)—Please, mum, the cook's fell down the cellar and broke her arm!

Lady of the house (quickly)—I'll have it taken out of her wages.—New York Journal.

Plain and Blunt.

"I'm a plain, blunt man, Margarete, and can frame no honeyed speeches. Wil you marry me?"

"I'm a little on the plain, blunt order, myself. No!"—Detroit Free Press.

No Fixed Rule.

"You cawn't set down no fixed rule o' conduct in this life," said old Wiggins, the Barley Mow orator. "Samson got into trouble 'cause he got 'is hair cut, and Absalom got into trouble 'cause he didn't."—Tid-Bits.

Reparation.

John Butts, Sr.—I want to leave my property to my two sons—one tenth to my youngest son, John Butts, and nine-tenths to my eldest son, Royal Chesterfield Chauncey de Peyster Butts.

Family Lawyer—H'm! Do you think that's quite fair?

John Butts, Sr.—Yes; I want to make some kind of reparation to Royal for allowing his mother to give him such a crack-law name.—Tit-Bits.

An Exciting Game.

Mamma—Oh, Billy! Don't you know it is cowardly to strike your little brother?

Billy (indignantly)—I'm not acting like a coward. I'm pretending I'm his papa, and I'm punishing him.—Harper's Bazar.

A Good Thing.

One Matron—Since I have been married I have taught my husband good taste.

Another—Really? It was a good thing that you did not teach him before you were married.—Tid-Bits.

The Only Drawback.

Visitor—There is a panel in my new dining room that that would just fit.

Hungry Artist—Most happy, I'm sure.

Visitor—Only, when the room is paid for, I shall have no money for pictures.—Harper's Bazar.

Had Him Cut Down.

Tenderfoot—Is Slippery Sam hanging around here nowadays?

Alkali Abe—Naw. He was, but the Mayor had him cut down yist'day mawnin'.—New York Journal.

Poor Boy.

Rev. Dr. Choker—Ah, what a sweet little girl, and what a pretty dress she has! Will the little pet tell the minister her name?

The Little Pet—Arfer Fwederwick Wobinson.—Harlem Life.

Naturally.

Nurse Girl—I lost track of the child, mum, and—"

Mistress—Good gracious! Why didn't you speak to a policeman?

Nurse Girl—I wuz speaking to wan all the tolme, mum.—London Pearson's Weekly.

Quite Prepared.

Doctor (sympathetically)—I trust you are prepared for the worst.

Weeping Wife—Quite. I had some lovely mourning bargains last week at Crepe & Wede's selling off.—Illustrated Bits.

Of Course.

"A horse is no good any more," declared the bicycle dealer; "I ride him an hour and he's tired."

"Yes, but one of your durned machines is allus tired before you start to ride it," replied the farmer, who was just looking around.—Detroit Free Press.

The Brute.

She—Is my hat on straight, dear?

He—I don't see how in the nature of things it can be.

She—And why, pray?

He—Because your head isn't.—Boston Courier.

His Caliber.

Nora—Oh, guess what? George promised to buy a bicycle built for two.

Cora—I presume he meant two dollars.

Reason to Like Her.

Preacher—How do you like your new mamma, Johnnie?

Johnnie—Oh, purty good. I et a jar of plums yistaday and she blamed it on the hired girl.—Cleveland Leader.

At Last.

Jack—Hurrah, Mamie! We can get married now. Union stock is going up like lightning.

Mamie—Oh, Jack! And have you some?

Jack—No; but our father has."—New York World.

Awfully Slow!

He—Darling, I have loved you ever since first we met.

She—Well, why didn't you say so long ago? Did you think I was a mind-reader?—Cleveland Leader.

Their Reflections.

Mrs. Gray—Mr. Soule is going to preach to-morrow. I wouldn't miss hearing him for anything."

Mrs. Greene—I'm awfully sorry I shan't be able to go."

Mrs. Gray (after saying good-by)—No wonder she doesn't want to be seen in that shabby old cape again.

Mrs. Greene—Got a new bonnet or something, I suppose.—Boston Transcript.

Information.

"Young man," said a wealthy city man to his spendthrift nephew, "I laid the first foundation of my fortune by saving cab-fares."

"I didn't know you ever drove one, uncle," remarked the youth.—Tid-Bits.

The Piano Salesman.

Mrs. Reckets (interestedly)—Have you taken the young gentleman to board whom I see around your house so much lately?

Mrs. Vanwart (wearily)—No; he is merely trying to sell us a piano.—New York Journal.

No Greenhorn.

Boat official—To put out that electric light turn it off the same as you would gas.

Pat—Av coorse! Ol'm no granehorn; but yez mey lave me a few matches in case Ol wants t' loight it agin.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hard on Hubby.

An exchange announces, on the death of a lady, that "she lived fifty years with her husband and died in confident hope of a better life."—Texas Sifter.

A Crusty Opinion.

"Uncle Theophilus, what is a grass widow?"

"Well, she's a widow whose husband didn't have to die to get rid of her."—Detroit Free Press.

Modern Improvements.

House Hunter—Seems to me this house isn't very well built. The floor shakes when we walk.

Agent—Um—yes; that's the new kind of spring floor for dancing, you know.

House Hunter—And those stairs creak terribly.

Agent—Y-e-s; we furnish this new patent burglar alarm staircase without extra charge.—Boston Traveler.

How the Day Was Won.

"Sire," quoth the chief of staff, "the Amazons are assembling on the right wing and evidently intend to turn our left with a vigorous charge."

"Do you mean the Amazonian wheel corps?"

"Yes, sire; and they are a gallant sight. Their wheels have all been nickeled and they have donned their new ashes of roses bloomers for the first time. What shall we do to avert the danger?"

"Order out the royal sprinkling carts."

"Yes, sire."

"Let them make the battle ground in front of our left wing as muddy as possible."

"Yes, sire."

"Just as soon as the charging Amazons in their new silk bloomers strike that mud they will whirl about and ride back as fast as they can pedal."

"For what, sire?"

"For their mud guards, stupid. Then if we advance rapidly enough to surprise them before they can get their helmets on straight, the day is ours."

And it was even so.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TWO INAUGURATIONS

McKINLEY'S COST ABOUT $2,550,000, JEFFERSON'S ABOUT $5,000.

These Sums Include Cost to Sightseers at Both Ceremonies—A Historical Contrast Between the Incoming of the First President of the Century and the Last.

This is a conservative estimate of the cost of the McKinley inauguration to the president elect personally, to the citizens of the District of Columbia, to the visitors and to the government:

Mr. McKinley's special train from Canton	$1,500
Mr. and Mrs. McKinley's hotel expenses at Washington	500
Mrs. McKinley's ball gown	500
Mrs. McKinley's inauguration costume	200
Six evening gowns at $250 each	1,500
Mr. McKinley's inauguration outfit	800
Total personal expenses	$4,800
Cost of ceremonies at the capitol, erection of platforms, decorations, etc., at public expense	$5,000
Cost to government in salaries of pension officials and clerks temporarily idle, though under pay, during use of pension building for festivities	70,000
Estimated cost in loss of services, retransfer of records, tracing or replacing lost records	15,000
Total cost to government through this interruption	$90,000
Expenses of citizens of the District of Columbia on account of ball, music, printing, etc., guaranteed and raised by subscriptions	$80,000
Cost to private parties for erection of reviewing stands, $8,000, less $4,300 paid for privileges by speculators	3,700
Estimated amount paid by private parties for seats at inauguration ceremonies, parades, etc	80,000
Cost of transportation to visitors from out of town (estimated by railroad officials—Pennsylvania railroad, 80,000; Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 30,000; Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, 20,000; Southern railroad, 10,000; total number of visitors, 140,000, at an average per capita transportation cost of $10)	1,400,000
Cost of lodging and meals to visitors at 20 each	840,000
Cost of tickets to inaugural ball	50,000
Six thousand suppers, wine, etc., average of $2	12,000
Flowers	5,000
Public carriages at $2 per call	20,000
Total expenses of visitors	$2,467,000
Grand total	$2,555,500

Thomas Jefferson was the first president inaugurated at Washington. For four months previous he had presided over the senate, during the second session of the Sixth congress, the first to meet in Washington, lodging at Conrad's boarding house, within a stone's throw of the capitol. The north wing had then been so far completed as to be occupied by the senate, and the house met in a temporary brick building in the south wing, called at the time the oven.

The senate met at 10 o'clock, Senator Hillhouse of Connecticut presiding. A quiet, dignified little man advanced to the desk and was received by the vice president, who administered the oath of office. Aaron Burr repeated it after him and took his seat in the chair as vice president. There was no formality. The onlooker would not have been aware of any change except that the two men had changed places.

A little later President Jefferson left his lodgings on foot in his ordinary dress, his appearance being very much like that of a tall, raw boned farmer, and walked across the square to the capitol. He was accompanied only by Secretaries Dexter and Stoddart of John Adams' cabinet and several members of the house. President Adams had fled from the city, leaving only the secretaries of the treasury and navy to turn over the government to his successor.

Into the north wing the new president walked with his little company of friends. Vice President Burr arose and greeted him, seating him in the center chair on the platform, Chief Justice Marshall occupying that at Jefferson's left and Burr that at his right. After a short pause, to let the small audience quiet down, Jefferson rose and read his inaugural. When he had finished, he turned to Marshall, who administered the oath. The ceremony was over.

Jefferson then returned to Conrad's boarding house, where he was congratulated by a few foreign agents in Washington and his friends.

John Davis, an Englishman, published a lying book of American travel in 1803, in which he asserted that he saw Jefferson ride on horseback to the capitol, hitch his horse to the palings and go in and take the oath. Davis was not in this country at the time, and, though the story is untrue, it will live. Charge d'Affaires Thornton wrote to Lord Grenville that Jefferson was "escorted by a body of militia artillery" in his walk across the square, but this was an error caused by a visit of a platoon of Virginia militia to the city. The inauguration was of the simplest kind, yet full of dignity.

Personal expenses of Thomas Jefferson on his inauguration as president	None
Cost to government	None
Expenses of coaching and stage parties to the national capital and entertainments there	$5,000

—New York World.

Called to Be Pastor on Vanderbilt's Estate.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Swope of St. Matthew's P. E. church of Wheeling has received an invitation to accept a call as rector of All Souls' church, Biltmore, N. C., on the Vanderbilt estate. Dr. Swope has not decided to accept. With Mrs. Swope, he is preparing to visit Biltmore and look over the field. There are hundreds of employees on the estate.

Gold Standard For Japan.

The Japanese government has decided to adopt the gold money standard. The mint ratio between gold and silver has been fixed at 32½ to 1. The silver yen, or dollar, will be withdrawn gradually from circulation, and the smallest gold piece will be of the value of 5 yen. The new standard will go into operation next October.

Schilling's Best is simply good honest tea, well graded, fresh-roasted, packed air-tight.

If you don't like it, your grocer returns your money in full.

There is no other such dealing in tea.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 419

Health in March, April, May!

Use the Only Spring Remedy in the World That has Stood Every Test of Time.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes One Well.

In March, April and May use Paine's celery compound.

And only Paine's celery compound! For it is nature's remedy.

Do not for a moment confound it with any of the ignorant, catchpenny, short-lived patent remedies—sarsaparillas, nervines and tonics that bear as much resemblance to Paine's celery compound as the parasite vines do to the oaks that they live on.

Paine's celery compound cures disease. It makes people well. It has saved the lives of thousands of sufferers. It makes the weak strong.

It purifies the blood and enriches the nerves.

Every condition of winter life has been detrimental to health. There has been a steady decline in nervous vigor. Now that spring comes the body is ready to cast off unhealthy tissues if it is only given a chance. This opportunity comes when the excretory organs, kidneys, skin and bowels are made to work actively and the nerves are able to furnish sufficient energy to the digestive organs.

No remedy in the world accomplishes these results like Paine's celery compound. It nourishes, regulates and invigorates the entire nervous system from the brain to the minutest nerve filament. It causes an increased appetite and tones up the stomach to deal with the increased food. Its nourishing action is immediately manifest in a clearing up of the muddy, unhealthy skin, an increase in weight and more refreshing sleep.

First discovered after laborious, scientific research by the ablest physician America has produced, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college, it is prescribed and publicly indorsed by the best practitioners in every city of America. It has been so enthusiastically recommended by grateful men and women in every walk of life that it is to-day in every sense the most popular remedy the world ever knew.

It has proven itself the greatest of all spring medicines.

In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and two or three other large cities, the leading newspapers making their own canvasses again this year, have found that the demand for Paine's celery compound surpasses that of all other remedies together!

Paine's celery compound, taken during the early spring days, has even more than its usual remarkable efficacy in making people well. It makes short work of disease. It rapidly drives out neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and rheumatism from the system. It removes that lassitude, or "tired feeling," which betokens weakened nerves and poor blood.

Women working in close offices, saleswomen tired out and nervous from long hours' standing on their feet and waiting on impatient, irritating customers; overworked, worried and disheartened men and women of everywhere will be astonished to find how much happier life becomes when their nerves have been strengthened and their blood purified by means of this great remedy.

No other remedy has the hearty approval of a like body of educated men and women and professional men, nor has there ever been a remedy that was welcomed in so many intelligent, prudent homes where pains is taken to get only the best in so vital a matter. In such families all over the country Paine's celery compound is the first, last and only remedy used.

Prof. Phelps had studied the nerves in health and disease, when well nourished and when under-nourished, in men and women and children years before he looked for the remedy. Paine's celery compound is the outcome of his entire professional life. It is the one remedy that the world could not lose to-day at any price.

Paine's celery compound induces the body to take on solid flesh.

Physicians recognize Paine's celery compound as the one scientific spring remedy, and it is universally prescribed by them wherever there is great need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the worn out system.

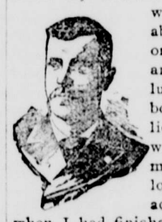
Paine's celery compound is the best spring remedy because it is more than a mere spring remedy. It brings about a healthy appetite, complete digestion, regular action of the bowels and the other excretory organs whenever taken, whether in summer or in winter, but as the greatest of spring remedies it has extraordinary opportunities for inducing the body to throw off morbid humors that poison it and cause rheumatism, neuralgia, heart trouble and a general low state of the health, as in spring the system is more pliable and chronic diseases so securely lodged in the system that they are with difficulty ousted, become more tractable.

Thousands of men and women have found from personal experience that Paine's celery compound makes people well, and keeps all from sickness who take it in the spring.

Many a father and mother have noticed the unmistakable improvement in the health of their children from taking Paine's celery compound in the spring. It is the one scientifically accurate remedy fitted by its composition to thoroughly purify the blood and dispel that exhausted feeling and get rid of skin diseases, headaches, and fits of depression with which children with weak, nervous systems, as well as grown people, are afflicted.

Rheumatism

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greencastle, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way; I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."

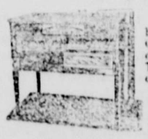


A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It forces out the poison matter permanently. We will send to anyone our valuable books. Address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY
CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.



HATCH CHICKENS by Hot Air. FREE Catalogue and Price List of the IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Dr. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching and bleeding, heals the parts, Cures Piles. Price $1 and $2 per box. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO Phila. Pa.

A SAFE CURE.
Meniline Antiseptic Tonic and Absorbent.
A remedy that Cures Female Weaknesses. An Invigorant that Restores Lost Vitality. Satisfaction Guaranteed when the Remedy is properly applied. For particulars, address,
MENILINE MEDICINE CO.,
1151 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WOMAN FOR YOU

The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.

Cheapest Power.

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

In Guaranteed Order. **For Sale Cheap**

1-1	H. P. Hercules,	Gas or Gasoline.
1-2	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-2	H. P. Regan,	do
1-3	H. P. Oriental,	do
1-4	H. P. Otto,	do
1-4	H. P. Pacific,	do
1-6	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-10	H. P. Hercules,	do

State your Wants and Write for Prices.

Hercules Gas Engine Works,

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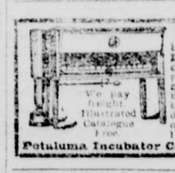

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

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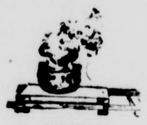
Smokehouse for Curing Meat.

A smokehouse so arranged that the attendant need not enter when filled with smoke to replenish the fire is but rarely in use. The plan illustrated obviates such annoyance. The house is square, and may be of a size dependent upon the amount of material one may have yearly to cure by smoke. For common use, a house ten feet square is of ample proportions. In the cut, an entrance door is shown in front and a small window near the top that can be opened from the outside to quickly free the inside of smoke. At the bottom of one side is a small door, from which extends a small track to the center of the room, in which slides a square piece of plank, moved by an iron rod with a hook on one end. On this plank is placed an old iron kettle, with four or five inches of earth in the bottom. On this the fire is to be built, when the kettle can be slid to the center of the room with the iron rod. It can be drawn to the small door at any time, to replenish the fire without entering the smoky room or allowing the smoke to come out. The house has an earthen floor and a tight foundation of brick or stone. The walls should be of matched boarding and the roof shingled. Corn cobs make an excellent smoldering fire with an abundant evolution of smoke. Chips from the woodpile with some earth and sawdust, if not too moist, also make a smoldering fire that answers very well.—Farm and Home.



FIREPOT.

SMOKEHOUSE.

Whipping Balky Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it to-day. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man. The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to sulk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in a score of ways, a few of which are here named: Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else. Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should always be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.—National Stockman.

Sales All the Year.

The farmer who grows a variety of crops can if he chooses select such kinds as will furnish him always something to sell at any time of the year. All the family expenses go on without ceasing, and unless income does also the debts accumulated when there is nothing that can be sold make a heavy load when the few main crops are marketed. The necessity for peddling his products in small driblets may seem a hardship, but it teaches how little sums of money acumulate if they are saved, which is a much better lesson than that of learning how fast they add up when they are carelessly spent.

Sow Plaster Early.

The experience of farmers who have used plaster most shows that it cannot be relied upon to do any good if sown after most of the spring rains have passed. How early it can be sown with advantage cannot be said. It was a common practice of an old farmer of our acquaintance to sow plaster on the snow at the same time he sowed his clover and grass seed. If there is a clover seeding on the ground, the plaster may be sown any time in winter or even the previous fall. It will help the clover until the field is plowed again. It is supposed that one advantage of the plaster is in absorbing ammonia from the air and rain. But there is more ammonia in most snow in proportion to the water it contains than in any rainfall. For that reason sowing plaster on snow that fell in large, open flakes, and therefore absorbed most ammonia from the air, will probably be advisable.—American Cultivator.

Wood Ashes for Heavy Soils.

All heavy soils contain some potash, but it is often in form not available for crops. Hence ashes or other forms of available potash may do as much good on heavy loams as they do on sandy soils naturally deficient in this mineral. Even if potash is present in sandy soils it is quite likely to be in the form of a silicate of potash, which is insoluble except in contact with something that is fermenting. It is thus that a dressing of stable manure having very little potash itself may make bright, clean straw where it is applied, while on the land not manured the grain and straw will be rusted. It is potash or the lack of it that makes this difference, and the result shows that the manure made soluble enough potash in the soil to maintain healthful plant growth.

Poor Tramps Make Good Roads.

It was determined to break up the tramp nursery this season by establishing some extensive rock-breaking piles at Waterville, central New York. A tent was erected in which the tramps were given shelter and food, and it was stipulated that each tramp was to earn his shelter and food by work on the rock pile. The hop-picking camp lasted twenty-two days, and during that time 716 men and 64 boys, all tramps, availed themselves of the opportunity to work on the rock pile. They succeeded in breaking up 400 tons of rock, worth to the community for their macadam roads $1.15 per ton. The cost of their entertainment amounted to but $375. The experiment was satisfactory in every respect. The conclusion was found that the hard times have influenced the character of tramps. Ordinarily the opportunity to work for a meal or a night's lodging is rejected.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Success in Fruit Gardening.

Published accounts are given of the success of small orchards planted a few years ago in northern Ohio. Among others is that of Aaron Teeple, who ten years ago bought three acres of land, built house and barn on it, and planted it with a general collection of fruit trees, including peaches, pears and plums, and twenty of the most popular grapes. One-half of the ground is devoted to market gardening. For three or four years he has taken premiums for fine fruit. It is said that the receipts this year will exceed $600. The plum crop was over fifty bushels this season, and the fruit large and highly colored. This furnishes a fine example of the brief time required to bring fruit trees into profitable bearing.

Profit in Young Animals.

It is mighty poor stock that will not pay a profit while it is young. The cost of keeping is smallest then, and its growth from the same feed is greatest. An old farmer who always grew hogs said that the market never got too low for him to make some profit. All he did as the price went down was to kill the pigs or sell them alive while still young. "It is curious," he used to say, "how many farmers toward spring want to buy young pigs. They will often pay nearly as much as the same animal will be worth after keeping all summer, especially if the price of pork declines, as it is apt to, between spring and fall.

Water Over Underdrains.

It often happens when ground is frozen deeply and thaws suddenly that water will stand over the drains for several hours. This only means that the frozen soil does not let the water through to the drain. But this never occurs long enough to do any injury even to winter grain. The warm air from the drain is always thawing the soil from below, and it does not take many hours if the drain is a deep one for the warm air to break through.

Coal to Boil Sap.

Under the old methods of tapping trees enough were killed by the severe gashes made to keep the fires supplied that are needed to boil the sap. But in most places coal is quite as cheap a fuel as wood, especially if thifty maple trees have to be cut down to feed the fires. A wood flame is sure to be uneven, not furnishing the steady regulated heat which is needed to make the best product.

Poultry Points.

Have you selected your best and sold the culls? If not, why not?

We should manage not to keep a fowl or chick any longer than they are a source of income.

To sell our best even at a good price is foolishness; as long as we wish to breed we should keep them.

The knowing just what to sell and just when to sell is often the difference between success and failure.

It is no earthly use feeding a lot of chicks that are of no use only for the pot; sell them and use the money to buy fed for the rest.

Of course our best breeders must not be disposed of even when they are not laying, as they must be kept for breeding purposes.

It is not good policy to sell all the cockerels, even if you do not want but one as a breeder; by keeping three or four you will have a better selection, and then if you keep but one, he might die, then you would be compelled to buy a breeder.—Interstate Poultryman.

His Views.

The Rev. R. S. Hawker, rector of Morwenstow in Cornwall, was the poet of his rocky and beautiful corner of England. It has been said of him that he was a poet first, a divine afterward. His great and stirring song: "And shall Trelawney die?" will never be forgotten in Cornwall, and all his lyrics of the region are touched by such true and haunting local color that they can never be disassociated from the place. But aside from his poetic gifts, this noted churchman had a fine sense of humor. Many persons doubted whether he was at one with his own church, or whether he had inner leanings toward the Papal communion. Querists, however, got little satisfaction out of him. One day some one asked him pointblank, "What are your views?"

He walked up to his window, and looked out on the Atlantic.

"If," said he, "my eyes were strong enough, I should have a perfect view of Labrador."

AN interesting series of episodes is represented by the inaugurals of the various Presidents of the United States, for the administering of the oath of office to the chief magistrate, from the father of his country down to the present incumbent, has been attended by many incidents that go to form part of our national history. The scenes from some of these bygone pageants are unique and impressive. They cover the triumphal progress of the first President to his installation that put the new nation on its feet, the Jeffersonian simplicity

WASHINGTON COMES TO NEW YORK.

that won by its quiet and correct dignity, the Jacksonian tinge of "the wild and woolly west" that made Old Hickory famous, the attendance of guards armed with rifles to protect the new chief magistrate on one occasion, and grand and formal, plain and cheerful, quiet and uproarious inaugurations, according as circumstances and enthusiasm ruled the time.

The first Wednesday in March, 1789, was the 4th, and it has ever since been regarded as inauguration day. In the case of Washington, however, the installation became "a postponed event." The old continental congress failed to meet at a time assigned, and the result was that our first President was not officially notified of his election until April 14. People traveled slowly in those days, and it was not until the 23d, after a week through which he received all possible honors from the people, that Washington reached Elizabethtown Point, on the New Jersey shore, opposite New York City. Here he was met by a committee of Congress and a deputation of local officials. A barge had been prepared to carry Washington to the city and was waiting under the command of Commodore Nicholson. It was manned by thirteen sailors in white. The sailors pushed off, other barges fell in behind, and a striking procession made its way. The ships in the harbor were gaily decorated, and as the long procession moved through them with music and song it was saluted by cannon and cheers that shook the echoes. The preparations for the formal inaugural, however, were not yet complete and the proceedings were postponed for a week. The 30th opened a bright and cheering day. A national salute was fired and the city bells were rung. At 9 o'clock the people were summoned to the churches in thanksgiving, and to offer up prayers for the success of the Government.

At Federal Hall the troops were formed on both sides and Washington walked between the lines to the Senate chamber. He was dressed in a suit of broadcloth of American manufacture throughout. His white silk stockings were spun and wove in America, and his shoes were ornamented with plain silver buckles. His head was bare and his powdered hair was tied behind in a fashionable bag. Chancellor Livingston repeated the oath of office and Washington kissed the page. "It is done," said the Chancellor. Then waving his hand he shouted to the multitude: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"

When Washington for the second time took the oath of office there was less public demonstration than on the first occasion. The seat of government had by that time been removed to Philadelphia, and the inaugural was held in Congress Hall.

The inauguration of John Adams was notable chiefly for its dual character. It

JEFFERSON TIES HIS HORSE.

was less a welcome to the new executive than a farewell to the old.

The hall was filled, and it is related that there was scarcely a dry eye save only those of Washington. To Mr. Adams it seemed that Washington was triumphing over him. "His look seemed to me," wrote Mr. Adams to his wife, "to say: 'I am fairly out and you are fairly in.'" The general towered above all those about him, showing in his worn but calm features the touch of care that had been heavy upon him, and that he was the central figure of the event there can be no doubt.

The ungracious absence of the acting President marred the installation of Thomas Jefferson. Washington had already set the precedent that the outgoing President should attend his successor during the ceremony of taking the oath, when he did the honors at Adams' inauguration. But before dawn of March 4, 1801, Adams had left Washington. The day throughout the United States was celebrated like a new Fourth of July. In some places the defeated Federalists made hostile show of their chagrin, but the rejoicing seemed practically universal.

With Jefferson came an era of simplicity that took its character from him. He had objected to the pomp marking previous inaugurations. His own was totally free from this element. He had no establishment in Washington. He had no coach. So Jefferson rode to the Capitol on horseback unheralded and without escort, tied his horse to the palings of a convenient fence, and entering, took the oath. His dress was as plain as tailor could devise. The second inauguration was as devoid of display, but it was under more pleasant auspices. Jefferson had been elected by 162 votes against but 14 for his opponent, and the electoral college had no new failure to record.

James Madison seemed content to continue the era of simplicity. His dress at his inauguration was of homespun, a circumstance in itself sufficient to excite great enthusiasm. So vast was the concourse that it seemed the whole population had turned out. The escort of cavalry with difficulty pressed its way through the mass. Ladies fainted, and the gentlemen accompanying them had to fight to guard them against the jostling, trampling throng, all eager to press near the platform. In the outskirts of the crowd there were a number of encounters between rowdies. One Tory who had the temerity to shout his sentiments that "Jim Madison ought to be hanged" was set upon and nearly beaten to death, escaping finally with bruises and the loss of an eye.

Before the time came for the inauguration of Monroe the British had burned the Capitol. The inaugural took place in Congress Hall and the public ceremony occurred on a platform near the site upon

SCENE AT LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL BALL.
The President, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant and Others.

which a new structure was being erected. The military feature was impressive. As Monroe took the oath a single gun announced the stage of proceedings and military salutes followed in quick succession from the navy yard and different organizations that had participated in the march.

When John Quincy Adams was inaugurated little remained of the Jeffersonian simplicity of a quarter of a century before. At about noon Mr. Adams left the door of his residence, with his predecessor, in a carriage. The escort was largely military, and the many handsome uniforms lent color to an imposing array. Mr. Adams, dressed in a plain suit of black, ascended to the Speaker's chair, the chief justice just in front. Then the new President read his address, occupying forty minutes in its delivery. Among the prominent people present was Gen. Andrew Jackson, and the apparent cordiality of the handclasp between the two was much commented upon.

There was turmoil in Washington the day that Andrew Jackson became President. The inauguration was not the comparatively quiet and orderly affair to which the public had grown accustomed. The vicinity of the Capitol was like a dark and troubled sea. When Jackson appeared thousands of heads were bared, and thousands of faces turning upward changed the aspect of the sea in an instant. But the clamor of the White House reception outdid that witnessed at the Capitol. Orange punch had been provided by the barrel. The adherents of Jackson crowded to the presidential residence. They shouted. They stood on damask chairs, leaving there the imprint of muddy boots. "Go it, Andy; we put you there," they yelled. "Give 'em fits, Andy." And the general smiled. All the men carried hickory sticks. Many of the women wore necklaces made of hickory nuts strung together. It was the wildest scene that ever had the White House for its setting, and those who viewed it carried the memory of it long.

March 4, 1837, the date of the Van Buren inauguration, was as perfect as could have been desired. Much of the good-will shown was for the retiring President Jackson, tall and erect as ever, but with hair silver white and deep marks of care upon his face. Old and worn he was, and, as with Van Buren by his side he passed along the line, cheers were for him. The two rode in Jackson's phaeton, a gift made of wood from the old frigate Constitution. Van Buren's address was an effort of oratory, and was listened to intently.

For days before the inauguration of William Henry Harrison the city had been filling with visitors, many of them from a distance. The military feature of the parade was the finest that had ever been seen at Washington. "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!" was the cry of the day. Mr. Harrison rode a white horse. He was attended by seven citizen marshals, all handsomely mounted. There were unique figures in the parade. A log cabin on wheels, drawn by four horses, was the creation of some of the many Tippecanoe clubs. It was applauded from one end of the line to the other, for this was the triumphant close of the Log Cabin campaign.

Exactly one month after he had taken the oath of office as Vice-President John Tyler was called from Williamsburg to assume the duties of the presidency. William Henry Harrison lived but thirty days after having taken a place in the White House. When Tyler arrived an effort was made to induce him to take an oath as acting President, but this he refused to do. His refusal was constitutional, and was accepted later as a precedent in the cases of Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur.

There was the usual great concourse of people to attend the inauguration of Polk, so great being the rush that a bed was a luxury. All the arrangements were admirable, but the weather could hardly have been worse. While it permitted Polk and Tyler to ride in an open carriage, an umbrella was held over the former while he delivered his address to an ocean of other umbrellas. The pavements were so slippery that many of the soldiers fell ingloriously during the parade.

The inauguration of Zachary Taylor was not marked by unusual features. The procession was headed by twelve volunteer companies. A special guard that kept the crowd back from the carriage was composed of 100 young men mounted on spirited horses. A prominent feature of the parade was the number of "Rough and Ready" clubs, so named from the title the general had won at the head of his command. At the conclusion of the inaugural address bells rang, cannon were fired and the cheering was prolonged.

Millard Fillmore was the second to assume an executive chair made vacant by death. July 10, 1850, the day after Taylor had passed away, Mr. Fillmore, Vice-President, appeared at the capitol. Senate and House were in joint session. He went before the body, took the oath of office and left the building unattended.

The crowd attracted to the capital to witness the inauguration of Franklin Pierce had a strong western element in it. The day was raw and cold. The guard of the President was composed of mounted young men, and a fine display was made by the army and navy. Mr. Pierce delivered his address from memory, the manuscript in his hand not being looked at. Before he had finished snow was falling. As he took the oath of office, far away before the American consul in Cuba, Wm. R. King took the oath of Vice-President.

March 4, 1857, was foggy and cold in the early morning, but as the cannon announcing the approaching inauguration of Buchanan began to boom the fog rolled away. Once more Washington was crowded. The address was delivered at the eastern portico of the Capitol to an immense crowd, that as the towering form of Buchanan appeared cheered with much enthusiasm. The oath was administered by the venerable Chief Justice Taney and salutes were fired.

The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861, was the opening of an epoch, the turning of a page in history. For the first time a President-elect of the United States was forced to seek the Capitol with people about him to guard him

"GIVE 'EM FITS, ANDY!"

from the violence of assassins, unheralded and by night so that murderous designs against him might be baffled. President Buchanan got into the same carriage with the President-elect, and the two were driven through the narrow lane left on Pennsylvania avenue between pressing lines of citizens. It was feared that an attempt would be made to assassinate him on his way to the Capitol, and in addition to the escort sharpshooters were posted on the buildings with orders to shoot anyone who should draw a weapon, but no untoward events occurred.

The second inauguration was under circumstances far different. The United States Government seemed no longer threatened with dissolution, but the end of the struggle was nearing. Lincoln was looked upon as the savior of the country. His address, as before, was one of courteous firmness. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath.

After the death of Lincoln, April 15, Andrew Johnson succeeded to the presidency. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Chase in the presence of the cabinet. President Johnson made a brief address, but there was in it no demonstration.

A striking feature of the first inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant as President was the number of veterans in the crowd. Grant and the retiring President rode in an open landau, Johnson looking sour and grim, Grant calm and content. Behind them stretched back a long array of political organizations bedecked in the uniforms they had worn during the campaign. There were Tanners, Invincibles, Wide Awakes and Grant and Colfax Clubs. Colored Republican clubs were also numerous. In the evening the city was illuminated. Fireworks were set off, and there was noise made of a hilarious sort. The ball was a heroic social affair. So cold was the ballrooms that ladies retained their wraps and gentlemen their coats. The ice cream froze solid, but nobody cared; warm drinks were in demand. Mrs. Grant shivered bravely in white silk, but the guests went early, and by midnight the hall was deserted.

The inauguration of R. B. Hayes was peculiar. Mr. Hayes took the oath of office twice. Saturday, March 3, Gov. and Mrs. Hayes were guests at the White House. They withdrew from the other guests, their purpose being unknown, and

NELLIE GRANT STOPS THE INAUGURAL.

entered the Red Room with President Grant. There Gov. Hayes first took the oath. Once more the ceremony was performed, this time Chief Justice Waite publicly administering the oath in the presence of Senate, House and visitors. The inaugural address was delivered from the usual stand. In the evening a reception was given at the White House, a collation having been provided by Mrs. Grant.

The inauguration of James A. Garfield was marked by the enthusiasm and display that had become by this time a part of each recurring event. As he began the delivery of his address the sun broke through the clouds, and it seemed to all a happy omen. When he had finished, and applause was yet ringing in his ears, the President turned and kissed his mother, who had sat unspeakably proud of her son, and then kissed his wife.

Again death was the usher, and Chester A. Arthur was called to the presidency when his chief lay on the bier. He was in New York when notified of the necessity of qualifying, and at once took the oath as President. This was Sept. 20, 1881.

The inauguration of Cleveland in 1885 and of Harrison the second in 1889 are too recent to need more than a mention to recall them to the reader. It was done in a minute, the actual making and unmaking of Presidents. At these installations the usual formalities were rigorously observed and the usual throngs were present. Perhaps the inaugural ball which signalized Cleveland's second inauguration was as impressive an event as had characterized such a function for many years. It was preceded by a magnificent parade, and the ballroom contained 10,000 persons representing the flower of America's sons and daughters. The ceremonies had a certain military tinge from beginning to end that lent unusual brilliancy to the event.

A Wondrous Waterfall.

The Olympic mountains have produced another attraction, the beauty of which is not exceeded on the western slope. What is said to be a grand waterfall coming from the snow-capped peaks above the clouds over a bluff, falling a perpendicular distance of over 1,000 feet and disappearing in the bosom of a beautiful plain, has just been discovered near Lake Crescent, by two ranchmen. Their description of the scene would exceed anything of similar character in the Yellowstone Park.

From the snow on the crests of the Olympics, where white men have never visited, comes a little stream, which rapidly grows in volume until it reaches the edge of a perpendicular cliff overlooking a beautiful plateau of 300 acres a thousand feet below. For centuries the water has poured over the precipice until it has cut a smooth passage, something like a large pipe split in half, in the side of the mountain. Here and there it strikes an obstruction and out of the mountain's side spurt other falls. Standing alongside of the cliff a short distance away the scene is beautiful and looks as though there were half a dozen rivers bursting out of the mountain.

The huge volume of water disappears in a wild-looking cavern, and becomes an underground river. It flows beneath the plateau for a distance of two miles and then again bursts out of its imprisonment in the shape of an oval bridal veil, and dashes over the rocks and cataracts down to Lake Sutherland and out to sea.

The country is very rough, wild and hard to penetrate. There is an abundance of wild game isolated around the falls. The discoverers of the falls killed nine elk in half an hour and said there were 100 more in sight.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Burglar's Fate.

Mrs. Brown (in awed whisper)—Sh-h! I hear a burglar in the pantry. I believe he is going to steal the cake I cooked to-day.

Mr. Brown (sleepily)—Poor devil, he may have a family, too.—Up-to-Date.

Every man elected to the Legislature seems to go in for reform for the people, and a good time for himself.

"Are you acquainted with any society people?" "Oh, yes, I know a thing or two."—Life.

"Did you take the waters at Saratoga, Col. Kentuck?" "No, suh; I nevah mix my drinks."

Customer—What can you give me for a modest lunch? Waiter—Well, there's veal with dressing.—Detroit Tribune.

"If you kiss me again I will call mamma." "Well, I don't mind; she is still a young-looking woman."—Town Topics.

He—What will the world say at our divorce?" The millionaire spouse—That a fool and his money are soon parted." —Life.

Mamma—I wish you could get George a nice situation. Papa—I'm afraid I can't suit George. He wants a place in which time will hang heavily on his hands.—Puck.

Daughter—George says he fears he can't support me in the style I'm accustomed to. The father—Marry him, anyhow. I can't keep it up much longer myself.—Town Topics.

The Giddy Young Thing—What is that proverb about there being no marrying in heaven? The Chronic Bachelor—Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I should like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon, sir," said the book-keeper to the "old man." "So should I," replied the proprietor, as he turned to his desk again.—Puck.

At an official ball: "Sir, allow me to shake hands with you, just by way of showing that I know somebody here." "With pleasure, sir, as I am precisely in the same boat as yourself."—Le Gaulois.

Lady in pony cart (who has made several unsuccessful attempts to pass persevering beginner occupying the whole road)—Unless you soon fall off, sir, I'm afraid I shall miss my train.—Punch.

"I shall hold him in sweet remembrance," said the potentate of Bwkplo. He could hardly have done otherwise. Even at home the young missionary had been spoken of as one of excellent taste.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A New York doctor says that frog's legs are good for people suffering from tuberculosis. The batria-chophagous element of our population have long known that frogs' legs were good for consumption.—Dallas News.

Husband—You're not economical. Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is.—Melbourne Punch.

George—You do not call on Miss Rosebud now? Jack—No; I got disgusted. She has such a coarse laugh. George—I never noticed that. Jack—You would if you'd been within hearing when I proposed to her.—Dublin World.

"I'm tired of the men of to-day," declared Miss Elderly; "it was very different in the good old days of chivalry." "Do tell me about it, dear," answered Miss Deeply; "it was before my time, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

"Well," said the absent-minded and new arrival in Hades, as he mopped his perspiring brow, "there's something to be thankful for down here, anyway. Folks won't always be yelling at me to shut the door."—Baltimore News.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Winbiddle to a stranger, "I insist that all water used for drinking and culinary purposes should be boiled at least half an hour." "You are a physician, I presume?" "No; I am a coal dealer."—New York Journal.

Briggs—Simmerson, the inventor, says his wife doesn't even know what business he is in. Griggs—Why has he concealed it from her? Briggs—He is afraid she might get the impression that he could do odd jobs around the house.—Life.

Mrs. Guile—Does Mr. Circuit drink? Guile—No; what makes you ask? Mrs. Guile—Mrs. Bingo told me that he went out on a little periodical frequently. Guile—She doubtless meant the term in a business sense; Circuit travels for the "Weekly Gusher."

First Thespian—Have a warm reception in the last town you played, old man? Second Thespian—Well, rather. Papers roasted me, hotel burnt down with all my clothes, and eleven creditors were hot after me all the while.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

He—I am really surprised at Dr. White. After being our family doctor for years, and treating me for all sorts of things, and to think of all the money we've paid him, too! She—What has he done? He—He wouldn't pass me for the life insurance company!—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Ferry (proudly)—Our pastor is going to have special bicycle services regularly every third Sunday this summer. Mrs. Wallace (calmly)—Indeed? Our church intends giving a free base ball game and prayers for the conversion of the umpire.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The other day a couple of little girls came to a physician's office to be vaccinated. One of them undertook to speak for the other, and explained: "Doctor, this is my sister. She is too young to know her left arm from her right, so mamma washed both of them."—Twinkles.

"And she didn't shrink from the notoriety?" "Shrink! Why, she used to fill only the smallest roles, and now she is one of the greatest actresses of her day." There was a tide in the affairs of women, as well as men, which, taken at its flood, led on to fame and $250 a performance.—Detroit Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30 1897

The telegraph editor, the world's atlas and the pronouncing dictionary are now inseparable companions.

Little Bulgaria may yet prove a thorn in the side of the Sultan. Her people have made demands which, if not complied with, may lead to that country's joining fortunes with the Greeks.

If the rulers of China and Japan will keep their eyes on Greece and Turkey they will see how to conduct a war. Greece is small, but the people know how to fight, and the Turks never know when they are whipped. In fact, a follower of Mohammed wins if killed in battle.

Had the late James G. Fair foreseen the legal contentions which have followed his death, and are but just begun, he might have relieved the courts of a burden and the public of the details of a tiresome litigation by leaving the bulk of his estate to the lawyers.

Professor Carl Plehn of the State University gave a lecture last Tuesday night before the San Francisco Farmers' Club on the present method of taxation in this State. "The failure to tax personal property throws an additional burden on real estate," he said. "All but 14 per cent of the taxes of California are paid by real estate owners. This fact shows that the farmer is overtaxed in proportion to his ability. His real estate is 90 per cent of all his property, and is taxed from 8 to 9 per cent more than the real property of the townsman." The remedy for this state of affairs, thought Professor Plehn, would be to tax every form of ability, instead of only property.

There is manifestly some dissatisfaction with that provision of the new Mining Act abolishing District Recorders and making it incumbent upon locators to record their locations in the office of the County Recorder. In the end, however, proprietors of mines will probably take kindly to the innovation. The district system had but few things to recommend it. True, it was some advantage to have the record in the immediate vicinity of the location. But to offset that one advantage the records in many instances were in the hands of very incompetent persons and very carelessly kept. And there was the danger always that they would be lost or destroyed. The new act will place them on exactly the same footing as to preservation as are other records relating to title in the Recorder's office; they will be properly indexed and the work of examining the title to any mining property will be greatly facilitated and simplified.

That wave of prosperity sweeps higher and higher. An army of 250 of the unemployed were shipped from San Francisco and landed in Stockton. Their leader says they can find nothing to do on the Pacific coast and are heading for the Missouri River. In the meantime he announces that they must be fed, and he relies on the towns through which they pass to furnish the wherewithal to appease the hunger of his followers.

Where are those millions of spindles that were to start on the announcement of McKinley's election, "furnishing employment to every idle man in the broad land?"

The day has come and gone, yet the good times are not. But let us have patience. The taxes will be higher at any rate. And in the meantime the cities through which the "army" passes will furnish flour and bacon to the destitute, while the Government at Washington perfects a tariff schedule which will place labor and production more firmly yet under the control of the favored few.

In the Chicago horse market, says the *Breeders' Gazette*, the top prices of the year ruled at the opening of the market the first week in April and have held strong, although arrivals were about as many as for the corresponding time last week. The export demand continues to absorb a large volume of the receipts, the Eastern markets are in better shape than for ten days past, and buyers are operating freely, and the express and ice companies are taking a good many smooth, heavy horses at good prices. Even the light drivers are picking up in price, probably in anticipation of the driving season. There is a lot of snap to the demand in general.

Chicago is the greatest horse market in the world and the greatest distributing point, as horses are shipped in all directions to all parts of the country, and also to Europe. Usually there would be from twenty to 100 buyers every day, and there are always buyers enough to take the stock offered. Some days the markets are a little stronger than others, but the range is usually within $5 per head.

In the Eastern horse markets the grade has been raised in the size of horses every year for four or five years, until the small horse is of but little account. Driving horses must be large, saddle horses must be large, work horses must be large, draft horses must be very large and very heavy, and all must be of high quality.

In shipping horses across the ocean to Europe the expense is very much greater and the risk much larger sometimes than others, but the cost would be in the neighborhood of $30 to $40 per head.

Chicago prices, April 3d, were as follows: Expressers and heavy drafters, $70 to $190; 1,150 to 1,400-lb. chunks, $55 to $90; 850 to 1,100-lb. chunks, $25 to $40; coachers and fast road horses, $90 to $275; ordinary drivers, $35 and upward. These prices are for good, sound horses five to eight years old, well broken and in good flesh.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1896, Cash on hand	$17 427 40
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 50
P A Challant, Assessor	12 7.
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15 00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	62 65
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44 80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20
" " " " " "	14 00
R P Keeting, Int State Land	5 00
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22 40
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11 20
State Treasurer, school money	5,798 16
George McIntyre, Int St Land	44 80
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00
H A Woodson redemption	26 39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50
	23,732 75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	592 17
A. M Given, Tax Collectr fees	10 00
D J Hession, Clerk fees	36 05
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50 55
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40
R J Roberts, Int on State Land	206 93
	24,160 85
Mar. A. M Given, Tax-Collector	428 26
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	23 00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14 00
D J Hession, Recorder fees	66 05
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	22 00
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	6 00
	25,020 16

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary	1 149 88	
General Expense	1,889 16	
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29	
Property Tax Fund	5 55	
Hospital	504 20	
Bridge	475 76	
Sundry Road Districts	1,312 63	
Teachers Library	5 10	
Bishop School	330 00	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Fish Spring School	25 35	
Independence School	150 00	
Lone Pine School	220 00	
Liberty School	76 00	
Round Valley School	51 00	
Riverside School	60 00	
Taboose School	71 67	
Valley School	30 00	
Warm Spring School	170 00	
Valley School Library	9 25	
Big Pine Library	1 60	
	6 5 6 88	
Feb. Independence School Bond	535 00	
Salary	1,145 32	
General Expense	100 75	
Hospital	55 00	
Property Tax	2 00	
Road District No. 5 Fund	99 25	
Bishop School	425 69	
Round Valley School	76 25	
Liberty School	91 00	
Warm Springs School	5 00	
Riverside School	63 97	
Independence School	80 00	
Milton School	150 00	
Taboose School	65 00	
Valley School	60 00	
Lone Pine School	215 25	
Big Pine School	160 00	
Irving School	180 05	
Fish Springs School	65 00	
Union School	95 00	
County School	15 00	
Sunday School Districts Library	9 75	
Liberty Library	2 44	
Valley Library	6 00	
Riverside Library	13 50	
Independence Library	1 50	
	10,297 90	
Mar. County Bond	1,550 00	
Fish Springs School Bond	213 00	
Salary Fund	1,024 98	
Hospital Fund	51 00	
General Expense	111 50	
Property tax fund	14 39	
Union School Bond	82	
Round Valley School	73 35	
Taboose School	71 83	
Warm Springs School	85 80	
Bishop School	263 00	
Liberty School	72 80	
Big Pine School	271 00	
Riverside School	80 00	
Fish Springs School	68 00	
Independence Bond	80 00	
Lone Pine School	155 00	
Irving School	55 00	
Valley School	67 30	
Station School	79 00	
Union School	7 00	
Union Library	9 11	
Lone Pine Library	12 44	
Valley Library	6 86	
Milton Library	19 25	
Bishop Library	17 65	
Big Pine Library	17 65	
Cash	10 262 00	
	25,020 16	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund		1995 87
General Expense	820 00	
Hospital	569 82	
Bond		249 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1632 95	
General Road	699 72	
Road District No. 1	148 76	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	1 00	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	193 31	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overflid Land	90 52	
Institute	31 00	
Teachers' Library	8 33	
Property Tax	293 86	
County School		214 08
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	232 68	
Round Valley	222 59	
Irving	655 95	
Bishop	399 08	
Station	269 10	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	124 62	
Milton	284 43	
Independence	266 21	
Fish Springs	172 68	
Union	402 87	
Lone Pine	687 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	181 48	
Taboose	111 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	25 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	13 37	
Station	11 39	
Warm Springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 15	
Independence	32 73	
Union	35 84	
Riverside	10 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish Springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Taboose	28 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	356 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	932 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish Springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Taboose Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, Public Administrator, for six months ending December 31, 1896.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral expenses, Expenses of last illness, debts and family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance cash in hands of Administrator.	Money in savings banks and not withdrawn by Administrator.	Money in City and County Treasury	Money on deposit with Cal. Safe Dep. and Trust Co. to credit of estates of decedents	Approximate property excluded of money in hands of Administrator	Distributed to Heirs
Dec. 31, '96.	Victor Eugene Tregier.	200 00	None								
	William Freeman.	N.P. 68									
	Peter Gallagher.	43 32									
	Joseph Wolfe.	500 00	None								
					5 75						
					46 45						
					13 15	14 25					

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Public Administrator.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY of INYO, } ss

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says. That he is the Public Administrator in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, that he has read the foregoing return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1897.

(SEAL.) BEN. H. YANDELL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Inyo, State of California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Inyo, State of California. Return and Account of Public Administrator. Filed January 12, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE:—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 26th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
B. J. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
B. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
B. J. Stevens	29	14	5 10
William J. Jenkins	11	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	12	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 26th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale is postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 138.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 136, for the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 10, in Township No. 19 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 737.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 10, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on April 24, 1897, viz: Abraham Diaz for the W ½ of S E ¼, S E ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, Sec. 10, T 16 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: George H. Palmer, Joshua R. Hammitt, Manuel Diaz and Augustine Fizzaro, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 22, 1897, viz: Henderson D. Gill, for the Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in N E ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 13 S, R 33 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. Gorman, Charles A. Walter, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $3.00 to $4.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular men's for - - - - 25 cents
Board and Room, per day - $1 and 1.5
Board, per week - - - - - 5.0
Board, per month - - - - - 20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

☞ THE NUCLEUS ☜
THE NUCLEUS

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

WALTER A. LAMAR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and convenience of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams of all kinds of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR't & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:25 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:30 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:30 p m
Cleaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Sparks	65		3:10 p m		12:55 p m
Gillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m	Ar	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	151		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:50 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m		3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:30 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	185		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:50 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	243		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	257		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	299		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR't & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv	1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m		2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m		3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar	6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv	7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m		8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:05 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m		10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:70 p m	Ar	11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 30 1897

OUR

Congressman .....MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. ...VEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. ...SSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor..... .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... .....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist..... .FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

DIED.

TIBBETTS.—At Big Pine, April 24, 1897, William R. Tibbetts, a native of Maine, aged 66 years.

On Sunday, May 2d, religious services will be held as follows: Lone Pine, in the morning, to commence at 11 o'clock; George's Creek, in the afternoon, to commence at 2:30 o'clock: Independence, in the evening, to commence at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of evening discourse "The Important Interview." All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Spring is coming on with long strides.

J. C. Crocker of Big Pine is a visitor in town.

Sheriff Given went to Bishop on Wednesday.

Mrs. Alice Morton was up from Keeler this week.

A. A. Neil was down from Blackrock yesterday.

The Independence Public School closes for the term to-day.

Most of the schools in the county will finish by the end of April.

The second installment of taxes became delinquent after last Monday.

Harry Cook is tasting some of the delights of city life in San Francisco.

Final examinations have been in order at the Independence School this week.

The locust trees are all in bloom, and the air is filled with their fragrance.

William J. Bryan will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Los Angeles.

S. G. Snelen Esq. came down from Bishop on Monday's train, on business in the Superior Court.

John Lewis Esq. left Wednesday morning for a trip to San Francisco by way of the Panamint country.

Jas. P. Little has come from San Francisco and is chief printer in the *Independent* office.

If you want to have a good time and help a good cause, go to the picnic at George's Creek to-morrow.

Mrs. Pauline Levy of Keeler, a member of the Rebekah Lodge, was present at their festivities Tuesday.

The Stuttz Theatre Company will show at Independence to-morrow evening. Seats now on sale at Rhine's.

Olive Lodge No. 222, Rebekah, will meet at Independence every second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

The body of Vesta Tibbetts, who died at Hawthorne Wednesday morning, was brought to Big Pine for interment.

Owing to the unusual fall of snow during the past winter, cattlemen will not drive to Long Valley till late in May.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fiehman came up from Keeler on Tuesday and attended the ball given by the Rebekah Lodge.

Miss Travers, the popular young school mistress of Camp Independence, returned to her home in San Francisco last Tuesday.

Dr. J. P. McQueen returned to Bishop from Hawthorne on Monday's train, having been called home unexpectedly by a telegram.

R. S. Miner Esq. left for San Francisco on yesterday's train, after two weeks spent at Independence on business in the Superior Court.

Two carloads of machinery came down to Bishop last Monday, to be used at the mill at Mammoth in the construction of a cyanide plant.

Jerry Mairs has been at work all the week repairing the Courthouse fence and fixing the creek so it will not wash where it runs through.

A special train, having on board Superintendent H. M. Yerington and Assistant Superintendent R. J. Laws, will go down over the C. & C. to Keeler to-morrow.

Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. Sneden & Vermilyea, of Bishop. The gentlemen will give prompt attention to all legal affairs entrusted to their care.

Carl Walter arrived home on Monday from Los Angeles, where he has been attending business college. He came by the Keeler and Mojave stage from the South.

Wells Barnes and Al Goodman arrived home on Wednesday from a trip to the Coso Mud Springs. Al. has improved very much in health since he came up here from San Francisco, a couple of months ago.

Philip Gehrig has leased the old Fernbach Brewery from J. C. Irwin. John Strohmeyer arrived from Keeler to-day with a load of freight for Mr. Gehrig. Gus Stecker is at work on repairs, and Phil will soon be turning out a first-class article, which will both cheer and inebriate.

At Ballarat.

A correspondent at Ballarat, the new mining camp at Panamint, sends the following items: Ballarat has a population of about one hundred, which is rapidly increasing. Four foundations for large concrete buildings are laid. Five frame buildings are completed, with more in course of construction. There are three feed yards, two saloons, two general merchandise stores, and more coming. Pleasant Canyon, in the same vicinity, has three saloons, one store and one feed-yard. San Francisco and Los Angeles capitalists are taking hold, and extensive developments will be made. Mayer, the well-known Los Angeles brewer, has invested largely in mining property, and is preparing to commence work on an extensive scale. The recent Indian scare is a complete hoax. The report that Panamint Tom had killed some prospectors had no foundation whatever. There are many valuable mines known to exist, and many more are certain to be discovered.

Trouble at the Peak.

John I. Blair, owner of the Silver Peak mines, last week attached the merchandise store, piles of wood and other personal property held by J. L. Hanchett. The United States Marshal served the papers. We are unable to learn the cause of the attachment. One theory is that Hanchett's lease on the mines has expired, and he refuses to give up possession until Blair pays him upwards of $200,000, the value he puts upon certain tailings accumulated during his lease. On the other hand, it is asserted that Hanchett's lease expired in August, and that he has paid no royalty since that time, although he has milled a large quantity of ore. The matter will be settled in the United States Court at Carson.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

The Rebekahs' Ball.

On Tuesday evening last occurred one of the social events of the year. The Olive Rebekah Lodge, No. 222, entertained their friends with a social dance at Mair's Hall. Some twenty-five couple participated in the enjoyment of the evening, and the whole southern end of the valley was well represented. Mrs. Webb, Mr. Matlock and Mr. Yandell contributed the music for the evening. The finest waltzes, polkas and quadrilles kept all moving smoothly and sometimes trotting wildly. Omie Mairs served the ball supper at midnight, after which the ball rolled on till morning. The ladies of the lodge are to be congratulated on the success of this, their first entertainment, and to the genial floor manager, Doctor Blair, is due a vote of thanks for his efforts to keep everybody jumping.

New Gasoline Engine.

Pat Keys and Tim Madden came in from Beveridge yesterday. Keys has purchased a six-horse power gasoline engine, and will construct two arastras at the mine to be run by it. This will save a great deal of expense in packing, and will enable him to work ore of a lower grade. He has about two hundred tons of ore on the dump which will work about $55 per ton, and is taking out ore steadily. Madden has about ten tons of high-grade ore on the dump.

The sad news was received from Hawthorne last Wednesday that Miss Vesta Tibbetts had died from the effects of blood poisoning of the throat. The young lady had been troubled with toothache, and some tooth drops had reached the throat and caused the fatal illness. Her death, following so closely upon the death of her father, makes it doubly sad. She was the picture of health, and that news will be a great shock to her many friends. The deep sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved relatives.

The sad news was received here that W. E. Berger, formerly of Bishop, met an untimely end at Sonora last Sunday. He had been ill for several months, and during a spell of delirium he took his own life. He is a brother of Mrs. John Bourland and Miss Hattie Berger of Bishop, where his aged mother is also residing. Such sorrow as theirs time alone can heal.

Mrs. Margaret Reddy, formerly of Darwin, died last Sunday in Los Angeles, after a lingering illness. The lady was one of the pioneers in the county, and will be well remembered as a woman of noble qualities by many of the old timers. Her children, Katie and Mike, were both with her, and to them our sincerest sympathy is tendered.

At Hawthorne on the 21st of April Miss Rita Church, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Church, all well known in this community, gave a birthday party in honor of her ninth birthday. Fifty-two young folks were present, and games, dancing and good things to eat filled up an afternoon that the little folks will long remember.

Fred Edgington, M. Brockman and Charles Levy started for the Coso Springs yesterday. They had a tent and a complete camp outfit, and will remain some time. Mr. Edgington is a brother of Harvey Edgington of Francis, and arrived at Independence from Chicago last week.

The Stuttz Theatre Company will show at Independence on Saturday evening, May 1st. They were billed to show here Tuesday evening, but were delayed en route. There are twenty people in the company, and they will give a good entertainment.

W. R. Tibbetts died at his home at Big Pine last Saturday morning. His death was very sudden and unexpected; he retired as usual Friday night, and was found dead in his bed next morning. The deceased was a native of Maine, aged 66 years, and was a pioneer of Inyo county.

I. H. Mulholland and wife returned to town last Monday after a stay of two months in San Francisco, where Mr. Mulholland fully recovered his health.

PROTECTING HIGHWAYS.

An amendment to the Political Code which applies directly to the protection of public highways will prove good reading to those interested in the good roads movement. The amendment referred to is as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 2737 of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

2737. Whoever obstructs or injures any highway, or diverts any watercourse thereon, or drains water from his land upon any highway, to the injury thereof, by means of ditches or dams, is liable to a penalty of $10 for each day such obstruction or injury remains, and must be punished as provided in section 588 of the Penal Code. Any person, persons or corporation who shall be storing or distributing water for any purpose, and shall permit the water to overflow or saturate, by seepage, any highway, to the injury thereof, shall, upon notification of the Road Commissioner of the district where such overflow or seepage occurs, repair the damages occasioned by such overflow or seepage; and should such repairs not be made within a reasonable time by such person, persons or corporation, said Road Commissioner shall make such repairs, and recover the expense thereof from such person, persons or corporation in an action at law. All persons excavating irrigation, mining or draining ditches across public highways shall be required to bridge said ditches and such crossings, and upon neglect to do so, the Road Commissioner for that road district shall construct the same and recover the cost of constructing said bridge or bridges of such persons by action, as provided in this section; provided, that the Supervisors of any county may construct and maintain bridges over any and all ditches used exclusively for irrigation purposes, and which cross public highways in the county over which they have authority, and may, with the consent of the owners of such ditches, declare any and all such bridges to be public property, and maintain and keep the same in repair at the expense of such county. And whoever willfully injures any public bridge is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and is also liable for actual damages for such injury, to be recovered by the county in a civil action; provided further, that every person who knowingly allows the carcass of any dead animal (which animal belonged to him at the time of its death) to be put or to remain within 100 feet of any street, alley, public highway or road in common use, and every person who puts the carcass of any dead animal within 100 feet of any street, alley, highway or road in common use, or who shall deposit on any highway any refuse or waste tin, sheet-iron or broken glass, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Another law intended for the protection of highways, and authorizing Boards of Supervisors to take necessary action to enforce the same, is as follows:

Sec. 1. Whenever it appears to the Board of Supervisors that any public road, in any road district of the county, is in danger of being damaged by storm waters, or floods, it is hereby made the duty of the Boards of Supervisors to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent such damage, or to repair the same; and the Board of Supervisors is hereby authorized to construct flumes, ditches or canals for the purpose of carrying off such storm waters, or floods, to a place of safety, and may condemn the right of way for such flumes, ditches or canals for such purpose; provided, however, that no more than the sum of $1,000 shall be used for such purpose in any one road district of the county in any one year.

Sec. 2. All moneys used for the purposes of this act may be taken from the general road fund of the county.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery in modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever tried for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlains's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

On Saturday, May 1st, a Mayday picnic will be given at George's Creek, near the schoolhouse. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served on the grounds; the proceeds to go to the support of the pastor. A picnic at George's Creek is always an enjoyable affair, and the cause is a worthy one. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

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AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, April 26, 1897.

Mathiason vs. Woodin.—Demurrer stands submitted.

Salt Wells Borax Co., insolvent debtor.—Account of David Holland, assignee, settled and allowed.

WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1897.

Henry Fehrman vs. Executors of Estate of Thomas Parker, Deceased.—Action on foreclosure of mortgage. Original mortgage filed. J. E. Laird appointed Commissioner to sell.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending April 29, 1897:

Harry to Harry.—Mining claim in Coso mining district, $1.

Davidson to Cartier.—Borax mining ground at Indian Wells Valley, $5.

Coleman to Nebbock.—Half interest in Herbert mine, South Park mining district, $1.

W. L. Hunter, executor, to James Jones.—Property known as Shedd ranch, at Fish Springs, $4,000.

James Jones and wife to Edward Brown.—Same property as above, $4,000.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 22nd day of April, 1897, in favor of J. E. Laird, plaintiff, and against the Independence Track Association, a corporation, defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 18 south range 35 east, M. D. M.; running thence west 20 chains; thence south 6 chains; thence north 64 deg. 30 min. east, 5 chains; thence south 32 deg. 30 min. east, 30 chains; thence south 13 chains; thence west 14 chains; thence north 32 deg. 30 min. west, 35 chains; thence north 68 deg. 30 min. east, 10 chains; thence north 7 chains and 25 links; thence due east 100 feet, containing about 80 acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, 1897, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Independence Track Association, a corporation, in and to the above described property, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, U. S. gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of April, 1897.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Indépendence, Cal.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ELLEN NAYLOR, Plaintiff, vs. MAGGIE P. GOODALE and Maggie P. Goodale as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased, Defendant. — Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 9th day of April, 1897 in the above-entitled action wherein Ellen Naylor, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Maggie P. Goodale and Maggie P. Goodale, as Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas J. Goodale deceased, defendants, on the 6th day of April, 1897, which said decree was, on the 9th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 25, under and by which decree I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the north-west quarter of Section No. 15, in Township No. Ten South of Range No. Thirty four East, Base and Meridian Mount Diablo, containing 80 acres;

Also the North half of South-west quarter, and the East half of the North west quarter of Section No. Fifteen in Township No. Ten South of Range No. Thirty-four East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres; together with all water, and water rights thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining;

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

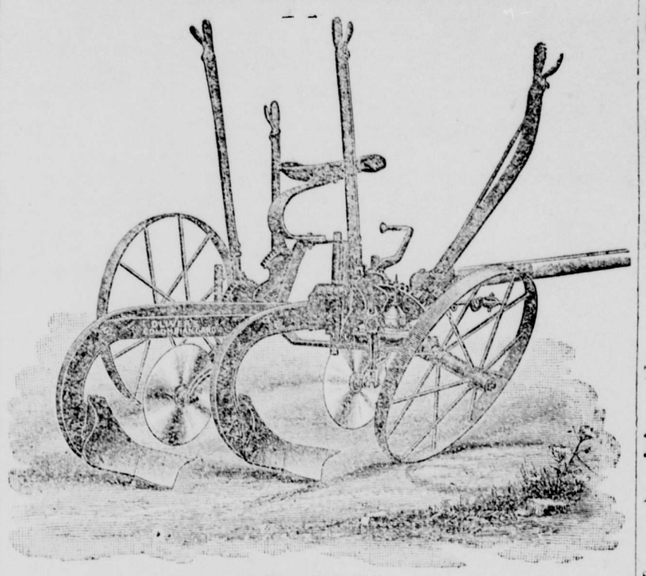
Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the Third day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and cost to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, Cal, April 9th, 1897.

LEECE & WATTERSON,

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALFI.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1896, in favor of John I. Gaub, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to that certain ditch, or canal partially constructed on a line of survey commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section 2 in Township 11 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head gate or head gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 755.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 14, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Independence, Cal., on May 24, 1897, viz: John W. Calbreath, for the W ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 14 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, Hiram C. Hamilton, Albert W. Simonson and John M. Meyer, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

Dade Harkins' Wedding

By VIOLA ROSEBORO.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

Half a dozen people were sitting on the wide veranda (gallery, they called it) of the summer hotel at Overtonia. Overtonia was a new coal mining town built on the foundation of an old mountain village.

When the white front gate clicked and the thin bent figure of the coal company's president came slowly up the walk, everybody on the gallery shifted position a little as an unconscious expression of deference, and as the dignitary drew nearer the two young men of the party rose to their feet, but though the apparent difficulty of his movement might have seemed to sanction such a courtesy they did not offer him an arm up the steps. They well knew that the colonel would not appreciate such attention. The colonel's clean shaven dark face wore an odd characteristic expression, because his brows were knit, and his lips and keen blue eyes were faintly and quizzically smiling. When he reached the top of the steps, he lifted his broad soft hat to the ladies and took a look at everybody. "I've got some news for you," he said.

"Aw, paw!"

"Colonel, you're a godsend."

"Tell us, quick."

The replies to this beneficent statement tumbled over each other.

"You're all invited to a party," said the colonel, seating himself slowly in the shock bottom chair a negro girl placed for him in front of the rest of the party. The excitement of the ladies, young and old, rose to dramatic heights, and even the young men could not prevent their countenances brightening. A pretty, crinkly headed, brown hued girl, all ribbons and bangles, fell upon the colonel bodily.

"Aw, paw," she cried again, "tell us, is it over at the Alpine House?"

"More likely it's down at the college," said another lady.

"Tell us, colonel," said one of the young men, with an effort at insouciance.

"Charley," said the colonel to his daughter, who, despite her failure to be a boy, had been named for himself, "get away from my lame shoulder. Sit down, and I'll tell you all about it. I reckon none of you'd guess in a month."

The suspense intensified and in several minds became shadowed with doubt as to whether anything so inconceivable could be desirable.

"Art Harkins has a girl who is going to get married Wednesday night. He's going to give her a big wedding and invites everybody in the house to"—

The colonel got no further. A shrill vocal storm broke over his head, and he tilted his chair back against a wooden pillar and waited for it to subside.

All his audience were sufficiently interested and informed in the affairs of the mine to know that just now an invitation from Art Harkins resembled in one way a similar attention from royalty. It had the force of a command. Art Harkins was a mountaineer who could not read nor write, but who, by astuteness, energy, and, as was generally believed, cunning unscrupulousness, had actually contrived to get rich, rich not merely for a mountaineer, but rich even in the opinion of the impressive, imaginative and influential bankrupts who formed the majority of the mining company. Harkins was a member of the company and a large stock owner, and all the women in the hotel knew that for weeks their various masculine relatives had been hanging in midair in some incomprehensible but terribly real business uncertainty, from which only Art Harkins could deliver them. And now this homespun diplomat invited them to a wedding party! The group on the gallery grew so vocal that feminine re-enforcements hurried out of the house to see what was the matter. Under the circumstances, after a little bewildered wavering, it was soon agreed that nothing could be more amusing, more fun, more novel and generally delightful than to go to Dade Harkins' wedding.

"And then," said Mrs. Peytee, "no one but ourselves, no one that matters, I mean, need know anything about it. 'Tisn't as if we were over at the Alpine House and had to explain things some way to half the gulf states."

Mrs. Peytee was a round little brunette widow who was often called "very taking." She was a cousin of Charley Overman's, through Charley's mother's side of the house, and in a very easy going way, which was all the way they knew, she was chaperoning the girl. Socially she shone the more for her connection with the Overmans.

The colonel was considered an important man throughout the state, and, moreover, he was counted charming, "a fine conversationist and a good speaker." In her heart of hearts Mrs. Peytee had come to the conclusion that it was most desirable that he should marry a good wife, have somebody better than a giddy slip of a girl to take care of him and let somebody get the good of the distinguished position awaiting his wife. Mrs. Peytee had faith in the future of the mines, and she liked the colonel.

Several ladies among the summer colonists at Overtonia divined the existence of these views in Mrs. Peytee's mind—by the power of kindred sympathies perhaps—although she had never confided in them. Charley, however, was unsuspicious. Just now she was devoting all the thought she gave the subjects of love and marriage to their more important aspects as connected with herself. She was in love with one of the young men on the gallery, and he was in love with her.

His name was Harry Williams, and he was the son of another member of the mining company. It was a desirable and suitable thing that these two should marry, and as nobody had the least objection or threw the slightest obstacle in the way of their courtship, but, on the contrary, as every one about did what they could, in the modest southern way, to further it, of course their progress toward an understanding was slow. Upon themselves devolved the whole task of making the path of true love properly difficult.

Charley had firm ideas as to the degree of assertive, persistent devotion, displayed regardless of discouragements, that became a man and a suitor, and that permitted a girl to surrender gracefully, and Harry had fixed sentiments as to the bad taste and blindness and impertinence of a man who put himself in the position of a rejected suitor. It will be seen at once that these young people were both very young, and that the girl, as is the case so often, had a more romantic, literary and traditional education in love affairs than her lover. The insincerity of youth clung about their notions, and yet it was because they

She sat on the floor.

were so young that they were somewhat governed by them instead of following the dictates of their hearts, like the wiser Mrs. Peytee.

Nevertheless, thanks to nature's contempt for the theorizing of her children, they had made some progress in their knowledge each of the other's state of mind.

Everybody knows that weddings are contagious. When Harry that afternoon on the gallery listened to the discussion of the coming festivity at old Harkins', he had what he took—perhaps I had better say mistook—for a small but happy inspiration. He made up his mind at once that on that night he would declare himself to Charley. He would take her to the wedding in the only buggy that was to be had in Overtonia. Harkins' place was two miles from the hotel on a rough road. It was strange if coming home that night he could not find a felicitous moment for—what he was going to say and what he was going to do—for decisive steps, let us say. An evening buggy ride exactly suited his ideas of a proper occasion for serious lovemaking. He had regretted more than once that life on the mountain offered so few such opportunities, but the roads were so bad that in the public mind only some definite necessary end justified recourse to travel on wheels. In the fullness of his heart Harry embellished his little plan with various decorative features. Among other things, he thought that he would send off at once to Nashville for an engagement ring, so as to surprise Charley with the promptness of its appearance. No really grownup person, with brains enough to learn from experience, would ever have dared to tempt fate by such crass confidence as this, and a more penetratingly tactful youth would have known that Charley, even if she accepted him, would not be altogether pleased by this particular form of foresight.

But Harry was, in fact, but a boy and one sure to be generally astray as to what men have been pleased to christen the mysteries of woman's heart, though I dare say, if women had been managing the world's affairs and literature for the last several thousand years, we should be hearing just as much about the unfathomable mysteries of man's heart, the fact simply being that the mystery lies in those arrangements of an ever inscrutable Providence, by which it is established that the sexes shall be eternally divided, however appearances may sometimes contradict the fact, by an impassable gulf of mutual misunderstanding.

When Harry was seized with these dreams, he was so moved by them that he turned away from the agitated group, laughing and chattering about the Harkins family, and went and stood peering through the honeysuckle vine at the other end of the gallery. Charley called to him, and he did not hear her:

"Mr. Harry," cried one of the other girls, "Charley wants to know what you are going to wear."

"Excuse me," said Harry, coming toward them, but then he forgot to make any reply, in the distraction of seeing Charley's brown eyes turned up to his, and unable to endure just then the glancing frivolity of the talk he picked up his hat and strolled down the walk.

Charley felt distinctly miserable that she had been snubbed, so she laughed with merry abandon at the information that Art Harkins never, under any circumstances, took off his hat and would undoubtedly eat Dade's wedding supper with it on, and then she danced away into the big empty hall, dragged herself slowly up the stairs and crept off into an unfrequented garret. In the crowded house, this, since she fell in love and needed one, had become her place of meditation. She was overwrought by the unaccustomed and startling amount of sensation her days now brought her, and by dramatically picturing various unpleasant possibilities to herself as probabilities, though not in the least really believing in them, she managed to relieve herself by a few tears, and then she crept over to the one small square low window that lit the place. She sat on the floor and pressed her face against the glass and gave herself up to further dreaming, but now of vague, sweet possibilities, probabilities, surely, surely!

There were no other windows in the house that looked down into the corner of the green yard she saw. It was sheltered by a big trellised grapevine, and beneath its shade was an old garden bench.

When Harry found a chance to drag Mrs. Peytee to this spot for a confidential interview, it was under the delusion that it was invisible to all indoors. He and Mrs. Peytee were always very good friends, and now, seized with a sudden need of a sympathetic ear, it was to her that he turned. That idea about the ring that had slipped through his head became fixed now by nothing more or less personal to himself or Charley than the chance he saw of making it an easy pretext for telling his tale to Mrs. Peytee.

"Come, sit around by the grapevine with me," he said when, turning back to the house in his restless tramping, he met her in the yard.

Mrs. Peytee was always gracious, and she took his arm with a flattering air of possession and interest, and dragging her fresh trailing muslins after her she sought with him the seclusion of the rustic bench beneath the shadow of the grapevine.

(To Be Continued.)

The cultivation of flowers for export and for the manufacture of perfume is a very important industry along the coast of the Mediterranean. It is officially estimated that the value of flowers annually exported from Nice, Cannes, Beaulieu and Mentone is $6000.

REFORMING BAD BOYS.

French Government Does This by a New System of Isolation.

An effort along new lines is to be made by the French Government in the direction of remodeling vicious tendencies in boys. The scene of the experiment is the Institute Le Peletier at Montesson, in the department of the Seine. Youngsters who have already become criminals will not be treated, the design being to restrain and tone down criminal inclinations in boys whose parents have found them to be unmanageable. Two hundred cells at the institute have been set apart for the purpose. Youngsters received for treatment are examined as to their talents for acquiring knowledge or learning some sort of trade and are instructed in those branches for which they show a leaning. To curb the youngsters' inclination to cruelty they are allowed to have pets and each one is given a patch of garden to cultivate. They may keep birds, cats and rabbits. Each boy is subjected to a special course of treatment, his individual

THE BOYS WEAR MASKS.

weaknesses and inclinations being taken into careful consideration. Only one boy is admitted into a cell, and under no circumstances are the inmates allowed to converse unless in the presence of an official of the institute. They have plenty of outdoor exercise, but neither in the grounds nor in the gymnasium nor in the schoolroom or chapel have they occasion to talk to their comrades. They are known by numbers only, and though not subjected to cruelty in any form the discipline governing their management is most severe.

The discipline even goes further. It directs that boys must wear masks whenever they leave their cells, either to go to the gymnasium, the playgrounds or to school.

The schoolroom, which at the same time serves as the chapel, is fitted with a row of cells or boxes forming a semicircle. The boxes, or stalls, are open at the top, so as to permit the free circulation of air, and their doors are abbreviated below and above, so the inmate can see the teacher on the platform opposite. The teacher can watch the boys thoroughly, but the latter cannot see their neighbors nor make any signs to them.

MOHSIN KHAN.

Recently Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Persia.

Mohsin Khan, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for the empire of Persia, is an able statesman, who was highly valued by the late Shah Nasr-eddin. The new Shah, Muzaffer-eddin, decided to continue the favor to Mohsin Khan which had been shown by his father to the diplomat, and the latter's elevation to the Shah's cabinet—if the royal advisers can be so called—is a reward for long-continued service. Mohsin Khan received a good European education, and speaks English and French fluently. For many years he was trained in diplomacy at the ministry of foreign affairs in Tehe-

MOHSIN KHAN.

ran and at various Persian embassies abroad. He was ambassador to Constantinople under Nasr-eddin, and during the sixteen years he occupied that post he successfully maintained the most cordial relations between the two great Oriental empires. Three years ago the Shah called him back to Teheran to assume the post of minister of justice, which he filled with much ability until more recently he was made minister of foreign affairs. Mohsin Khan is a Persian with all the polish of the Oriental. He is shrewd, observing, and perfectly competent to fill a post involving great capacity for diplomacy. He belongs to a powerful family in Teheran.

Three Old Maids.

Miss Nancy Oliver died near Stillmore, Ga., last Friday at the ripe old age of 98 and a few months. She was one of a family of three old maids, who lived down on Jack's Creek, near the Ohoopee river, for over half a century in a small log house of but one room. They lived by carding, spinning and weaving by hand for people living near them. Aunt Nancy is the second one to die. Her sister Sallie died a few years ago at the age of 98. Only one member of the family is living now, Aunt Milbry, who is the oldest of the three sisters.—Atlanta Constitution.

It is a rare man who gets anything but bills and kicks in his letters these days.

INCIPIENT INSANITY.

A Sick and Ailing Girl—Her Mother's Advice.

An Interesting Story Told Under Embarrassing Circumstances.

From the Express, Los Angeles, California.

The interviewer's lines sometimes fall in queer places. People who are to be talked to may be in all sorts of conditions and frames of mind, but one cannot conceive a much more embarrassing thing for all parties concerned than an assignment to interview a mother of a two-days'-old infant. Some things are too sacred for even the callous newspaper man to lightly ignore. But Mrs. C. C. Reeder had a story to tell and this paper wanted that story. The baby was asleep, and the mother expressed her amiability, so the reporter was ushered into the room.

Mrs. Reeder used to be Johanna Rinker, and lived for several years at Riverside, Cal. She was a domestic and worked very hard. Perhaps it was the toil, perhaps the climate, at all events she fell sick. Doctors and medicines did her no good. Her appetite vanished. Sleep eluded her at night, always and ever that dreadful feeling of lassitude and depression, so familiar to women, made itself apparent to her. And then she began to imagine things. One night, while driving across a bridge that she knew perfectly well was there, she cried out in fright because she could see nothing. The doctors might call this insanity, but until the hallucinations and delusions grow to be a menace to life or peace, not much heed is paid to the imaginings of weakly girls.

Last spring Mrs. Reeder, for she had married in the meantime, concluded to visit her old home at Daleville, Ind., and it was while there that her mother, Mrs. Caroline Leaser, told her of the wonderful properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mrs. Reeder began to take them. When she started in she could not walk the three-quarters of a mile to the post-office, she was so weak. In about three weeks she took, according to directions, about five boxes of the pills, and at the expiration of that time could go down into town and come back and do a big day's washing over the tub at home. Her blood came back into the pale cheeks, sleep once again refreshed her at night, the cold sweats left, and she could eat and enjoy all the pleasures and diversions of life where before she had been averse to society and amusements of all kinds. The awful notions and hallucinations left her, her brain again resumed its normal functions. From that time to now she has taken no medicine and she is well in all respects.

"See my baby. God bless its heart," said the proud mother. "It is as strong and healthy as any baby ever born. It weighed nine pounds." As it lay there, its little pink fists clenched over its thumbs, its little eyes puckered up in sleep, a bundle of pink, satiny infantile loveliness, there could be little doubt of the physical health of its parents.

Mrs. Reeder lives at a cottage numbered 407½ East Pico street, Los Angeles, Cal., and the last words she said were: "Oh, you are perfectly excusable. I am just as glad to endorse Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as you can possibly be to hear my story. If all suffering women only knew their power and good, there would be less sickness and misery in the world, I'm sure. Good-bye."

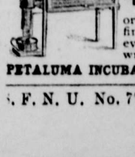
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Armstrong-Elswick works, at London, have completed for the Siberian Railway a railroad ferry-boat on the American model to carry trains on Lake Baikel. The boat will be shipped in sections to the lake.

HIS IS THE TIME of year .. .. when men .. and women .. become weakened by .. the weather, and run down generally. .. .. The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results—caused by weakness of the kidneys.

HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY known to medical men for promptly checking troubles of the kidneys and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what was never done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made .. women brighter and happier; .. it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggist's.



$10 FOR THE ONLY perfect Incubator made. Freight Prepaid to your nearest Railroad Station or Steamer Landing. The finest Incubator Catalogue ever issued mailed free if you write and mention this paper

PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal.

S. F. N. U. No. 771. New Series No. 14

WISE AS AN OWL.

The owl is said to be the wisest of birds because he keeps both eyes and ears wide open, says nothing and keeps up a good deal of thinking. When sciatica takes hold of a man, he is wisest who says nothing but keeps his eyes and ears open for the best remedy, who thinks and knows it may result in crippling, and who finds by trial that St. Jacobs Oil is the best known remedy for its treatment and permanent cure. It penetrates to the seat of the excruciating pain, soothes and cures it, and prevents what sometimes happens—the use of the surgeons knife to get rid of the torment. The owl thinks and then acts quickly, and the sciatica sufferer should act promptly to arrest the progress of the disease and to restore the nerve by the use of St. Jacobs Oil to its natural condition.

Morley and Dogs.

John Morley is fond of dogs, especially of a diminutive fox terrier which is frequently seen at his heels on the Thames embankment or in Battersea park. This recalls the fact that when in the heat of a political canvass an opponent denounced Mr. Morley as a dog the orator and statesman replied, "I have known dogs who for fidelity, friendship, affection and devotion would contrast most favorably with some human beings."

Exchanging Compliments.

"I see that you are your own washerwoman," said Mrs. Spitely, who was leading her poodle past the place.

"Yes," retorted Mrs. Snaply. "But, thank goodness, I'm not reduced to playing nursegirl for a dog."—Detroit Free Press.

There are a great many spiders, especially among the tropical varieties, which have three eyes, one on each side of the head and the third exactly in the center of the "forehead." This middle or third eye is always the largest.

Becker—I see by the posters that Footlights, the tragedian, travels under his wife's management. Decker—So do most men, only they don't advertise it.

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle.

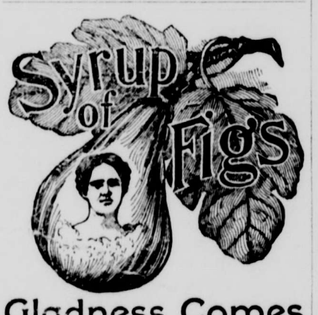
Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters tones the stomach and digestive organs; cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all ills produced by a disordered stomach.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

HATCH CHICKENS by Hot Air. FREE Catalogue and Price List of the IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

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TO A SOUTHERN GIRL.

Her eyes
Would match the Southern skies
When Southern skies were bluest
Her heart
Will always take its part
Where Southern hearts are truest;
Bright pearls
The gems of Southern girls,
Her winning smile discloses;
Her cheeks
When admiration speaks,
Were only Southern roses.
Her voice
By nature and by choice,
E'en those who know her slightest
Will find
As soft as Southern wind
When Southern winds are lightest.
Her laugh
As light as wine or chaff,
Breaks clear at witty sallies,
As brooks
Run bubbling through the nooks
Of all her Southern valleys.
Such youth,
With all its charms, forsooth—
Alas, too well I know it!—
Will claim
A song of love and fame
Sung by some Southern poet;
But she
In future years maybe
These verses will discover,
Some time
May read this little rhyme
Sung by a Northern lover.
—Buffalo Commercial.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

She was seated on the grass, with her shoulders propped up against a camp-stool; there were two or three garden benches standing about, but she said she preferred to sit on the grass—it made her feel more "country."

To intensify this feeling she had clothed her fresh young beauty in a marvelous organdy, so sheer that her arms gleamed through it like alabaster, and had pinned on her bright head a great hat drooping with roses. By her side leaned a white parasol edged with lace.

Her companion, a young man in tennis flannels, who was stretched at her feet, had commented sarcastically upon her "rustic attire," and a hot discussion had ensued, a discussion happily interrupted by the arrival of a servant with a tray of iced lemonade.

"Ah," said Miss Gresham, helping herself to one of the frosted glasses, "if there is one person for whom I entertain an undying affection it is Betty! I know we are indebted to her for this. She is one of those rare people who always do the correct thing."

"Betty," repeated Markland, lazily, sipping his lemonade, "and who is Betty?"

"He has forgotten Betty!" cried the girl, "and has no more shame than to confess it! Betty, who was always his sworn champion and who has helped him out of I do not know how many scrapes. This is the effect, I suppose, of college travel and society."

"Betty!" again repeated Markland. "Ah!" a sudden light springing to his eyes—"your old nurse, of course. Why, certainly I remember her—dear companion of my youth! But I did not recognize her by so common a title. To me she always seemed a beneficent genius, a good angel, rather than an ordinary mortal." He lifted his glass—"To Betty," he said; "may her shadow never grow less."

"Betty was asking me about you the other day," said the girl; "she wanted to know if you still rode and boated and swam like you used to do. I told her you had given up dancing because of the exertion." She looked at him innocently.

"Did she ask you anything about your own life?" said Markland, sitting up—"a resume of how you put in your time during the winter season in town might be interesting to her, and certainly profitable."

"Anything I do is interesting to her," she responded, coldly.

"Do you know," he said, "I have been marveling over you ever since I came. I cannot quite realize that you have been ten days in the country without being bored. How have you accomplished it? I thought that the day of miracles was past."

"My good Tony," remarked Miss Gresham, patronizingly, "you must not judge other people by yourself; it is a very foolish and narrow-minded way of doing. Because you cannot exist happily without your clubs and theaters is no reason why I can't."

"I never knew you belonged to a club," observed Markland, mildly. "Have you developed into that wonder, a new woman?"

"Oh, nonsense! You know I was speaking figuratively! I mean that I am not wedded to any particular state of things—that I can adapt myself to circumstances and enjoy whatever comes."

"Can you? How delightful! But, jesting aside, has it not been rather slow for you here, without any girls for you to see through and scorn and be amused by—nor men to analyze and draw you out and get interested in?"

"How do you know there have been no men?"

"I have your own word for it. I heard you refuse four of your best friends permission to visit you down here, and I inferred that the common herd had been no better treated."

"Yes," she said, "you are right. My solitude has been uninvaded. I have been resting and enjoying myself thoroughly. By the way"—suddenly—"who told you that you could come?"

"No one, but I had to run down to my place on business, and I thought it would look unneighborly not to drop in and find out how you were getting on."

"Very thoughtful, indeed! So you have remembered your old home at last! How long has it been since you were here?"

"Five years"—pondering—"five years this June."

"Is it much changed?"

"A good deal; the old willow by the pond is down; fell in the August storm. Baston tells me."

"Oh, am so sorry! We used to——" she paused, blushing.

"Yes," he responded, "so we did." And he glanced at her laughingly.

"And the house?" she hurried on "how does it look?"

"Awfully—everything gone to pieces dust, cobwebs and mold everywhere the family portraits white with mildew."

"Oh, Tony," she cried, "how dreadful! You really ought to do something about them."

"I shall," he said. "I was fond of the place as a lad, and the trip down here has awakened all the old feeling. I am tired to death of society, the exertion of dancing"—smiling—"and the bother of being agreeable to people that one doesn't care a rap about; so I have half made up my mind to marry and settle down in the country; that is," —slowly—"if I can persuade the girl I love to consent to bury herself for my sake."

Miss Gresham looked down; her face had lost a little of its bright color, but the pallor was in no way unbecoming.

"I thought the best thing to do was to come and talk over the matter with you," he said, after a somewhat awkward pause; "you always help a fellow so with your advice."

"I imagine," she replied, "that if a woman cared for a man she would go with him anywhere."

"Exactly, but that is the question—does she care for me? You see"—gazing at her steadily—" she is a society girl, used to a good deal of gayety and movement and excitement, and it does not seem quite fair to ask her to come down here, does it? It looks conceited and selfish, as if one thought a good deal of oneself, don't you know!"

She looked at him gravely.

"Do I know her?" she asked. "Is she some one you have known a long time?"

"Oh, yes, since I was quite a boy."

"Is she pretty?"

"Of course, you ought to know that."

"And clever?"

"I suppose"—slowly—"she never says unkind things or sees through other people as—as—some of your other friends do."

"Unkind things? No. But as to seeing through people"—breaking into a laugh—"I am obliged to admit that she does. You see, she has been out a lot, and the rosy bondage is a bit out of place; natural enough, don't you think?"

"I suppose so"—doubtfully—"one cannot go through life with one's eyes shut; that is, if anyone has any brains, and yet, somehow or other, I don't quite like the description. You are such a good fellow, Tony, for all your affectation, that you ought to marry somebody very much above the average."

"And so I shall."

"You always said," she went on, "that I might choose a wife for you. Don't you remember just before you went to college that last ride we took?"

"Assuredly."

"How we agreed to atsk each other's advice about the people we should marry, and how we promised that neither of us would get engaged without the other's consent?"

"Of course I remember. I am quite willing to abide by the old contract. I shall never marry without your permission."

"Oh, Tony, really?"

"Really."

She gazed at him with parted lips and shining eyes.

"You are very trusting—how do you know that I shall not take a base advantage of your implicit confidence and refuse my consent altogether? You don't know how lonesome it will be going out next winter without you. I have got so used to having you around that I don't believe I'll enjoy myself in the least unless you are there."

She pondered a moment.

"Come," she said. "I will compromise. I won't forbid the banns altogether, but you must not think of marrying until I am tired of society and ready to take the fatal step myself. How will that suit you?"

"Perfectly, if you don't put it off too long."

"Oh, well, that I don't know. I have about decided to be a spinster."

"Come, now, that isn't fair. Suppose we agreed to be married the same day? That meets with your approval? Well, to keep that promise fresh in your memory"—reaching over and taking her hand—"wear this for my sake."

He drew her glove off very gently and sliped a loop of diamonds on her finger.

The blood flashed to her cheeks.

"Tony," she cried, the full meaning of his action breaking over her, "Tony, I don't understand. I——"

"Oh, yes, you do," he answered, drawing a reassuring arm about her, "but for fear you might make a mistake and go off and marry another fellow, I will make my meaning clearer. I love you—I have always loved you. I have never dreamed of asking anyone else to marry me. I would have told you so before, but you are such a dreadful little flirt that I was afraid to test my fate. What say you, sweetheart? Shall we marry and settle down at the old place?"

"And it was I all the time," she murmured, "and I thought you meant——"

"Who?" asked Markland, curiously.

"Oh, never mind"—hastily—"I see now what an absurd idea it was. So you always loved me, ever since I was a child? Well, really, Tony, it was only fair, for I never cared for anyone as I cared for you. Come, let us go in and tell Betty."—New Orleans Times.

The Right Place.

"I shall apply for a divorce. He is treating me like a dog and he makes me work like a horse."

"Well, then you should make your complaint to the Society for the Protection of Animals and not to the courts."—L'Illustre de Poche.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Moody at a Climax—The Individual Is Judged by the Fruits of His Living—The Real Comfort of Prayer—Short Sermons.

Shot and Shell from D. L. Moody.

WE WANT to know what we believe, and be ready at all times to defend it.

I don't know of any better work than the leading of others to a better life.

I don't believe a man is fit for God's service if he is in doubt about his own salvation.

Let us get the church of God out of the Doubting Castle and then something will be done.

God's greatest sermons were preached to one or two. The greatest was preached to one man.

I'd rather trifle with the lightning or the deadly pestilence than with my chance of eternal life.

If this audience would do what they could, what a revolution there would be inside of twenty-four hours.

Christ's preaching produced inquiries. I wouldn't give a snap for preaching that doesn't produce inquiries.

What we want to do is to get down to personal work. What may be good spiritual advice for one may be very poor advice for another.

If the minister doesn't touch a man's conscience what good is he for, what is he preaching for? His business is to thunder unrighteousness.

It is a great calamity that any man or woman should attend church for ten or twenty years and then be unable to tell some one the way of life.

How few there are willing to go down the lanes and alleys and talk to one person or one family and bring them to Jesus Christ. That is the kind of work we have got to do.

If you find a man or a woman who is troubled about their sin, don't tell them your own experience, or they will look for an experience of the same kind. Take them straight to the Word of God.

People ask: "'What become of the converts; do they stick?' Well, I advertised in New York last week for all the converts of 1877, when I spoke in that city last, and I felt that I was blest from on high when 1,900 persons came forward and registered. Nineteen hundred. Think of that."

Judge with Care.

It is extremely difficult to disassociate the individual and the act. We may as well be frank and say that it is an impossible task. An act becomes the interpreter of the heart's purpose where the intention is not to deceive. Straightforward purpose within presents itself outwardly in clean, broad, generous living. It must always evidence itself in deeds of tenderness, philanthropy and holy sacrifice. Pure living in the breast, in its outward flow, pours upon the world the sweet blessing of pure living. The individual is correctly judged by the fruits of his living. All criticism becomes harsh, dishonorable and un-Christian which forgets the outward act in its rush to climb back into the chamber of the soul, where purposes are born. There alone should be heard the footsteps of the Divine.

Prayer.

Prayer does not directly take away trial or its pain, any more than a sense of duty directly takes away the danger of infection; but it preserves the strength of the whole spiritual fiber, so that the trial does not pass into temptation to sin. A sorrow comes upon you. Omit prayer, and you fall out of God's testing into the devil's temptation; you get angry, hard of heart, restless. But meet the dreadful hour with prayer, cast your care upon God, claim Him as your Father, though He seem cruel, and the degrading, paralyzing, embittering effects of pain and sorrow pass away, a stream of sanctifying and softening thought pours into the soul, and that which might have wrought your fall but works in you the peaceable fruits of righteousness. The answer to prayer is slow; the force of prayer is cumulative. Not till life is over is the full answer given, the whole strength it has brought understood.—Stopford Brooke.

If Jesus Be Not Christ.

I do not know what joy in service there can be to those who do not believe that one transcendent and divine man has appeared on earth to bind the hearts of those who aspire to live worthily and nobly to Himself. I do not know what joy there can be to any who reduce the grandeur of His claims, the validity of His powers, to the level of ordinary humanity and walk henceforth without devotion to any historically real and unique Savior, who contemplate the gains and losses, the joys and sorrows, the victories and wrecks, the noble deeds and crimes of this life, and see in them all only the inevitable outcome of the inviolable and inexorable law of conflict and survival. I know not to what, in hours of temptation and tempest, he shall cling who finds behind the intricacies of human life only an unknowable force, or believes that the all is the manifestation of God.—President Carter, of Williams College.

Work and Steadfastness.

"Be ye steadfast and unmoved, always abounding in the work of the Lord." This oft-repeated and beautiful exhortation of St. Paul has a divine philosophy that is not generally understood. Maclaren says: "The root of all steadfastness is in consecration to God." It is almost impossible for a busy Christian to fall. Give an earnest-hearted, devoted Christian any true work that will make him active, enthusiastic and happy, and you fortify his religious life so that the most tempting conditions of life will have little effect upon him. He will be steadfast and unmovable; but put that same Christian into a situation where his activities are not called into exercise, and he will be vulnerable at almost every point.

The Spirit of Christian Service.

"What matters the spirit in which work be done, if only it be done?" so say some now and then. But watch them a little while in their relations with others. When they are become employers or superintendents, instead of underworkers, they feel and speak differently. The spirit makes a great difference, especially in certain sorts of service. It is peculiarly a vital element of Christian service. God cares much more for the spirit than for the form of work done for him, and in a large measure the work itself is given us to be done in order to afford opportunity for the cultivation of a right spirit.

Champion Sunday-School Pupil.

Here is a new kind of record. John C. Eastland, whose picture is reproduced here, is the champion Sunday-school scholar of the world. He lives at Danville, Ky., and is 13 years old. He began attending the Sunday-school at the Methodist church south in Danville in May, 1887, when a little more than 3 years old, and in the nine years and nine months ending Feb. 1 he had missed only two Sundays. Or, in other words, he was present on 509 Sundays out of a possible 511. The Sundays he was absent were early in his career, and he has now been in his class for 356 consecutive Sundays. It is doubtful even if this last record of John C.'s has ever been equaled. On one of the two days that he missed he was very sick with measles and he was likewise unavoidably detained the other time.

J. C. EASTLAND.

Called Upon Again.

No doubt most true Christians have much sweet peace and many bright and happy days in this world, but their peace is like that of the mariner who has battled with the tempests of the night, but when the morning comes the sky is bright and the sea unruffled, and with light and happy heart he voyages onward to the desired haven, or like the soldier who has made the march and fought the battle and gained the victory, and, though enjoying the soldier's rest and with it the sweets of triumph, knows not how soon the bugle may sound and he again be called to struggle with the foe.

Care for Our Souls.

See how men throw overboard the lading of the ship when it becomes a question of saving their lives. Reason teaches them that the less precious must go first. They do not throw over first their gold and then their corn, neither do they lose their lives to save their ingots. So let us, above all things, care for our souls and their eternal interests.

Bits of Things.

The sense of God's nearness charms away a thousand fears.

Honesty may be the best policy, but policy is not always honesty.

As you go forward in life never expect too much, never hope for too little.—Dr. Jowett.

"Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue," you say. What if God should so conclude concerning you?

Those who are kind, sympathetic, considerate and thoughtful of the pleasure and interest of others never lack friends.

Souls are made sweet not by taking the acid fluids out, but by putting something in—a great love, a new Spirit, the Spirit of Christ.—Henry Drummond.

A religion without thanksgiving, praise and joy, is like a flower without tint, perfume or honey. There may be such a flower, but surely no one would care to pluck it.

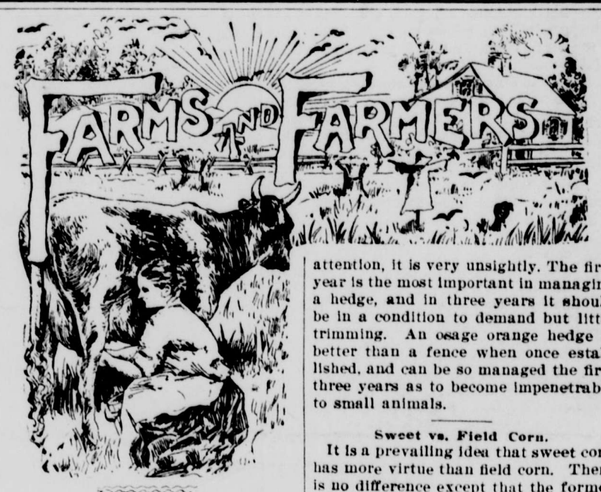
Many parents are anxious about their children's spiritual welfare. Let them plead this promise. "I will pour out my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessings upon thine offspring."

A physician cannot be very successful unless he is enthusiastic about his profession * * * and I tell you a Christian will never amount to much unless there is enthusiasm in his Christianity.—H. M. Wharton, D. D.

However far apart two people may be, if they will move toward a common center, they will find that as they come nearer to the center, they will be nearer to each other. So the nearer we come to Christ, the nearer we will be to each other.

You can serve God on the farm, or in the bank, or pleading before the bar, or practising medicine, as truly as in the ministry, if the Lord truly calls you to one of these positions. But be sure he calls you in that direction. Do not make the mistake of taking ship for Tarshish if the Lord sends you to Nineveh.

By grace I am the little that I am, and by grace alone would I do the little that I hope to do. The doctrine of grace, in all its aspects and relations, is more and more precious here; and what will it be hereafter, when we shall be permitted to join in that son of Moses and the Lamb to him who has redeemed us, and washed our robes and made them white in his own blood!—Mary Lyon.



Raising Turkeys.

Some years ago, says a correspondent of Farm and Fireside, I took a great fancy to raising turkeys. Undoubtedly the turkey is a most interesting bird, a most interesting study, and under favorable conditions can be made a profitable crop. I had unlimited range, and groves of chestnut and beech trees close by, so that the birds could obtain a good share of their living from the woods, however at the risk of some losses by the attacks of foxes, skunks, hawks and owls. The turkey is a natural-born tramp, and when hunting for food or for a good nesting-place will wander off a mile or more as easily as a hundred rods. He is hardly the bird for any one to keep who has only a

RUN FOR YOUNG TURKEYS.

small place in a somewhat crowded vicinity. Under such conditions one has to confine his flock by means of surrounding their run with a high fence at high cost, or of adjusting a so-called turkey-shingle to each bird so as to hamper their movements, and keep them confined by an ordinary fence; for if the birds are left at large, there is apt to be trouble before long with the neighbors.

Handy Hog Holder.

The simple, inexpensive article for holding hogs, illustrated herewith, recommends itself to any one who has many hogs to ring. It will save time and labor enough in ringing twenty hogs to pay for itself the first time. The hogs should be confined in a close pen so that the one who handles the

RINGING THE HOG MADE EASY.

holder can walk up behind them and reach over and slip the larger stirrup-shaped end over the snout and into the mouth. The hog will back up and the operator standing in front can very easily hold any hog perfectly still. It is easily adjusted, easily taken out, and when in use gives a leverage upon the upper jaw which secures perfect control of the animal in ringing.—Farm and Home.

Advice About Strawberries.

Strawberries do well on almost any well drained soil, which is free from frost, reasonably fertile, and not infested with white grubs. There is little danger of making the soil too rich, but there is a possibility of injuring the plants with commercial fertilizers. The best fertilizers are well-rotted manure, bone meal and wood ashes.

The best method of preparing the soil is to plow in the fall, mulch with manure, and fit the ground in the spring with cultivator and harrow. The best time to set strawberry plants is in early spring. For matted rows the plants should be set eighteen inches by four feet apart, and for hills, one foot by three. In hill culture the runners are all removed, and for the best results in matted rows a part should be cut off, or some of the plants dug out.

Generally, it is better to keep a bed only one season, but if kept longer the best treatment is burning soon after fruiting. Winter protection should be given by mulching, and the best material is swamp hay.—Ohio Experiment Station Report.

Per Cent. of Moisture in Soil.

It is estimated that an acre of soil to the depth of one foot will weigh about 1,800 tons, and that if it contains 25 per cent. of moisture the proportion will be 450 tons of water per acre. An acre of land eight inches deep (which is deeper than the average of plowing) weighs 1,200 tons, and would thus hold 300 tons of water. As low as 5 per cent. of water will sustain plants, but they thrive best when the moisture is about 12 to 25 per cent.

Hedges.

Hedges are useful or detrimental according to the way they are kept. A well-trimmed hedge is ornamental and becomes better every year, but if neglected, and allowed to grow without attention, it is very unsightly. The first year is the most important in managing a hedge, and in three years it should be in a condition to demand but little trimming. An osage orange hedge is better than a fence when once established, and can be so managed the first three years as to become impenetrable to small animals.

Sweet vs. Field Corn.

It is a prevailing idea that sweet corn has more virtue than field corn. There is no difference except that the former is less hardy and more difficult to grow. The sweet corn has its nutriment in the form of sugar or saccharine matter, while in the field corn it is in the form of starch, which is changed into sugar in the stomach of animals.

The human stomach likes its carbonaceous foods in their most complete form, so, as a rule, we prefer sweet corn to field corn, and sweet potatoes to the tuber now worth ten cents per bushel; but there is no evidence to show that these are any better foods, though they are obtained at greater cost. But the animal kingdom is better prepared to transform the starchy foods into fat than is the human stomach. The same line of reasoning that leads to a preference of sweet corn for fodder would compel the raising of sweet corn for swine feeding.—Connecticut Farmer.

Action of Roots in the Soil.

The action of roots in the soil is not fully known, but that they can alter the substances presented and change the insoluble matter into plant food is admitted. Silica enters into the composition of plants—in many of them largely—yet it is a substance that is not readily made soluble. The glassy appearance of the blades of corn, the edges of which are sharp enough to cut the hand, is due to silica, and it may be termed vegetable glass. Silica really provides the bony structure of plants, and the roots have the power to appropriate it in unlimited quantity, especially if the soil abounds in potash. It also exists abundantly in the soil, and is not included in the list of fertilizers that are usually applied as plant food.

Black Currants.

Many are the virtues of black currant jam and jelly. It was used by our grandmothers as gruel; it was given the children to eat when they had sore throats. A pitcherful of black currant tea, made by pouring boiling water over two or three tablespoonfuls of the jam sweetened or not, according to taste, was always kept on hand in fever cases, and made a delightfully cool and thirst-allaying drink. The jam was made by using three-quarters of a pound of fruit, and boiling over a slow fire till a little poured on a plate would set.—American Agriculturist.

Cultivating Wheat.

Raising wheat by the Campbell method—that is, by drilling, and cultivation—saves a bushel or more per acre in seed, as one peck plants the acre, and five pecks or more are used when sown broadcast. A farmer of Austin County, says an exchange, planted an acre in the Brazos bottom drilled, and old wheat growers who saw it when well headed out said it was the finest they had ever seen, and that it would make sixty bushels of grain. It was never harvested except as green feed, for there were no mills there to grind it.

Plant Them Early.

Carrots, beets and parsnips should be planted early, so as to allow the crops a full season in which to grow. They will also escape the late weeds. The practice of planting such crops after corn is put in is to double the labor of fighting weeds, which becomes laborious with crops grown from small seeds. The land must be plowed and made loose as soon as possible, so as to give the first weeds a chance to grow, when the cultivator and harrow should work the land fine. It is useless to attempt to grow such crops unless the seed bed is made exceedingly fine.

To Exercise the Poultry.

On almost every farm there is a shed that is fairly dry all through the winter. In this shed throw dry leaves or cut straw to the depth of ten or twelve inches. Nail a board at the front of the shed so as to keep the leaves or straw from being scratched out, and in this litter scatter the whole grain you intend to feed your chickens. They will scratch for it the whole day long, and in this way secure exercise while getting their feed.

Utilizing Unproductive Land.

There are on almost all farms some bits of land naturally as good as the rest that remain unproductive for lack of capital. It may not be more profitable to bring these into productiveness than it is to put the bulk of the manure and labor on the best land, but it makes the farm look better and sell better. Quite often when these places are too stony for cropping trees planted there will prove the best use such places can be made to serve.

One million standard gold dollars weigh 1 9-10 short tons, while the standard silver dollars weighs 29 3-7 short tons per $1,000,000. One million dollars of the silver 10c piece weigh 29 5-7 short tons; of the 5c nickel, 110 1-5 short tons; of the 1c bronze piece, 342 6-7 short tons, and of the "old" copper cent 1,885 5-7 short tons.

ABLE KANSAS ORATOR.

Congressman Calderhead Whose Currency Speech Created a Stir.

Congressman William A. Calderhead, whose speech before the committee on currency and banking concerning the bill to establish an international bank created such a stir at Washington, is reported the ablest orator on the Kansas delegation. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Fifth or Marysville district. Mr. Calderhead went to Kansas in 1868. He is a native of Ohio and was educated by his father, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church. When he first came to Kansas Mr. Calderhead settled on a farm, where he labored four years. After that he removed to Newton, taught school, read law, and was admitted to practice in 1875. He spent four years at Atchison teaching school, and in 1879 he settled in Marysville and opened a general law practice in that city. Before his election to Congress

CONGRESSMAN CALDERHEAD.

Mr. Calderhead was elected to a number of minor offices. He was for several years clerk of the Marysville Board of Education. He is 53 years old. At the outbreak of the rebellion he shouldered a musket and fought till the end of the war.

Most men feel more at home when their wives aren't.

People who live in glass houses should have the panes frosted.

Love is like a tailor-made dress—it's made by a man and worn out by a woman.

Very few women were so good when they were girls that they think their daughters don't need watching.

When a man is elected President he wishes he could feel as big as the day he first got shaved by a barber.

A woman asks a man's advice about her clothes about the way she asks a dog if he likes to have his head patted.

A woman who insists on wearing a man's hat and collar ought to be made to marry a man who makes up his face.

It is generally conscience that makes a man look over his shoulder when he passes a small boy with a snowball.

Generally when a girl calls a man a pet name, she can be pretty sure some other girl has called him the same name before.

After he has been married a couple of years a man has just about as many buttons off as his wife has pins in her clothes.

When you are calling on a girl and take the cigars out of your vest pocket and lay them on the mantel she always pretends not to notice it.

A Barbarous Custom.

Though the "fashion" of tattooing among boys and young men has fortunately gone out to a great extent, there are still some who consider it fine and manly to have themselves decorated with figures and emblems. How completely barbarous this practice is may be learned from the writings of travelers. The most savage races have been most given to tattooing, and the practice seems curiously associated with cannibalism.

The Fijians were tattooers in their barbarous period, but were surpassed in this "art" by the New Zealanders, who also undoubtedly practiced cannibalism. Elaborate tattooing was among them a mark of honor.

Among the Maoris, or New Zealanders, there were two classes who were exempt from this "embellishment." One of these consisted of the slaves, and the others were the women of the ordinary class. Both slaves and women were despised, and not deemed worthy of the honor of tattooing. Only women of high rank were permitted to have a scroll embroidered, as it were, on each side of the chin.

The sort of savagery that went with this custom may be inferred from a startling fact in the early history of the colony of New Zealand. The chiefs learned that elaborately tattooed heads brought a price from collectors for the British Museum and other European museums of anthropology. Never until then had Maori slaves been tattooed; but now the chiefs had slaves decorated with their own lordly designs, in order that they might cut off their heads and sell them to the European collectors!

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 7 1897

The little coterie of gold men, the people who deify Grover Cleveland, and who have fatuitously reasoned that the country would accept the defeat of Bryan last November as a rebuke to the reform democracy, and that time and public sentiment would enable them to re-construct the party with the late administration policy as a basis for action, have been rudely awakened from the delusive dream.

Cleveland's address at the Reform Club banquet, instead of finding favor in the eyes of the Democracy of the nation, has done a world of good in solidifying the party and has brought forth such an expression of public sentiment as shows how futile is the effort of the gold Democrats to again assume control and direct the destiny of the party Democracy.

Aside from any question of policy involved, Democrats will not soon forget that the men who now seek to regain the lost power did in the hour of the party's need, give their silent support to McKinley, and openly rejoiced at his triumph. Mr. Bryan, in an open letter on Cleveland's address, voices the sentiment of the masses in the party when he says:

"His thinly disguised support of the Republican ticket in the late campaign did much to drive silver Republicans out of the Republican party, and their loyalty to bimetalism has not been shaken by defeat. In his address Saturday night he aided the silver cause still further by removing whatever danger might have been of concessions from the regular Democrats to bolt us. If he had discussed the fundamental principles of Democracy and then urged a union of forces upon a platform comprising the differences of the money question, he might have done us harm in some sections, but his dogmatic insistence upon a foreign financial policy, in his emphatic endorsement of the organization of gold Democrats will have a wholesome effect in convincing timid Democrats of the folly of any attempt to reunite Democrats who believe in bimetallism with Democrats who are wedded to gold monometallism.

Mr. Cleveland recognizes that the contest over money, instead of being ended, is only just beginning; He recognizes it as an irrepressible conflict, and in this he reasons rightly. The Democratic party will in 1900 reiterate its demands for the free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, and it will be opposed by those who at that time believe in a gold standard. This being as certain as any future event can be, why should those affiliate now who expect to engage in combat so soon hereafter? We now have a harmonious Democratic party, and we have a bolting organization which claims to represent another kind of Democracy. Let them both exist and time will determine which is fittest to survive. If any bimetallist is converted to the gold standard, he can join their organization; if any gold Democrat repents he can return to the fold." *Californian.*

Claus Spreckles is opposed to the Hawaiian treaty and is ready to give reasons for the faith that is in him. He shows that the beet factories now in operation in this State and those in course of construction can more than supply the demands of this coast, and that we do not need the island sugar and as we do not need it we are simply giving the big planters out there the benefit of subsidy. In his interview he said: "Let me call attention to a phase of the situation that is entirely lost sight of. We are taking from Hawaii its entire crop of sugar, which will this year be about 235,000 ton, for which we will pay in round figures $15,000,000. Of this product not to exceed 70,000 tons are turned out by Americans, while the money for the remaining 165,000 tons is paid to German and English planters and manufacturers, and out of the 70,000 tons credited to Americans 45,000 tons are produced from the plantations in which I am interested." Let it be added that most of the "Americans" he mentions are of the carpet-bag order who are trying to run a government of their own, and are not citizens of this country, and hence are not entitled to our fostering care—certainly not to the extent of taxing our people millions to give to them.

The French Government has notified the Porte that it proposes to extend the protection of its flag to Greek Catholics in Turkey. That has the right ring. It would have sounded better still had France said to all the Christian nations, We protest against the order of expulsion of non-cambatants and regardless of religious faith will instruct our representatives in Turkey to extend to them the protection of our flag and ask all European nations to do likewise. There is precedent for such action. Even if there were no cases of record, the justice, humanity and Christianity of the thing would warrant it.

The President has directed Major General Miles to go to Europe and watch the war between the Greeks and the Turks from the front. He will be duly accredited, and will be entitled to be received with due consideration. The value of this inspection by the chief of our military forces can scarcely be overestimated. He will have opportunities to observe the use of modern arms in actual war, the effects of heavy and light artillery, the mistakes and wisdom of management, movement and care of troops, etc. His report on his return will constitute a valuable volume.

If the Senators do not hurry up a little bit with that tariff bill the country will soon have its attention distracted to base ball and forget all about it.

Those Dear Cows.

From first to last, Arnold must have published between 20 and 30 volumes, and as we are told that writing did not come easily to him it is clear that Mr. Morley's description of him as one of the most occupied men of his time is not exaggerated. His correspondence therefore was confined almost wholly to his own family, and is naturally filled with such personal matters as they would be most concerned to know. The fireside concerns of his daily existence—his children, his pets, his health, his garden, the places he visited, the dinners he ate, and the people in whose company he ate them.

The bulk of these letters were written to his mother, and news of his children naturally plays a large part in them. "They go everywhere with me that I will take them, and their talk is delightful. We passed a yard the other day where there were cows, and N. said: 'What a nice smell from those dear cows, papa! Isn't it kind of the dear cows to give us smells?'" One can imagine with what pleasure the grandmother would read such instances of the little one's quickness and sympathy. One can imagine with what pleasure the father would write them. But alien eyes, bent possibly upon their own children and their own cows, may be pardoned for reading unmoved such essentially familiar and domestic records. There is a saying: "Never tell your troubles. You only take up the time of the man who is waiting to tell you his." In this hard and busy world the saying perhaps holds good of other things than troubles. — Macmillan's Magazine.

New York as a Literary Mart.

Edward W. Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal, writes of "The American Literary Center," and presents the claims of New York and Boston (between which cities it may be inferred he believes it rests) for the distinction. He summarizes New York in this way: "New York undoubtedly offers the largest market for literature of any city in America. This is naturally so, as must always follow in the case of the largest and wealthiest city of any country. The Empire City controls the largest number of publishing houses, even though it cannot claim all the principal ones. It has a larger number of magazines and periodicals of all kinds than any other city, even though it is deprived the right to the first and foremost of all American literary periodicals, the leading eclectic magazine of the world or of the most widely circulated channels of serial literature. But, unquestionably, it has the majority, and a powerful majority it is. It has libraries galore, one might almost say, yet the two principal libraries of the country are in other cities. Its list of authors, resident of the city or near it, is long and representative, embracing some of the most gifted pens which make contemporaneous American literature. If all our best writings do not emanate from its immense places of output, a goodly portion undeniably do."

Poor Louisa's Sore Throat.

A teacher in a national school who had been much annoyed by truancy, says London Answers, has recently been stringent in enforcing the rule that her scholars, on their return to school after an absence, must bring her a note stating in full the cause of such absence, the note to be in the writing of a parent or guardian. The following is a note brought by one of her pupils after two weeks' absence:

"Louisa was absent monday, please excuse her.

"Louisa was absent toosday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent wensday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent thursday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent friday, she had a sore throte.

"Read this over again for the next week."

Beauties of "the Code" Illustrated.

Two young Russian officers attached to the Orsk infantry regiment recently quarreled over three cups in a cafe chantant at Orenburg, and one of them struck the other across the cheek with his open hand. The subalterns were intimate comrades, and the aggressor made an ample and satisfactory apology when he came to his senses. This was cordially accepted by his friend, but the regimental court of honor decreed that the officers should fight, and a duel was arranged with pistols at 20 paces. The young lieutenant who had received the affront and forgiven his friend was hit in the thigh and crippled, and consequently is unfitted for further service.—London News.

Something For Nothing.

"It is astonishing," said an observant woman not long ago, "how much some people will give if they think they are getting something for nothing. Now I teach my children constantly that anything of value can never be had for nothing. There is such a thing as luck, and there are bargains, but in the end you will find that such luck never comes to those who are always on the lookout for it, and that bargains are obtained only by those who know what to buy, where to buy and how to buy."

Perseverance is surely the keystone of luck,
And fortune will favor the one who has pluck.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

Applying the Proverb.

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells of an extremely religious man who lives on Lost creek in Greenup county. He is a close student of his Bible, and doesn't propose to live on Lost creek in the next world if he can help it. A few nights ago he was searching the Scriptures and ran across the admonition of Solomon, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." After studying the matter over he concluded that the rod had not been applied often enough to his own family of seven hopefuls, and he yanked the entire seven out of bed and administered a sound whipping to every one of them.

Pitt's Sarcasm.

In 1805 Pitt called a meeting of the British militia colonels to consider his additional force bill. Some objected to the clause which called them out under all circumstances and argued that this should not be "except in case of actual invasion." "Then," said Pitt, "it would be too late." Presently they came to another clause, when the same objectors insisted on the militia not being liable to be sent out of the kingdom. "Except, I suppose," said Pitt, with cruel sarcasm, "in case of actual invasion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 a 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring and Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. F. No. 136.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 136, for the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 19, in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 34 East, M D M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 22, 1897, viz: Henderson D. Gill, for the Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in N E ¼ sec. 3, Tp. 13 S, R 33 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John S. Gorman, Charles A. Walter, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE & Hartford Insurance Companies.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1 97. Cash on hand	$17 427 40
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 50
P A Chalfant, Assessor	12 75
A. M Given, Tax-collector, fees	15 00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	6 75
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44 80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20
" " " " " "	14 00
R P Keating, Int State Land	5 60
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22 40
Thos W Percy, on State Land	11 20
State Treasurer, school money	5 708 16
George McIntyre Int St Land	44 80
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00
H A Wood, on redemption	26 39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50
	23 731 75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	294 17
A. M. Given, Tax collector fees	10 00
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	35 05
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50 35
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40
R J Robertson, Int on State Land	296 93
	24,160 85
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	428 26
A. Given, Tax-collector, fees	23 00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14 00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	66 75
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	22 00
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	6 00
	25,029 16

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary	1 149 88
General Expense	1,88 16
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29
Property tax Fund	5 55
Hospital	54 20
Bridge	475 76
Sundry Road districts	1,412 63
Teachers Library	5 10
Bishop School	30 00
Big Pine School	4 00
Fish Spring School	25 35
Independence School	16 00
Lone Pine School	220 00
Liberty School	36 00
Round Valley School	51 00
Riverside School	60 00
Tabosse School	71 67
Valley School	30 00
Warm Spring School	170 00
Valley School Library	9 25
Big Pine Library	1 6
	6 5 6 88
Feb. Independence School Bond	555 00
Salary	1 144 32
General Expense	100 75
Hospital	55 00
Property Tax	2 00
Road District No. 5 Fund	90 25
Bishop School	42 69
Round Valley School	76 25
Liberty school	91 00
Warm Springs School	5 00
Riverside School	63 95
Independence School	80 00
Milton School	100 00
Tabosse School	6 00
Valley School	60 00
Lone Pine School	31 25
Big Pine school	169 00
Irving School	130 05
Fish springs School	65 00
Union School	85 00
County School	15 00
Sunday School Districts Library	9 75
Liberty Library	2 41
Valley Library	6 00
Riverside Library	13 00
Independence Library	1 00
	10 297 96
Mar. County Bond	1, 50 00
Fish Springs School Bond	274 00
Salary Fund	1,024 93
Hospital Fund	31 00
General Expense	114 50
Property tax fund	14 1
Union School Bond	82
Round Valley School	73 35
Tabosse School	71 33
Warm Springs School	85 00
Bishop School	263 00
Liberty school	72 00
Big Pine School	271 00
Riverside School	60 00
Fish Springs School	68 00
Independence Bond	80 00
Lone Pine School	15 00
Irving School	55 00
Valley School	97 30
Sunday school	79 50
Union School	7 00
Union Library	9 11
Lone Pine Library	12 14
Valley Library	6 00
Milton Library	10 25
Bishop Library	17 00
Big Pine Library	17 05
Cash	10 262 00
	20,020 16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	1993 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	939 82	
Bond		349 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1652 93	
General Road	109 72	
Road District No. 1	143 76	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	60	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	193 31	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 32	
Institute	31 00	
Teachers' Library	8 23	
Property Tax	293 86	
County School		914 68
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	292 68	
Round Valley	222 39	
Irving	650 99	
Bishop	599 08	
Station	309 10	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	121 62	
Milton	284 43	
Independence	206 21	
Fish Springs	172 08	
Union	492 87	
Lone Pine	687 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	191 48	
Tabosse	114 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	55 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	13 57	
Station	11 59	
Warm springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 55	
Independence	32 73	
Union	35 84	
Riverside	19 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Tabosse	28 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	356 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	962 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Tabosse Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		15,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A C FREEMAN, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

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INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL

D. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16 th
" ..... February 13 th
" ..... March 13 th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4 th
" ..... October 30th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT. STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je25-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County on business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S P. M'KNIGHT, C. E

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	28	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	102	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:15 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Foston	151	7:50 a m	5:55 p m
Soda springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	162	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	170	8:30 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	182	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:50 a m	3:0 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Tonopah	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	186	12:40 p m	12:55 p m
Benton	195	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	230	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	233	4:20 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

——o——

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:03 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	4:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:45 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:50 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:36 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, Etc.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $4.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 7 1897

OUR

Congressman .....MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman .....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HASSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD

DIED.

DUKE—At the residence of James Hines, Aberdeen, Cal., May 6, 1897, Matthew Duke, a native of Ireland, aged 67 years.

The deceased was a Federal soldier during the Rebellion and was a Grand Army man. For years past he was in a very feeble condition and required constant care. The funeral will take place at Big Pine to-morrow.

On Sunday, May 9, religious services will be held as follows: Aberdeen, 11 a. m., Liberty, 3 p. m., at Independence at 7:30.

All are cordially invited to these services.

The Reverend G. W. Van Deventer D. D. Supt of the Nevada mission will hold the last quarterly conference of this conference year at Independence on Monday, May 17th.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Lone Pine Saturday, May 15, services to commence at 7:30 o'clock and on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord,s Supper will be administered at the close of the sermon.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach in the afternoon at Georges Creek at 2:30, and in the evening at Independence at 7:30 o'clock. At the close of this service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

The quarterly conference will be held id the church on Monday afternoon. In the evening Dr. Van Deventer will preach, service to commence at 7:30. Collection at each service. All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor

P. W. Forbes and family are visiting Bishop.

To be, or not to be, that's the question with Durrant.

Richard Roland of Lone Pine visited town this week.

Assessor Chalfant has gone to Southern Inyo on official business.

Ernest Laird went to Bishop yesterday to do some short hand reporting.

Mrs. G. Sanger returned home yesterday from a visit to the Bakersfield country.

Bar No 33 valued at about $1,600, was shipped from the Reward mine this week.

Harry Cook arrived home from a visit to San Francisco on yesterday's stage from the South.

Mr. J. A. McKenzie and wife, Ben Lasky and Dr. Middleton spent Monday in Indebendence.

The air is laden with the perfume of locust blooms and every tree looks like a huge white bouquet.

W. P. Yaney come down from Bishop Wednesday and left here yesterday for the Panamint country.

Fred Bulpit was a passenger on yesterday's stage. He had been to Los Angeles taking in the fiesta.

General Miles is going to Europe to see the fight. Greece is crying "Enough!" and Turkey is champion.

Don't miss "Uncle Tom's Cabin" tonight and the hoe-down immediately following. Get your seats early.

A frequent query this week: "Mama, the band's all got their clothes on, and can I please go hear 'em play?"

Jake Shoemaker and Charley Collins came down from Big Pine yesterday and are spending a couple of days in town.

Arlie Mairs and Jack Welsh came in from Ubaheba on Wednesday, work being temporarily suspended on the copper mines there.

L. F. J. Wrinkle is surveying for Langford and others some 18 or 20 mining locations for patents at Pleasant canyon, southern Inyo.

P. H. Mack Esq., left for San Francisco yesterday where he represents Inyo Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., at the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

It is reported that the Silver Peak gold mines have been sold to an English syndicate who proposes to develop these properties on a large scale.

Superintendent H. M. Yerington, Assistant Superintendent R. J. Laws, R. K. Colcord and Evan Williams made a trip over the C. & C. to Keeler Saturday, returning north Sunday.

May day Pic-nic.

May day was celebrated in various parts of the county by the time honored picnic festivities. The children all donned their summer attire but neglected to consult the weather clerk, and returned home in the evening sadder, wiser and colder than they started out. The picnic at Georges Creek was well attended, and the proceeds of the ice-cream stand was turned over to the pastor, T. H. Nicholas. The Stuttz Dramatic Company arrived at Georges Creek about noon, en route for Independence. They regaled the merry-makers with music by the band, recitations, etc.

New Mining Law.

The new mining act of California was signed by the Governor on March 27th and will go into effect May 26. Lode locators should take notice that $50 worth of work must be done within sixty days after posting the preliminary notice. This applies, of course, only to those claims located after the act goes into effect. The impression seems to prevail that this amount of work will be counted in and be given credit for as part of the annual assessment work required by the Federal statutes, but in very few cases will this be so. Section 2324 of the United States statutes was amended January 22, 1880, by adding the following words:

Provided, That the period within which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims shall commence on the first day of January succeeding the date of location of such claim; and this section shall apply to all claims located since the tenth day of May, 1872.

In the case of lode claims the amount of labor that would have to be performed up to within a year from the first of January succeeding the date of location would be therefore in California $150 worth.

The new State law requires that $10 worth of work must be done on each twenty acres of placer ground located within sixty days after location. Besides this, under the United States statutes, the required annual assessment work must be done.

In cases where claims are located near the end of the calendar year it will be possible to do the required $50 worth of work after January 1st of the year following and within sixty days after location, and so make it part of the required assessment work specified by the United States statutes.

Death of Vesta Tibbetts

After an illness of less than two weeks Miss Vesta Tibbetts passed away last Wednesday morning. The immediate cause of death was blood poisoning, which resulted from the use of medicine applied to an aching tooth. The unfortunate young lady accidentally swallowed some of the medicine, and her throat became sore and swollen to such an extent that she could not swallow food for several days, and blood poisoning resulted. Her many friends were untiring in their attentions, and everything possible was done to relieve her suffering, but all to no avail. Miss Tibbetts was a universal favorite in our little town, and her untimely death has cast a gloom over the community. Words of commiseration are heard on all sides. Deceased was to have been married next month to George Woodruff, and the young man who was indefatigable during her illnes, has the sincere sympathy of many friends.

Miss Tibbetts' remains were taken to Bishop on Wednesday's train for interment, accompanied by her sister May, Mrs. J. H Miller and George Woodruff. The funeral took place at Bishop on Thursday, and was attended by sorrowing friends from all parts of Inyo County. Deceased was a native of Big Pine, aged 19 years, four months and six days.

Hawthorne Bulletin.

Memorial Day.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the army for the information an guidance of all concerned:

On Memorial Day, May 30, at all army posts and stations the National flag will be displayed at half mast from sunrise till mid-day, and immediately before noon the band or field music will play a dirge, "Departed Days," or some appropriate air. At the conclusion of this memorial tribute, at noon the flag will be hoisted to the top of the staff and will remain there until sunset. When hoisted to the top of the staff the flag will be saluted by playing one or more of the National airs. In this way fitting testimonials of respect for the heroic dead and honor to their patriotic devotion will be appropriately rendered.

There has been a question raised as to whether the flag should be displayed at half-mast on Memorial Day or hoisted to the masthead. The above order of General Miles ought to be satisfactory. Memorial exercises should be held in the morning when the flag is at half mast, particularly in the mountains, as the afternoons are generally very windy.

From Aberdeen.

Fish Springs, Taboose and Liberty Schools all closed on the 30th ult.

Fish Springs ushered in the vacation with a grand ball.

Matthew Duke has returned from Hawthorne and is staying at Mr. Calvert's

Messrs. Will Hines and John Callaway are hauling wood for Mrs. Rhine of Independence.

Mr. Luke Smith and family have gone to Big Pine for the summer.

Taboose School Report for the term ending Apr 30 1897.

Total Enrollment	20
Average number belonging	10
Average daily attendance	9
Percentage of attendance.	

M. F. Doss.
Teacher.

The Randsburg *Miner* says: Parties returning from the Panamint country are well pleased with their trip. They report a large amount of development work being done on claims in that region. The new mining town of Ballarat has been laid out on the Western slope of Telescope range with plenty of water easily obtainable, and already quite a camp has been formed.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

STUTTZ' BIG THEATRE COMPANY.

Like a ray of sunshine, from a murky cloud, or a spring of fresh, cool water in our desert, came the Stuttz Theatrical and Concert Company to our midst. Our people were hardly prepared for this unusual occurance, a company of twenty actors and musicians carrying a full set of scenery and a selection of rich and beautiful costumes, for a complete production of all their plays, which includes "A Celebrated Case," "East Lynne," "Bitter Atonement," "Little Nell," "Regina," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc. Yet, when it became known that this was so, a rush was immediately made for tickets, and the demand did not abate during the entire engagement in this city of one week. The question naturally arose How is it, that a comany the size and reputation that Stuttz possesses happened our way? It was for the novelty and change, besides filling in the summer months which is usually an "off" season for theatrical people. They intend playing north through our valley to Carson and every one should take advantage of seeing this company as often as possible. They carry a fine uniformed brass band, and an elegant orchestra, rendering the latest and best music, in itself is worth the price of admission which by the way is more than reasonable considering the enormous expense attached to bringing this organization to us, which is not only the largest, but the best we have ever seen. Wednesday evening of their engagement by special request a dance was given after the performance and highly enjoyed by young and old. This company carries the highest praise and recommendations from press, public and the pulpit, for their performances, which are classic, historical and refined, pure in moral tone and elevating to the mind, all of which, we also heartly endorse them. From here they go north, stopping a limited time at Bishop, Benton, Bodie, Bridgeport, Lundy, etc. where we know and feel the people will show a substantial recognization of this worthy company who will carry with them the good wishes of all our people, whose respect admiration they have won not only for their professional work, but also as ladies and gentlemen, together with honest and honorable business management and courtesy.

Bodie Clippings

The *Miner Index* is responsible for the following:

It is probable that all the cyanide plants, except that at Sunshine, will be in operation in a few days. Standard No. 1 is running and No. 2 will shortly fill its vats. The Victor Lester Bell is fixing up things and getting ready for work, and the South-end will at once be put in condition to manipulate tailings. These plants will employ quite a number of men, directly and otherwise, considerably increasing the local pay-roll.

N. W. Boyd, James Glenn and N. J. Salisbury returned from Bishop last Monday, where they organized a Lodge of Knights of Pythias with 25 members and left it in good working condition. They expected to find hot weather down there and get thawed out, but were disappointed. It was no warmer than at Bodie.

Plans for the largest cyanide plant on the coast were completed last week at Soderling's office, at the instance of J. S. Cain, who is associated with A. J. McCone in erecting a 200-ton plant on the Comstock to work a great mass of tailings.

Randsburg must be a very live place. A fiddler there writes to know if there is a good opening here for him. If there is we don't know it. If Randsburg can't support one wind-scraper it is not much of a camp.

A buxom hand-painted squaw waddled into the print-shop this morning and grinningly asked for some old papers. We pointed to the exchange pile and told her to pitch in. Selecting a number of the wickedest papers in the heap she strung them on a yard or two of hay-rope and brazenly proceeded to adjust a bustle around her massive loins. Never having witnessed such an exhibition before, we fainted dead away.

Elizabeth died a few days ago. She and Henry Ward will now have abundant opportunity to explain matters.

The "wave of prosperity" don't wave worth a cent.

When a man doesn't know enough to make a living his wife says he is too honest too succeed.

If a quarter of the floating rumors mature and materialize Bodie is on the edge of better times. We can stand a big wave of prosperity without fear of drowning for awhile.

The town is full of embryo "pugs" who will put on the gloves with anything that comes along. It behooves a man to cultivate a pretty civil tongue, if he would not have his nose set up under his hat-band.

Runaway

Cap. James met with an accident on Wednesday. He was driving Dr. Woodin's team and while on the piece of road between Stevens ditch and the river, the animals became frightened and bolted, turning the buggy over and throwing James on his head with such force as to render him unconscious. They broke loose from the buggy and are still running loose with the harness on. Anyone knowing their whereabouts please address Dr. Woodin.

Real Estate Transfers

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending May 6, 1897:

Frank and Marie V. Fitzgerald to A. W. Eibeshutz—Land at Fish Springs, $5.

Frank Elijah and wife to A. C. Freeman—Water rights on Williams Creek, $500.

Henry Malone and C. F. Fuller to Arthur D. Cole— Arastra and arastra site at Fish Springs, $5.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the State, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

A half dozen dusky females of the Piute tribe have occupied boxes at our theater every night this week. Arrayed in their brightest attire, they look stolidly on at each performance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 5th day of May, 1897 in an action wherein Henry Fishman as plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against John Shepherd and Stephen G. Gregg, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Parker, deceased, defendants, on the 28th day of April, 1897, which said decree was on the 29th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 3, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lots Nos. 6, 8 and 10 in Block No. 9 as the same are known and designated on the Official Plat of said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Inyo.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the second day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, Cal, May 5th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company will be held at the office of said corporation, at the office of the District Attorney, in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May 1897, at two o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES,
Dated May 5, 1897. Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 22nd day of April, 1897, in favor of J. E. Laird, plaintiff, and against the Independence Track Association, a corporation, defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, Township 15 south range 35 east, M. D. M.; running thence west 20 chains; thence south 6 chains; thence north 65 deg 30 min. east, 5 chains; thence south 32 deg 30 min. east, 65 chains; thence south 13 chains; thence west 14 chains; thence north 32 deg 30 min west, 35 chains; thence north 68 deg 30 min. east, 10 chains; thence north 7 chains and 35 links; thence due east 100 feet, containing about 80 acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, 1897, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Independence Track Association, a corporation, in and to the above described property, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, U. S. gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of April, 1897.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 30th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
B. J. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
B. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
B. J. Stevens	29	51	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

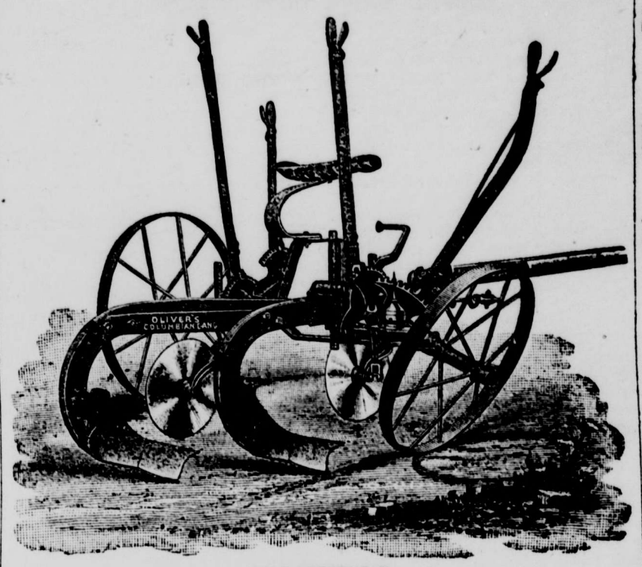
Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale is postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALFI.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1895, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to that certain ditch, or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section 2, in Township 11 south, range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head gate or head-gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Dated the 31st day of March, 1897. Sheriff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 735.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 14, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on May 24, 1897, viz: John W. Calbreath, for the W ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 14 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, Hiram C. Hamilton, Albert W. Simonson and John M. Meyer, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,
—x—x—x—
Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.
—x—x—x—
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
GROCERIES
....AND....
MINER'S SUPPLIES.
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——
A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

CREASE AND INCREASE.

An elephant wears more creases to his trousers than any other animal. They seem to be sort of a kilt pleat with a bias slope. He is not very fashionable, but is up to date in taking care of himself. Some sudden, violent pains crease, twist or contract the muscles or tendons, and this is the nature of a bad sprain. If neglected, the creases increase, and so does the pain, until sometimes it is very difficult to straighten them out, but by the prompt use of St Jacobs Oil, the friction or rubbing in its application and the curative qualities of the oil will smooth out the worst twist or crease and get the muscle in natural shape, where it will remain, restored, strengthened, cured. Promptness in using it insures prompt cure, and when the sprain is cured, it is cured for good.

When your liver is inactive, when you are dull and drowsy by day and restless at night, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters cleanses and renovates the vital fluid (or blood) and healthfully stimulates every bodily function.

G. Scotto, an Italian peanut vender of Santa Monica, has just discovered his heirship to a fortune of £8,000,000, which has for some time awaited him in his native land.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters act as a mild cathartic, removing all undigested and refuse matter from the stomach and bowels, and cures constipation.

1 OUT OF EVERY 3

Persons you meet every day,

WILL DIE

OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.

THIS IS STARTLING, BUT IT IS TRUE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market

AT ONCE.

There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is

Warner's Safe Cure

"It has stood the test of time."

BLANCHARD BRO. & LANE,

Successors to COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.,

213 & 215 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

We intend selling, at prices never before quoted, about 200 assorted vehicles which have been removed from crates as samples, as our San Francisco Repository. This clearance sale will perhaps last about 90 days, and if you need a *Buggy, Phaeton, Surrey, Roadwagon, Spring or Farm wagon*, call and see us or write and we will astonish you on prices. **Blanchard Bro. & Lane** are extensive leather manufacturers and do not expect to continue the business. The Columbus Buggy Co will be reorganized in the very near future, but intend doing a Jobbing Trade, selling to dealers only.

The Universal Supply House, Established 1888.

FARM DAIRY SUPPLIES MINE MILL

Groceries, Hardware, Agricultural Implements,

Harness, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Music, Etc.

Send 4c for Large Illustrated Catalogues.

Produce Taken in Exchange.

Home Supply Co., 13 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Horsemen Attention!

Fine Pacing Stallion FOR SALE.

Now that fine driving horses are becoming scarce and a corresponding demand for the same, many are beginning to talk of breeding that class. This horse is a perfect model, weighs over 1100, has paced quarters in 30 seconds, mile out in 2:12. Good disposition. Sound and registered. For particulars address, City Front Stables, 20 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

A SAFE CURE.

Meniline Antiseptic Tonic and Absorbent.

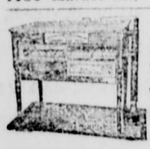
A Remedy that Cures Female Weaknesses.

An Invigorant that Restores Lost Vitality.

Satisfaction Guaranteed when the Remedy is properly applied. For particulars, address,

MENILINE MEDICINE CO.,

1151 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.



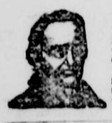
HATCH CHICKENS by Hot Air. FREE Catalogue and Price List of the IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. W. H. Young, 709 E Main St, Stockton, Cal.

RAZORS FINEST IN THE WORLD. FINCK'S "C. C." RAZOR

In Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 6S. $2.50 each. Can be Exchanged if not Satisfactory. Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of Sporting Goods or Barber Supplies

WILL & FINCK CO.,

820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.



FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Necessity the Mother of Invention.

"If a man keeps his eyes open, he sees many a funny thing while riding on street cars," said a regular patron of the Peters avenue line. "If you will take a ride on this line some dark night, frequently ahead of the car you'll see a light waved across the track, and if you watch closely you will see the motorman begin applying the brakes, and the car will stop, and a smiling colored gentleman will board the car and laughingly say that he got this car to stop for him. I found, upon asking a conductor one day, that the negroes in this part of the town have caught on to the fact that as that part of the city is black at night the motormen of the swift moving cars cannot detect their presence on the track in sufficient time to stop their cars for them, so they, figuratively, 'hang out a light for the car to stop,' and it seems to work both to the satisfaction of the colored population and the motormen on the cars." Necessity is the mother of invention, and it seems our colored brother has hit upon a scheme to offset the lack of lights on those streets back of town traversed by electric cars.—New Orleans Picayune.

X Rays and Diamonds.

One excellent use to which the new X rays can be put should interest women. It seems that by their aid one can readily determine whether diamonds are real or false, for the rays pass quite through real diamonds, leaving them transparent, and not at all through false ones. A real parure when photographed would show only the mounting, but in a false one all the stones would turn out black. Strangely enough, the X rays will not penetrate glass. Eyeglasses, if photographed, come out black. This proved useful in the case of a Vienna glassworker who got a bit of glass into his finger. By the aid of the rays it was discovered, extracted and the workman cured.—St. James Gazette.

Been a Boy Himself.

Practical Father—I want to buy a watch for my boy—the cheapest you have.

Honest Dealer—I'm afraid I can't warrant the cheap ones to keep very good time.

Practical Father—Oh, that doesn't matter. Just make it so he can open the back of the case.—Strand Magazine.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ON TIME.

And very early too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and nervous debility, also, use the Bitters.

'Oh, well, Mr. Moneybags, pay me just whatever you wish." "But, doctor, don't you think that's just a little too dear?"

Malaria and Grip positively cured, also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Sweetest and richest flavored table syrup ever made. Try it.

Mr. Grocer: there are thousands of people who want good tea (many don't drink tea now, because it hasbeeneithercostlyor bad) and here is *Schilling's Best*—good tea at a fair price.

Don't you want to sell lots of such tea, and money-back it if your customers don't like it.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 425

Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones,—a condition truly horrible.

Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up! Our books sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Dade Harkins' Wedding

By VIOLA ROSEBORO.

It was no thanks to Harry's wisdom that he had not made a decided blunder in his selection of a confidant, for Mrs. Peytee, like many a better woman, was all but sure to find a man in love an odious and tiresome or a noble and gratifying spectacle, according as he was not or was in love with herself, but now she was moved to an unusual patience with Harry, because she was sure that the colonel's eligibility for marriage and in all probability his inclination toward that state would be much increased by Charley's entrance upon it.

"I want to measure your finger, Miss Kate," said Harry, standing in front of her.

"Mercy on us, what for?" said Mrs. Peytee, leaning back and looking up at him with brilliant black eyes.

"Because I heard Miss Charley say that you and she wore the same sized gloves."

He was looking down upon her with a pleased fatuous sense of being rather neat in his way of introducing his subject and of shining a little in this early scene of the lovely happy drama he had in his mind.

Charley in turn was looking down upon them both from the garret window. She now saw him sit down on Mrs. Peytee's right hand, decidedly close to her, take a string from his pocket and begin what proved to be the troublesome and lengthy task of measuring the forefinger of her left hand. Of course it was Mrs. Peytee who took care that the little task should be amusingly difficult, and of course Harry was so innocent—in the masculine way—that he was all unwarned by his conscience of the coquettish character of these delays.

From her window Charley could even see the shy, happy embarrassment on his face and the quizzical, half languishing glance of the widow.

Naturally from all this she drew conclusions, and inevitably, like most human conclusions, they were erroneous.

How natural and assured her mistake was, however, how little it resembled the conduct so often displayed in the first act of a play by a heroine who sacrifices all ordinary intelligence to the interests of the playwright, probably only those can fully understand who have some knowledge of the curious and complicated code that governs flirtation and lovemaking in large sections of southern society. An exposition of this code would be interesting, it seems to me, but my present mission will be better met by simply saying that Charley, according to the ideas in which she was bred, had good grounds for feeling that she had looked upon a more significant scene than any that had passed between her and Harry, or that, if he were only flirting with the naughty Mrs. Peytee, it was only the more probable that he was only flirting with her—a form of amusement, this, by the way, in which up to some rather indefinite point he was encouraged by society—that is to say, by the women generally. Such things are mainly regulated by women in any society in the world, and it is perhaps not aside from my story to say that Harry Williams was exactly the sort of young male creature who never has any clear idea of what are the subtleties of any such code, no matter where he lives.

The measurement for that fatal ring was hardly finished when Charley turned and flung herself face down upon the hard floor. She had no consciousness of a right to blame any one. She was conscious only of pain and the determination to hide it.

Now, poor Charley was blessed or cursed, as you choose, with an unusual command of feminine powers of dissimulation, and her natural pride, which was great, was re-enforced by a social training favorable to its strongest development. Now, it put her upon a course of self control and play acting that for the time seemed like to cost her cruelly, although, according to her lights, she was behaving with just that virtue and discretion which, if southern women are to be believed, should most endure happiness. She treated Cousin Kate with deferential cordiality and met Harry, when escape would have been noticeable, with pleasant, elusive, mocking gayety. He felt and could not understand a saddening change in the temperature, argue against the fact with himself as he would.

Life in such a place as this is as if the whole world had taken hasheesh and the ordinary measurements of time were lost. The long hours in such a household are more than weeks amid life's ordinary routine.

By evening the day after she had devoted herself to this purpose Charley had contrived to spread a subtle impression of slight but growing weariness with Mr. Williams' society and of an awakening disposition to be interested in that of another young man. The offices of the mining company gave an unusual proportion of young men to the small circle of summer visitors at Overtenia. That was its one great recommendation.

In the meantime Charley was begging her father to let her go for a visit across the mountain to the Alpine House, a much larger and more fashionable caravansary. He paid small attention to her and put her off with saying he'd see about it after the wedding; that he must take her to that.

Harry cursed himself for a fool and carried himself bravely, with a sinking heart, but quite without that self seeking, domineering spirit of pursuit that women love in lovers. He had heard, it is true, of coquetries, retreats and fencing on the part of women in love affairs, and on these traditions he tried to hang a slender hope.

What in the world would ever become of sincere lovers, handicapped by the helpless simplicities and duplicities of youth, in a society where they are left to work out their own salvation, if it were not for the faint guidance offered by the literature of love stories!

But already the ring had been sent for. Three days passed, and the wedding was at hand. Nearly all his guests from the hotel were to make the journey to Art Harkins' in "a big wagon," sitting upon straw piled in its bed.

Harry had given up the hope of the buggy ride with Charley. He was afraid to propose it lest he should be refused, but under the encouragement of her smiles the same idea had entered the brain of the other young man. He engaged the buggy and engaged Charley to ride in it.

So lightly did Mrs. Peytee carry her duties that she climbed into the big wagon, ignorant of this little game of puss in the corner and supposing Harry was carrying out the campaign he had sketched her. Her mind was uncommonly preoccupied with plans for the subjugation of the colonel, who had been showing of late a coquetry unbecoming a gentleman and a solider, particularly one so rheumatic.

Harry saw Charley depart in a bitterness of soul too deep to be profaned by the pen of such a light minded character as myself. Then, his feet carrying him as if with a volition of their own, he started to walk through the woods to Harkins', the place where he could look upon her once more. There was no reason to suppose that in any case he would not see her frequently for years to come, but he did not think about that. He felt as if that night bounded life.

As Harry came out of the primitive forest upon the wood pile that occupied Art Harkins' front yard he could see through the door of the log house, by the light of the little festal fire burning in the big fireplace, the newly arrived guests as they greeted Mrs. Harkins and the white gowned, red armed bride. Mrs. Harkins, in her purple calico, met the occasion with the true mountaineer's unspoiled, easy cordiality, blessedly unconscious of any real social distinctions between white folks. Dade showed an assurance of a different nature. There was a something in her hearty welcome that might be attributed to a tolerable understanding of the business of the coal company, but similarly fortifying knowledge failed to confer the same ease upon her father. He shifted uneasily about the room, wearing, sure enough, his broad hat upon his head, but touching it politely when any of the ladies spoke to him, and behind him, when he could get there, kept the shamefaced groom elect, sunk in that peculiarly painful misery which apes delight and marks the man in his position the world over.

Harry watched Charley as she gently insisted upon speaking to him and bent her tact to lightening his sufferings for an instant. Then as she disappeared from his view he came on, as if pulled by a string, and after speaking to his hostess stationed himself where, from across the room, he could best see her.

Besides the hotel party only the white haired old circuit riding preacher and a few of the Harkins' kinspeople were present, but these, with the family, were enough to establish their own rigid rule of etiquette upon the company. Every one was forced to feel that the least gayety or relaxation would be a grave indecorum, and the occasion was marked by much the same manners as prevail at funerals. When the company were all seated, the young couple left the room, and three minutes passed, during which silence prevailed or was broken only by whispers. Before they knew it Harry and Charley caught them-

Harry saw Charley.

selves in the act of exchanging a glance—such a glance as for awhile had made such a world of intimate companionship for them.

When the bridal pair entered and the preacher took his position before them, two young men, sons of the house, unseen before, came slouching in by a back door, staying near it, and with sullen shamefacedness ignoring the presence of the guests. After the ceremony the cloud still did not lift. The guests from the hotel, the bride and groom and the preacher were immediately ushered into another room and seated at a long supper table. Mrs. Harkins tried to get Art to take his place at its head, but Art pulled his hat farther down on his head and went out of doors without a word.

(To Be Continued.)

A Philadelphia Street Car Idyl.

The old Callowhill street horse cars, relics of the antetrolley days, were never remarkable for great speed. A lady and gentleman boarded one of these cars the other night about 10:30 o'clock and after jogging along for several blocks the car came to a standstill. Then the front door opened and the driver's head appeared. "Say, Bill," it called back to the conductor, "won't you run over to the drug store and buy me a stamp? I've got to write to my girl tonight." Nothing loath, Bill did as requested and, after a short chat with the clerk, sauntered leisurely back to his car. At Sixteenth street the lady and gentleman alighted, expecting to take a north bound car, but none was in sight. Turning to the conductor, the gentleman remarked jestingly: "You kept us waiting while you got your stamp. Why not wait here until our car comes?" Bill motioned to the driver, who was watching him, and said: "Jim, this gent wants me to wait here until their car comes. Can't we do it?" "Why, cert," replied Jim. The Sixteenth street cars were blocked, and it was ten minutes before one came along. "Good night," called Bill as his two passengers alighted. "See youse again!"—Philadelphia Record.

The Force of Habit.

Brooklyn contains more people who look to see that which does not exist, and which they know does not exist, than any city in the world. And it is simply because of habit. Nearly all the railroads in that city, in the older part of the city, or Brooklyn as it was before Williamsburg was annexed and assimilated, converge at the city hall, and until two or three years ago the town clock was in the cupola of that building. During the many years that it announced the time by bell and indicated it on its four dials to the Brooklynites every person who passed "the hall" looked to see what time it was. The habit became an instinct to most Brooklynites, and today, although they know that fire destroyed the cupola, clock and all, there is hardly a person who steps from a car at the City Hall square or passes the building who does not look inquiringly toward the spot where the clock was but is not.—New York Times.

HUNTING THE KANGAROO.

Exciting Sport for the Sportsmen of the Australian Island Continent.

There are two ways of hunting kangaroos in Australia, one followed by native hunters and the other by white men. The natives surround a herd of the animals, narrow the circle and then, when the kangaroos dash at them in wild efforts to escape, kill them with short spears and clubs, commonly called waddies. It is lively work for the native. The kangaroo uses its hind legs viciously and with great judgment, and dogs, horses and men have been torn open by the nails of its hind feet.

The white men prefer to follow the kangaroo with dogs. Every herd of kangaroos has a leader, known as the old man or boomer, which warns its followers of the approach of danger by stamping the ground with its hind feet, making a booming sound that starts all the kangaroos in hearing on a run. A scared herd will run over twenty or thirty miles at times, or until it reaches safety. A male weighs from 100 to 175 pounds and is seven or eight feet long. The English make up parties of hunters and follow the kangaroo with dogs somewhat like fox hounds, but of greater size and strength. Women and men join in the sport, riding to the hounds on good horses.

"Riding to the place where a herd of the beasts had been seen the day before by bushmen," a Sportsman's Magazine writer says, "we came to the bush, a growth of ubiquitous trees and tree ferns, fit to brush one off his horse. Quiet was the word of caution passed when we came near the sparsely grown ground beyond the bush where the kangaroos had been seen. The dogs were called in and then we rode from the bush into view of the herd's sentinel, and then away went the kangaroos, followed by the dogs. The kangaroos could not run, but, folding their fore legs across their breasts, they sat down. Then, with tail and hind legs, away they went by hops, no hop being less than twenty feet long and others being more than thirty feet. They cleared shrubs twelve feet high.

"Curiously enough, the kangaroo travels faster up hill than down, the dogs catching up on the down slopes. The beast sometimes breaks its neck while running down hill by going head over heels. The does began to throw their young out of their pouches, and we knew they were hard pressed. They turned suddenly for the water. We found the dogs at a water hole with two boomers at bay. We dismounted and, drawing our knives, waited an opportunity to run in and hamstring them. A dog rushed in and was caught by the hind leg of a boomer and pressed under water, where it was quickly drowned. Then a dog got one of the beasts by the back and threw it, whereupon my cousin quickly hamstrung it, while I rapped it on the nose with my whip, killing it. We had kangaroo tail soup and steaks for dinner for several days."—New York Sun.

Justifiable Elation.

The Washington Star chronicles the fact that a somewhat elderly gentleman entered his own house one day last autumn with such a look of self-satisfaction upon his countenance that his wife was at once struck by it; and like a faithful spouse, she proceeded to put him on his guard.

"Richard," she said, "I hope you have not forgotten that pride goeth before a fall."

"My dear," was the reply. "I am perfectly familiar with that admonition. And I have reason to fear that in my case it applies in a literal as well as in a figurative sense. But I can't help it."

"You are not usually this way."

"I know it. When I was graduated at the head of my class in college I was as meek and modest as the last man on the list. When I was elected to office and ran away ahead of my ticket, I could have defied anybody to accuse me of showing the least elation. When I won my first big lawsuit, I endeavored to bear success with the same philosophy which I should have felt was proper in defeat. When I got my picture in the paper as a leading citizen in my community, I could have defied any of my old-time friends to detect the slightest difference in my behavior.

"But this case is different. I hope you'll bear with me, but I've just ridden my bicycle three times round the block without falling off, and I just can't help putting on airs."

Well-Lighted Ocean Highways.

The best lighted bit of ocean highway is that known as "The Downs," where lights are much needed to warn ships away from the Goodwin Sands, which stretch from Dover to Ramsgate, at a distance of about five miles from the mainland. There are four lightships for the protection and lighting of that short bit of ocean highway. The Suez Canal has now been so brilliantly illuminated at night by electric lights that the time required for passing through it has consequently been reduced from forty-eight hours in the year 1883 to twenty-seven hours by the year 1889, and since then to twenty-four hours. There are lighthouses in the proportion of one to fourteen miles in England, one to thirty-four in Ireland, and one to thirty-nine in Scotland. Throughout the world there are about 6,000; England having 817, United States 802, Canada and Newfoundland 494, France 444; around the European coasts there are 3,477.

The Atlantic's Depth.

The depth of the Atlantic between the Canary Islands and the West Indies is something awful. A pretty level bottom runs right away from the African islands to the American ones, gradually deepening to nearly 19,000 feet. At this spot we might sink the highest point of the Alps and still have nearly half a mile of sea water covering it.

Why She Wavered.

It would be another victory for woman.

"And a feather in your cap," argued the world.

She wavered. For it was as yet a matter of doubt whether feathers would be worn, or wings or whole birds or aigrettes merely.—Detroit Journal.

Past Tense of Love.

The Teacher (to girls' high-school class)—Now, what's the past tense of love?

The Class (in chorus)—Divorce!—Pick-Me-Up.

NATURE'S BEST REMEDY.

Paine's Celery Compound Pevents Nervous Breakdown.

Spring has come.

It is time for all persons to think seriously of their health.

But that doesn't mean taking the first spring remedy that happens to be offered.

Persons who make it their business to get the most effective remedy to be had are sure to carry home Paine's celery compound. No other remedy is capable of cleansing the blood, nourishing the nerves and regulating the bowels and digestive organs like Paine's celery compound.

If you are troubled at all by rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches or sleeplessness, even if these attacks come only now and then, now is the time to purify the system of them. Don't procrastinate and daily till frightened into doing something when you find the task of getting well has assumed desperate proportions.

Paine's celery compound will cure kidney trouble, heart palpitation and disordered liver accurately, intelligently and permanently when other remedies only raise hopes that are never fulfilled.

Paine's celery compound, which owes its origin to the most distinguished physican and investigator this country ever produced, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college, has been publicly indorsed among medical experts as the only spring remedy in any sense entitled to that name.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that no other remedy can truthfully refer to men and women so responsible, so trustworthy, so convincing, because of their straightforward, enthusiastic and easily-verified testimonials in praise of Paine's celery compound.

It is foolish to take poor health "philosophically" these spring days. There is no reason why anyone should sit hands in lap, and submit to headaches, poor appetite, continual tired feeling or constipation. If every disheartened invalid will go right at getting well by using Paine's celery compound, that person will be astonished and delighted with the quickness with which this wonderful remedy is able to call a halt to wasting diseases, diseases of debility and a "rundown" condition.

Paine's celery compound does wonders in making people well.

Here is what a woman, an ambitious and hard-working member of the legal profession in New York city, says of this great remedy:

220 4th Ave., New York.

While a student in the New York university law school and under great pressure from work and study, I was advised to take Paine's celery compound. I did so, and its beneficial results to one whose nerves are under the trial of severe mental effort, I am only too ready to assert. After taking three bottles I found that it produced quietness of nerves and induced sleep, very beneficial to my health. For those troubled with insomnia I can heartily recommend it as a harmless inducer of sleep on account of its quieting effect on the nerves. Yours very truly,

(Signed.) Florence H. Dangerfield.,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Paine's celery compound, which makes the weak strong, has received testimonials from thousands of people who had almost despaired of ever again being in perfect health.

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It is the name of Woman's Friend. It is ful in relieving the backaches, headaches which burden and shorten a woman's women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., Portland, Agents.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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Poultry Shelters.

The barrel poultry house shown in the first illustration makes a capital house for a small lot of birds. Any cracks or crevices should be filled up with clay or putty. The inside should have a good coating of lime, in which

BARREL POULTRY HOUSE.

some carbolic acid has been mixed, and the outside should be well tarred or painted. When perfectly dry it should be placed on bricks or blocks of wood, so as to raise it a few inches from the ground.

The other sketch represents a more elaborate house, which can be made according to the number of birds for which it is required. The illustration explains itself, and the space under the floor is of great advantage, as it gives protection from the weather and is much appreciated by the birds. The house should be removed every few days on to fresh ground. It will be noted that two important points, light and ventilation, have received attention from the designer of this house. Strong handles placed at each end would facilitate removal, or the house could readily be fixed on wheels. If corru-

POPULAR IN AUSTRALIA.

gated iron is used for the roof it should have a wooden lining, as the former is a rapid conductor of heat and cold.

Transplanting Large Trees.

When a large tree is removed from the ground, as much earth as possible should be taken up with it, so that the small, fibrous roots may not be greatly disturbed. The tree will have a much greater chance of living in its new location if this is done. Dig first about the trunk at some little distance away, but do not cut off the big roots that are met. Follow these out for some distance. When the trench is dug about the tree, work under the roots and get chains or ropes about the ball of earth in two or more directions. Then set a long pry in the manner shown in the illustration, when the tree can be gently raised. A drag or stone boat can then be slipped under the ball of earth and the tree hauled home on it, without disturbing

MANNER OF TRANSPLANTING.

the roots in the least. With the earth left about the roots in this way, even trees of considerable size can be safely transplanted, and they will hardly seem to notice the change in their surroundings.—Exchange.

Cob Charcoal for Hogs.

Fattening hogs eat charcoal greedily, but that made by charring corn on the cob is eaten best, and this in our experience has proven all that is needed to keep them in health. But in one of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes, Theodore Louis tells how he makes cob charcoal on a large scale where hogs are kept by the hundred. He digs a hole five feet square at top and five feet deep. Into this he throws some cobs, setting fire to them as they are thrown in until the hole is filled. Then the hole is completely covered, banking earth against the edges of the cover. In 12 hours uncover, and the cobs will be found completely charred, so that they will easily crumble. Six bushels of this is then mixed with eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slacked lime and a bushel of wood ashes. Dissolve one and a quarter pounds of copperas with hot water, and sprinkle over the mass. This mixture aids digestion and destroys the intestinal worms with which fattened hogs are always infested. Hogs, thus fed, have no occasion to root, as they get what they require without this labor.

Feeding Value of Apples.

We do not think enough of the value of the orchard for feeding its fruits to the farm animals. Apples are nutritious, and an aid to the good digestion of other food. The mild acid of them is excellent for the health of the stock and we all know how gratefully they will receive a feed of them at any time. For the cows they are especially desirable; a peck of them chopped and sprinkled with meal of any kind will help much to add to the flow of milk of the cows. Horses love this fruit, and they tend to help in the shedding of the coat, by their gently laxative effect. When the selection is made for the spring planting, a few of some of the sweet varieties, ripening from the summer to the winter, should not be forgotten for this use. We may begin with the early Sweet Bough for the first, then the autumn Sweet Bough and the old Pumpkin Sweet, and for later use there are the Talman Sweet and the Winesap, all productive sorts and unexcelled for this use as well as for market.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Locating the Pear Orchard.

A slightly descending slope is most favorable in order to precipitate drainage and the discharge of surplus surface water, but it is not essential that any particular point of the compass should be secured. Shelter from the rake of the wind is important. The pear is a companionable tree and will luxuriate when supported by other trees around it. In close garden culture a degree of humidity is preserved, and there is less evaporation from the foliage where the strong winds are broken, the growth will be more vigorous and healthy. There must, however, be sufficient air and sunlight to mature the wood and the fruit. If the site is high, it will be an advantage to plant an evergreen bent to the windward, both for the health of the trees and also to prevent the falling of the fruit during high winds. On the other hand, a low, cold and peaty position, subject to fogs and frosty nights, is objectionable.

A strong, retentive loam inclined to clay is a preferable soil.—Fruit Grower.

Ripening Cream.

A good way is to hold the cream at a temperature of sixty degrees for twelve to fourteen hours after the first taste of acid is apparent, and then judgment, formed from experience, will do the rest. The method for warming the cream for ripening is all right, but it will be necessary to keep the temperature of the room at about the temperature it is desired to keep the cream.

For a starter, some ripened cream or buttermilk from the previous churning is often used to "start" the ripening. A better starter is made by taking some skim milk from a healthy, fresh-milking cow, warm it up to 85 or 90 degrees, and hold it at that tempreature till it becomes thick. Put into the cream from three to five per cent. of this starter, and if the cream is held at 60 to 65 degrees for twelve to fourteen hours it will be found sufficiently ripened.—Massachusetts Plowman.

The Home Dairy.

If on every farm more attention is paid to the home dairy, a better product of butter will be turned out, and a greater yield per cow will be realized. The better the article the more sure the sale; and the larger the yield per cow the greater the net profit.

Never try to do dairy work with beef cattle. Never trust alone to the pasture to supply the food. Be sure to have necessary conveniences of the best kind for securing the full quantity of butter fat from the milk. Every home dairy should raise its choicest heifer calves, in order that the supply of good dairy cows may be kept up.

It will pay for the trouble and expense. Beside the ready sale at all seasons for good butter, the milk can be utilized in many ways, and the droppings in the barnyard will be valuable as a fertilizer. Build up the home dairy on a strong basis.

Oats Need Rich Soil.

The oat crop will make a fair success where other grains would fail. But it needs rich soil quite as much as any, and is especially benefited by phosphate fertilizers. The average yield is low, because the crop is generally put on the poorest soil on the farm. We have grown 90 bushels of oats per acre on a four-acre field planted the previous year with potatoes, and with 150 pounds of fertilizer drilled in with the oat seed in the spring.—Exchange.

Gleanings.

Top dress the garden with fine manure, and if not well drained, throwing up in ridges will facilitate early work in the spring.

Good cream rising can only be attained by keeping the milk sweet as long as possible and skimming off the cream while the milk is sweet.

All wagons for heavy loads should have four-inch tires. Good roads are impossible otherwise. Abate the road tax of those who use wide tires.

When all artificials have been tried, few or none are so reliable or available as barnyard manure, which is too much disregarded by many farmers.

Success in growing peaches demands frequent examinations in search of borers which are found just below the surface of the ground. We scratch them out with an old butcher knife.

The sheep is a natural gormandizer and being a frail animal needs plenty of fresh air and exercise. Don't house your sheep too closely under the impression that you are doing them a kindness.

FOR SUNDAY READING

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

Faith Is Not a State of Inaction—Always Something Better for Which to Strive—Sorrow in Itself Not the Measure of Repentance.

The Power of Faith.

FAITH is not a state of inaction, security and contentedness; it is a constant reaching forth towards a higher and fuller life. The least exercise of it is productive of wonderful results. God has set such a value upon the least grain of faith, and given it such a power, that it can overcome mountainous difficulties and effect extraordinary transformations. But God means that the seed should become a tree. Plant a seed in a flowerpot that is full of soil, motionless, changeless, inert, that would remain as it is forever, and at once the presence of the seed in the soil creates a vortex of motion and change. The seed, as it germinates and grows, draws the particles of the soil into its own composition and structure, imparts to them a higher nature, organizes the sand and makes it living material, attracts the dew and the sunshine, and brings all the powers of nature to its help that it may grow. And so plant a seed of faith in Christ in a dead human heart, and what a change and commotion it causes! It raises up the nature into newness of life; it lays all the powers of heaven and earth under contribution for its health and sustenance. But as it grows it accomplishes greater wonders in the tree-stage than in the seed-stage. The produce of the minute grain of mustard seed is the greatest of herbs, occupying a large space and doing a great work. Look what a tree does in the economy of nature. How it forms the source of rivers and streams, how it regulates the seasons, and alters the climate of a locality. And more astonishing still is the effect of faith when it reaches the tree-stage and becomes a resting-place for weary creatures on its boughs and gives refreshment to multitudes by its shade and fruit.—Hugh Macmillan, D. D.

Moving Upward.

It is because we are set in a lowly lot that we have the great privileges—such, indeed, it is—of moving upward and passing from one new horizon to another. Otherwise life would be stale and unwelcome. If we have overtaken our end we shall wither like ripe leaves by the law of our being, and good cheer will be no part of our lot. The soul soon discovers that the seasons of greatest gladness are those of greatest advancement, and that with all lull comes loss of joy. And thus will every soul be permitted to exult in the credit and bliss of the greatest salvation it has taken a part in winning, and this merit and delight can be reached in no other way. Only those jewels will be lustrous which we win for our own crowns, and only those lives happy that do the winning.

The Measure of Repentance.

Sorrow is not in itself the measure of repentance. It is not necessary that one should dwell upon his sin and weep over it and make unavailing efforts to wipe it out. The measure of true repentance is the degree in which a man gets away from his sin and from the possibility of repeating it. His deliverance lies in the future, not in the past. He must look forward and not backward. The hope is that he shall so turn and so live that in the time to come when memory looks back over a blackened past, he shall be unable to connect his present self with what memory shows him, that the things which shock and shame him shall be things which he can in no way associate with his life or feeling.

Begin at Once.

A young Chinaman, a learned man who had received several degrees from the Chinese schools, heard the gospel, and said it was what he had been wishing for. He accepted Christ. A little while after this a native Christian teacher asked him, "What have you done for Christ since you believed?"

He replied: "O, I am a learner!"

"Well," said the questioner, "when you light a candle do you light it to make the candle more comfortable or that it may give light?"

He replied: "To give light."

He was asked: "Do you expect it to give light after it is half burnt or when you first light it?"

He replied: "As soon as I light it."

"Very well," was the reply, "go thou and do likewise; begin at once." Shortly after there were fifty native Christians in the town as the result of that man's work.

What We Need.

We need in our churches and in our individual lives a good old-fashioned outpouring of the Holy Ghost. We need such revivals in this country as swept over Scotland in the eighteenth century and over our own land in the first part of this century. In those days men and women fell down before the preached word as if cut down in battle. The Presbyterian Church was born in a revival under the preachings of Calvin and Knox in Edinburgh; the Methodist Church grew out of a revival under the preaching of the Wesleys; the Cumberland Presbyterian Church grew out of a revival in the early part of this century in the South; the Lutheran Church grew out of a revival under the preaching of Luther; and so the world has been blessed by the state of religious fervor known as revival. We need a higher grace of spiritual life in order that we may have more power with God and man. We need it that we may do better work in the line of missions; we need it that we may live in the spiritual life, for without it we shall surely die.—C. L. Work, D. D.

"There Is No Other Side."

The Manhattan Liberal Club of New York City sent an invitation to Mr. Moody to meet one they should name in debate on the relative merits of Christianity and infidelity; to which Mr. Moody made this characteristic reply: "Somebody once asked Charles Sumner to hear the other side of slavery. 'Hear the other side?' he replied, 'there is no other side.' I would as soon discuss the relative merits of Christianity and infidelity. Nobody who studies history need hesitate in answering the question. And I know what Jesus Christ has done for me during the last forty years since I have trusted him. Let the members of your club accept Christ as their personal Savior, and they need not waste time discussing such a question. If I had a remedy that never failed to cure disease for forty years, I should not stop to compare its merits with another remedy."—Record of Christian Work.

Endureth Forever.

Yesterday a friend took an opal and pressed it in his palm, and held it there for a few moments, and then took it out and showed it to me, and it was all flashing with light and with color from the heart of it. So God takes you and me, poor stones with no light or life in us, and He holds us in His palm, and He presses us to His heart, and then takes us, as it were, away from Him for the moment, and out from us there flash patience and courage, and hope and love, which His heart and His warmth have put into us. They will die and be forgotten, but the great hand that holds and the great heart that presses and the great soul that inspires will not die and will not be forgotten. The grass withereth and flower fadeth, but the word of our God endureth forever.—Lyman Abbott, D. D.

Right.

Light after darkness,
Gain after loss,
Strength from suffering,
Crown after cross,
Sweet after bitter,
Song after sigh,
Home after wandering,
Praise after cry.

Sheaves after sowing,
Sun after rain,
Sigh after mystery,
Peace after pain.
Joy after sorrow,
Calm after blast,
Rest after weariness,
Sweet rest at last.

Near after distant,
Gleam after gloom,
Love after loneliness,
Life after tomb.
After long agony,
Rapture of bliss!
Right was the pathway
Leading to this!

—Frances R. Havegal.

"As Silver Is Tried."

It is only the pure hearts, says the Union Gospel News, that can endure unharmed the tests and trials that come to it in life.

A lady picked up a ring in the street, and took it to a jeweler to know if it were of any value. He decided that it was gold, but to make sure for her, said, "I will put it in acid; if real, there will be no change; if imitation, the acid will corrode and destroy it." The ring was dropped in, the lady watched anxiously, and received back her treasure, uninjured, only purer and brighter for the testing.

In this way our hearts are sometimes tested in this sinful world. Pure hearts will stand the test and come out bright and clear. We ought often to examine our hearts to see if they are the pure metal that can go through this world without being corrupted. A pure heart is an invaluable jewel.

In the Long Run.

Good, steady work counts. High pressure activity makes the most fuss and show, but it is generally unreliable, spasmodic and liable to reactions. Rush, dash, impetuosity and excitement catch the eye, and are more boastful and pretentious, but the calm, persistent and onward movement ensures the highest and best gains in the long run.

Small Courtesies.

One cannot too seduously look after the small couretsies in one's conduct, and, if one be charged with the management of a household, in the accustomed ways of the family. Habits count for everything here, and example is better than precept.—Margaret E. Sangster.

Church and Clergy.

Some years ago the Rev. Dr. Crane, ments, in which he condemned novelist, wrote a tract on popular amusements, in wrich the condemned novel-reading as one of the vices of the age.

"My brethren," said Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, England, in a recent address, "I beg you to take hold of your own heart and look it straight in the face." Bishop Carpenter is an Irishman.

Mrs. Daniel Howard, of Jeffersonville, Ind., had her home connected by telephone with the Presbyterian Church, being at times prevented by illness from attending the service. The experiment was very successful.

Bishop Grafton was on the streets recently, and when asked what he thought of the new cult of King Charles I., which was begun in Philadelphia—the unveiling of a portrait over one of the altars of an Episcopal church—said that it was "the worship of a King who had his head chopped off by a number of very respectable persons who had lost theirs!"

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Wearied Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence:

KEEPING away from silks doesn't seem to involve much disappointment, for most women find the cloths and suitings that succeed the silks entirely satisfactory. Then for those who are still loyal to silks, there are new weaves that the most captious fashion's formalists indorse, so a woman can have silk anyhow, if only her purse will permit. Then in house dresses the silks that are forbidden for outdoor wear are permissible, linings and trimmings furnish abundant demand for it, and there's no sign that silk manufacturers need despair. The daintiest of house dresses are still made from taffetas, swivel, Japanese and Chinese silks, but even in this stronghold of the displaced material the influence of the change is plainly shown by new gowns of the more newly fashionable material. In the initial picture and the one following it are shown two dresses of the newer sort, one very simple, the other of more elaborate design.

That beside the initial was in a small check cheviot, its bodice laid in a few pleats in the waist in front and in back. It had a vest with revers and collar of white pique dotted with red, which hooked invisibly in the center. The cloth fronts also had revers and the sleeves had turned back cuffs of the cheviot besides those of pique. A white

ECHOING OUTDOOR STANDARDS.

leather belt came around the waist. The other dress combined Scotch plaid suiting and dark blue cloth in an unusual way. A simple blouse waist was of the plaid, but over it was a bolero of the other material, which was adorned with large blue revers covered with white lace. The skirt had on each side an inserted panel of blue cloth strapped across the top with cord and buttons. Stock collar and belt were of blue velvet, and the fitted sleeves of the plain blue material were finished with puffs of the plaid.

Looking ahead to late spring and summer dresses, the opportunities for economical scheming in semi-transparent fabrics are highly attractive to ingenious devices. New models for this period are remarkably handsome, and though those now perfected are for the most part highly wrought their elaborateness can be copied cheaply with good management. In the third picture is one of this class, a gown of mauve grenadine made over coral silk and trimmed very freely with linen embroidery. Wide panels of the embroidery showed on the skirt, designs of it were placed between the panels, and the bodice, the tight portions of the sleeves, and collar and loops show the same garniture. Coral silk furnished the deep corselet and the bolero fronts.

An important consideration in a dress of transparent stuff is the lining. Ponder that point carefully before you indulge in any of the lovely transparencies that are already making us feel that we really must provide for August.

GRENADINE BRIGHTENED WITH SILK.

She who has a part of a skirt or so left over, or in some other way has a supply of silk that will not only do for lining, but that economy requires should be used for lining, since it is not fit for anything else, she may feel she has a right to get an organdie. But remember that organdies disappear like the foam off a green roller. They are pretty once or twice, but they do not last from season to season, and they don't make over to any advantage. You may decide that it is better to spend a little more money and buy a pretty crispy silk, a new one with a little flower in it, that allows you to dash a bit of color at throat and waist this season, and then to change the whole scheme next year. This is economy.

No amount of persuasion, however, will down the organdie dress, and so the artist has put in her fourth contribution one of the earliest models into which white organdie enters. It was white figured organdie over pale blue lining in the skirt, the bodice being light blue silk crepon, with a narrow

IT'S LINING—THERE'S THE RUB.

basque and a deep yoke of blue silk, to which the crepon was sewed with a head. Over the shoulders were straps of pale blue satin ribbon ending in rosettes in back and front, and the belt was of the same ribbon. Crepon gave the sleeves.

Trick dresses were never so easily accomplished as now. Plan if possible one entire rig, and then make combinations from that as a center. For instance, you have new silk, black and white striped, enough to line a generous skirt at least to the knees, and barely enough of some handsome grenadine stuff in a light color to make the front and back of a bodice, with no sleeves. On so much we will start. Get black grenadine, a weave that will show through, but not too clearly. If the skirt has only lining of silk to the knees, then from the knees up there must be rows of braid, so that the change of lining will not be noticed. Now a jaunty bolero with sleeves to go over the grenadine sleeveless bodice. We'll say the grenadine is white with a pale green thread, something that once made an opera cloak, perhaps. This bodice fits perfectly at the back, and in front is drawn in folds from the throat to the fold of black satin that finishes the edge at the waist. You will set a fall of lace at each shoulder to hang down under the turn-back revers of the bolero, and there will be a touch of the same lace at the wrists. Isn't that a stunning costume? It will do for the theater, for dinner or for any high-neck occasion. You will line your black satin coat with pale green, and when it falls open the effect is lovely.

This year's grass linons are a vast improvement on the plain ones of a

A MODEL FOR NEW GRASS LINONS.

year ago. The new lot, with their stripes, dots or figures, are much handsomer than the old weaves, and are sure to be much worn. Indicative of how they will be employed is the gown of the concluding picture, which was of figured linon over a leaf green silk lining. The bodice was drawn across the front in surplice fashion, fastening at the shoulder with a bow of green ribbon and white lace. The sleeves were gathered all the way to the wrist, headings of the gathers showing, and were topped with small caps of the goods finished with lace ruffles. The high medici collar had a lace ruffle and bow of green ribbon at one side. Ruffles are to be used a great deal next summer in trimming skirts, and they will appear frequently on just such skirts as this one, either in a Spanish flounce or in an abundance of smaller ones.

Confronted by much that is tempting in goods and fashions, "Can't afford it" is the average woman's cry; and of course she really can't if she is to set about buying the new things at the discouraging prices at which novelties are always held. But let her first take stock of what she already has, and then sally forth to study styles and ways and means at one and the same time. If she can only manage to weather spring without complete bankruptcy, the rest ought to be easy, for no dresses are so easily made to seem much better than they are as summer rigs.

Copyright, 1897.

How joy would shine in the human heart
And life seem nothing but fun,
If work looked as little before you start
As it does when you get it done.
—Washington Star.

"What is pronunciation, Uncle Jim?" "It is something you hunt up in a dictionary one day and forget the next." —Chicago Record.

"What is nutritious food, Uncle Aleck?" "It is food that is so cheap and plain that many people are ashamed to eat it."—Chicago Record.

"How long did it take you to learn the bicycle?" "Me? It wasn't three days before I could lie as fast as any of them."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—You haven't talked anything but hat for the last three weeks. Suppose you change the subject. She—That is exactly what I want to do.—Exchange.

Hobson—How are you getting on with your bicycle? Dobson—Same way as usual. I haven't learned the pedal mount yet.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

She—Then papa didn't refuse to listen to you? He—Not a bit. I began by telling him I knew of a plan whereby he could save money.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Husband—My! how you did snore last night. I couldn't sleep. Wife—Why didn't you wake me up?" "I thought you were making enough noise as it was."—To Date.

Mrs. Hashcroft—Is there too much seasoning in the turkey, Mr. Billings? Billings—No; I should say there is too little turkey in the seasoning.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Of all the wonders of the great West, which was the one that impressed you most?" "Wondering how I was ever going to get back home."—Indianapolis Journal.

De Garry—Why is it that when a fellow is alone with a girl he loves they seldom play cards? Merritt—Because if they did she would have to hold her own hand.—Judge.

"Yes, sir," said one sportsman, "that pugilist has just invented three new blows." "H'm," replied the other. "I thought he seemed a little out of breath."—Washington Star.

"Kitty's little brother scared away her new beau." "What did the little rascal do?" "He told the man that his sister always took a hot flatiron to bed with her."—Chicago Record.

"Well, the weather man predicted violent storms yesterday morning, and nothing came of it." "How can you say so? There was a Wagner concert last night."—Chicago Tribune.

First American (proudly)—My daughter is engaged to a viscount. Second American (with contempt)—Humph! That's nothing. My daughter has been divorced by an earl.—Cleveland Leader.

Fond Papa—I trust, Ethel, that you are always a good girl, and never flirt. Dutiful Daughter—No, papa, I never flirt any more than you used to do when you were a young man.—Somerville Journal.

Lonesome Larry—I'm awfully uncertain about what I ate at dat boardin' house. Weary William—What did it look like? Lonesome Larry—I can't describe it, but its nom de plume was hash.—Adams Freeman.

"What!" exclaimed the high naval official "No more money to equip the battleships for sea service? Have we not——" It was clear that he knew whereof he spoke. "——a sinking fund?"—New York Press.

"Doesn't your daughter dance?" inquired the hostess. The lady addressed looked around at the tall, anaemic girl against the wall. "Not unless she is asked," she somewhat frigidly replied. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What do you think is the matter with her, doctor?" "Appendicitis, I think." "For heaven's sake, don't tell her. She would die with joy if she thought she had such a fashionable disease."—Cincinnati Record.

"Mr. Henpeck," said the doctor, after examination, "I fear your wife's mind is gone." "That doesn't surprise me," said the poor man; "she has been giving me a piece of it every day for ten years."—Memphis Scimitar.

Mrs. Callipers (with a rising inflection)—My dear? Mr. Callipers—Well? Mrs. Callipers—Why is it that if a man has a peculiarity he calls it eccentricity and if his neighbor has the same thing he calls it tomfoolery?—Truth.

"Does your husband still call you pet names?" "Yes," said the wife of a year; "yes, he does. But he does so with a little too much ease, I think. It sort of sounds as if it were more the result of practice than the expression of undying affection."—Philadelphia News.

"I can get you a job at cutting ice, if you want it," said the member of the Association for Extending Assistance to the Worthy Poor. "I'm much obliged," said Perry Patetic; "but seein' as how I don't cut no ice socially, I guess I might jist as well keep it up along other lines and not bust me reputation."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The cannibal chief was clearly angry. "Did you not inform me," he demanded, "that the new missionary was a man of innate delicacy?" The minion cringed. "It was so stated in the invoice, sire," he faltered. The savage nabob laid down his napkin with a jar that spilled the gravy-boat. "Well, then," he thundered, "you find it! I'm fond of imported delicacies."—New York Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 14 1897

On the 23d ult Justice Temple of the Supreme Court handed down an interesting decision involving the law of community property, of which little or no notice has been taken. In 1891 the Legislature passed an act changing the rule which has prevailed in this State since its organization, concerning the right of the husband to control the property of himself and wife. That rule has been that the husband, being the head of the family, should have the absolute dominion of everything that he and his conjugal partner should earn during the continuation of the married relation. The wife's interest in the community property accrued only upon the death of the husband or a divorce. Then her interest—which was described by Justice Field nearly forty years ago as a "mere expectancy"—became a vested right and she succeeded to one-half of the joint possessions.

It seems that the act of 1891 was the result of the presence in California of a few husbands, who, in order to defraud their wives, dissipated the community property. In that enactment the Legislature said the husbands should still continue to control the community property, but that he could not convey it away except for a valuable consideration. The case just decided by the Supreme Court was that which for a time attracted considerable attention in San Francisco. It arose out of the attempt of Mr. Claus Spreckels to revoke a gift which he had made to his son Rudolph of certain stock in the Hawaiian Commercial Company on the ground that it was community property, and that in giving it away he infringed the rights of his wife, Mrs. Anna C. Spreckels. As the gift was made since 1891 the case came fairly under the law.

Justice Temple reviews the law of the married relation in an exhaustive opinion, and finds that any act restricting the right of the husband to control community property is unconstitutional. He says that the sole ownership of the joint earnings of husband and wife belong, under the constitution, to the husband and that he cannot be divested of it by statute. The constitutionality of the act of 1891 was not a point in the suit. So the learned Justice merely decides that it does not apply to any property acquired prior to its passage, and so, of course, it does not affect the gift to Rudolph Spreckels. But he intimates very strongly that in a proper case the court would declare it unconstitutional.

The decision is interesting, not only to wives and husbands, but to the people generally. It is a remarkable exposition of the law of community property, and is a distinct check to the theory which has long prevailed in this State that the Legislature can by enactment change the status of married people as to property.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Kyle to provide for a Government telegraph system within the United States, to be under the government of a board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General, and shall consist of four trunk lines connecting the northeastern, the northwestern, western and southwestern and the southern part of the United States with the city of Washington, and that these trunk lines shall be connected with lines and offices established at such cities, towns and places as shall be for the public interest for the time being; all to be extended and increased as Congress may from time provide money therefor.

This telegraph line line shall be carried on and operated as a part of the postal system of the United Stotes, and the rates for the use thereof shall be established by the above-named board.

The bill further provides that there shall be no discrimination in the matter of charges and rates, with the exception of messages for the press, and in that case no publisher of any one newspaper or combination of newspapers shall be allowed better rates than any other.

It is provided that this Government telegraph line shall be constructed and kept in repair unber the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War and through the Corps of Engineers.

That was a shocking fire disaster in Paris last week. It was the old story of a fire trap used for the purpose of entertaining an audience; insufficient exits and a panic following the alarm by which the doorways were blocked by human beings. The people trod each other down, and then followed the deadly work of the flames. It would seem that in such a city as Paris, which has very stringent regulations in all matters of building construction, such flimsy structures as the bazar hall could not have been erected; that the authorities would not have dared to consent to the putting up of such a death trap.

Bryan's visit to Los Angeles will be the event of events in the Angel city's annual history. Already arrangements are being made for receiving the distinguished visitor. Hazard's pavilion has been engaged for the speaking, and a monster banquet for which three thousand invitations will be issued will be a feature of the occasion.

The attorneys for Theodore Durrant assert that the officer who has charge of the hanging will be guilty of murder and will be arrested on that charge. Having tried every expedient known to the law they now have recourse to a few that are quite unknown.

The new law is now in force which requires one year's time after divorce before divorced persons can legally marry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howe & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 312.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west. 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit. irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

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GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE——
TAILOR

—SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call, at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
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Grain,
Bacon,
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A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 136.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 29, 1897

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 136, for the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 10, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 22, 1897, viz: Henderson D. Gill, for the Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in N E ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 18 S, R 33 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. Gorman, Charles A. Walter, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1896, Cash on hand	$17 427	40
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278	50
P A Chalfant, Assessor	12	75
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15	00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	6	05
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31	50
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44	80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11	20
" " " " "	14	00
R P Keating, Int State Land	5	60
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22	40
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11	20
State Treasurer, school money	5,708	16
George McIntyre, Int St Land	44	80
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8	00
H A Wood, on redemption	26	39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8	50
	23 732	75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax Collector	39	17
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	10	00
D J Hession, Clerk fees	36	05
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50	55
W H Murray, Int St Land	22	40
R J Roberts Int on State Land	206	93
	24,460	85
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector	428	26
A. Given, Tax Collector, fees	23	00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14	00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	66	05
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	22	00
S. W. Aust B. Supt. Schools	6	00
	25,020	16

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary	1 140	88
General Expense	1,880	16
Lone Pine Bond Fund		29
Property Tax Fund	5	58
Hospital	504	20
Bridge	475	76
Sundry Road districts	1,412	03
Teachers Library	5	10
Bishop School	800	00
Big Pine School	4	00
Fish Spring School	25	36
Independence School	160	00
Lone Pine School	220	00
Liberty School	70	00
Round Valley School	51	00
Riverside School	60	00
Tabouse School	71	67
Valley School	30	00
Warm Spring School	170	00
Valley School Library	9	25
Big Pine Library	1	60
	6 5 6	88
Feb. Independence School Bond	535	00
Salary	1,143	32
General Expense	109	75
Hospital	55	00
Property Tax	2	00
Road District No. 5 Fund	99	25
Bishop School	42	89
Round Valley School	76	25
Liberty School	91	00
Warm Springs School	5	00
Riverside School	63	97
Independence School	80	00
Milton School	150	00
Tabouse School	60	00
Valley School	60	00
Lone Pine School	216	25
Big Pine School	169	00
Irving School	180	05
Fish Springs School	65	00
Union School	85	00
County School	15	00
Sunday School Districts Library	9	75
Liberty Library	2	44
Valley Library	6	00
Riverside Library	13	00
Independence Library	1	50
	10 297	90
Mar. County Bond	1,750	00
Fish Springs School Bond	213	00
Sinking Fund	1,024	98
Hospital Fund	51	00
General Expense	114	50
Property tax fund	14	30
Union School Bond		82
Round Valley School	73	35
Tabouse School	71	83
Warm Springs School	85	80
Bishop School	263	00
Liberty School	72	80
Big Pine School	271	60
Riverside School	60	00
Fish Springs School	68	00
Independence Bond	80	00
Lone Pine School	150	00
Irving School	55	00
Valley School	67	30
Station School	79	50
Union School	7	00
Union library	9	11
Lone Pine Library	12	44
Valley Library	6	86
Milton Library	19	25
Bishop Library	17	65
Big Pine Library	17	65
Cash	10 262	00
	25,020	16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund		1995 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	939 82	
Bond		349 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1632 95	
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	143 76	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	1 60	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	133 31	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 32	
Institute	31 00	
Teachers' Library	8 33	
Property Tax	253 86	
County School		914 68
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	232 68	
Round Valley	222 59	
Irving	635 95	
Bishop	399 08	
Station	369 10	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	121 62	
Milton	284 46	
Independence	206 21	
Fish Springs	172 68	
Union	402 87	
Lone Pine	687 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	181 48	
Taboose	114 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	25 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	13 37	
Station	11 29	
Warm Springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 35	
Independence	32 73	
Union	15 84	
Riverside	10 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish Springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Taboose	28 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	386 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	932 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish Springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Taboose Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A C FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery. Accommodating a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16 h
"	February 13 h
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:10 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:20 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	1:25 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Rossi	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevada rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierra, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:00 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:50 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug5-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 14 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. McSWEEGAN.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist. ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist. ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist. ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist. ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist. ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

The Reverend G. W. Van Deventer D. D. Supt of the Nevada mission will hold the last quarterly conference of this conference year at Independence on Monday, May 17th.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Lone Pine Saturday, May 15, services to commence at 7:30 o'clock and on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord.s Supper will be administered at the close of the sermon.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach in the afternoon at Georges Creek at 2:30 and in the evening at Independence at 7:30 o'clock. At the close of this service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

The quarterly conference will be held id the church on Monday afternoon. In the evening Dr. Van Deventer will preach, service to commence at 7:30. Collection at each service. All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor

C. A. Walters has some early strawberries ripe that are beauties.

Charley Summers of Bishop is in town.

Sheriff Given and County Clerk Hessian have gone to Panamint.

A cyanide plant for use at Mammoth was landed at Bishop last week.

Sheep outfits are coming through town at the rate of four or five a day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burckhardt of Lone Pine are visiting in town to-day.

Mose Brockman, the veteran prospector, is spending a few days in town.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

Hugh S. Enloe died near Bishop last Sunday at the venerable age of 80 years.

The show left behind it a pet pup and rumors of a quiet wedding of two of its members.

The stock owners in this vicinity will start for Long Valley Tuesday with their cattle.

John Leidy and Andrew Van Fleet are down from Bishop on business in the Land Office.

Miss Blanch Chalfant is visiting with Miss Lena Thompson at Camp Independence.

Doctor Woodin's runaway team returned to their stable after four days in highways and hedges.

T. C. Boland and J. A. McKenzie came up from Lone Pine yesterday afternoon returning immediately.

Independence is barberless. The tonsorial artist Tuckered out and has gone to work at the Reward mine.

T. B. Rickey of Carson was a passenger on Monday's train. He is looking after his interests in this section.

Scott Broder came down from Fish Springs on Wednesday, and is enjoying the pleasures of metropolitan life.

Ed. Brown is working a 500 ton lot of Hardscrabble ore at the Douglass mill. It is said to average $70 to the ton.

Ripe cherries are just coming into the market. The birds play havoc with them, however, and the crop will be light.

An eight-year-old girl died at Walnut Creek Cal., from drinking lemonade that had been left in a tin can over night.

The INDEPENDENT job office is at work on the transcript in the Sherman-Wrinkle case. It will be quite a lengthy document.

P. H. Mack Esq. and R. S. Miner Esq. are engaged to-day in taking depositions in the case of Lasky vs. Carrasco, at San Francisco.

The delinquent tax list will contain about the usual number of names this year, but the aggregate sum of the delinquency will be less.

What about a Fourth of July celebration? Are we going to have one here this year? If so, it is time we we were making arrangements.

A Bodie merchant hung out the following sign a few days ago: "Annual sale now going on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here!"

Maher and Sharkey will fight in New York for $10,000 a side. New York is one of the States where there is a law against prize fighting.

Mose Brockman and Jack Willett got back from a trip to the Coso Springs Wednesday. Both were much improved by their trip.

Ernest Laird got back from Bishop last Monday. He was engaged while there in reporting a couple of cases in Justice Dunlap's Court.

The Kramer-Rand railroad is an assured fact. Engineers began working at Kramer on Saturday and the graders are to day on the grounds. Trains are now expected to be running into Randsburg by June 15th. The grading contract is in the hands of Bright & Crandall, the Rand freighting firm.—*L. A. Record.*

Charley Levy returned from Coso with a party last Saturday. The place is becoming a popular health resort. The accommodations are somewhat limited but the sure cure for what ails you is there.

There are all kinds of ruction going on at Silver Peak and work is at a standstill. When the lawyers divide up what has been taken out, work will be resumed.

District Attorney Forbes and family returned from Bishop on Wednesday. While in Bishop Mr. Forbes was engaged in two criminal cases in the Justice's Court.

It is thought that Revada, who murdered T. J. Leahy near Mono Lake in September, 1892, is now in Los Angeles Jail, having been captured on the 28th of April at Pomona by the Sheriff.

The Rebekah degree of Inyo Lodge No. 301, I.O.O.F., held their first regular meeting on Wednesday evening. Hereafter they will meet regularly on every second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

M. D. Rochfort of Alvord and Gilbert N. McCollough of Needles, San Bernardino county were at Independence yesterday on Land Office business. Mr. McCollough has located a piece of desert land west of the Sanger ranch.

Two young men arrived in town this week after a rough trip over the desert. They left Los Angeles and started for Utah with a couple of bikes. At Mojave they concluded a jack was a necessity and are dividing time now between the three steeds.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Zebras will become as tame as ponies, and are readily broken in for draught-work. The object of their tamers has been to breed a mule which, like the zebra is proof against the tsetse-fly. The zebras themselves will run well enough in a mule team, though they can not stand over-driving.

A man named Trullinger has been in the Valley for several days past buying mules. He states that he has a contract to supply a limited number to the Sharon estate. The price offered is twenty-five to thirty dollars a head for animals weighing 1,000 pounds.

Chris. Zabriskie and family were passengers on Monday's train for Benton. Mr. Zabriskie will leave next month for New York, where he will accept an important position in the office of F. M. Smith. He reports that B. F. Edwards and John McMillan, formerly of Candelaria, are doing a flourishing grocery business in Alameda.

Eugene De Burn, who has been associated with C. J. Stafford in a mining venture at Mazourka canyon left for his home at San Diego on Monday, going south via Keeler and Mojave. Mr. De Burn is city Superintendent of schools for San Diego and says that wielding the rod is more lucrative and easier than handling pick and shovel.

Will S. Beach of Randsburg has been in Independence all the week in business in the local Land Office. Mr. Beach is endeavoring to clear up the title to the land where the town of Randsburg is situated and secure a title from the Government in behalf of the inhabitants. To this end it will be necessary to bring a number of contests which will be heard later on.

William B. Carr died at his home in San Francisco last Sunday by accidental gas asphyxiation. Billy Carr was one of the best known men in California. Associated with J. B. Haggin he owned vast real estate and mining interests. A number of years ago he occupied a prominent place in State politics. At the time of his death he was strong and hearty, and actively engaged in extending his many business enterprises.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the State, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Bodie Clippings.

The *Mines Index* is responsible for the following:

Mrs. Annie Gherckins, the attractive little waitress at the Standard Hotel has gone to Glascow, Scotland, to look after a legacy left her by a wealthy aunt who died there recently.

When N. W. Boyd was at Bishop recently he purchased a pair of draught horses for Captain Sam Tyack of the Syndicate. They are noble brutes, weighing 3,000 pounds, and can haul a hill up steep grade.

It is surprising to note how much prospecting is being done about here. Placers, tailings and quartz are equally sought. There are still many good things to be found, and the persistent prospector will find some of them.

Miners just from Randsburg report that the place is duller than a Quaker prayer-meeting previous to the moving of the spirit. Only a few men are at work. But there good mines in the district.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1897.

Edwards vs. Diaz—Filed original summons.

THURSDAY, May 13, 1897.

Mathiason vs. Woodin—Filed notice sustaining demurrer.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending May 13, 1897:

Mark Watterson and Richard Hession to S. D. Pratt—Land at Big Pine; consideration $236.

Mark Watterson and Richard Hession to Samuel Hall—Land at Big Pine; consideration $300.

O. G. Fuentes to L. W. Hancock—Half interest in mines at Beveridge; consideration $100.

W. H. Jenkins and wife to Sarah C. F. Wrinkle—Land at George's Creek; consideration $500.

Must Report to The Assessor.

An amendment passed at the recent session of the Legislature is of interest to every taxpayer in the State, relating as it does to the assessment of the property of persons neglecting or refusing to furnish the assessor with a sworn statement. The section, amended, now reads: If any person, after demand made by the assessor, neglects or refuses to give, under oath, the statement herein provided for, to comply with the other requirements of this title, the assessor must note the refusal on the assessment book, opposite the name of such person, and must make an estimate of the value of such property of such person, and the assessor must transmit on or before the 1st day of July each year to the board of supervisors a verified report in writing, separate from the assessment roll, containing a complete list of all persons who refuse or neglect to furnish a statement of their property as herein provided for, or to provipe for the requirements of this title, the amount of the assessment upon the property of such persons, with a statement of the particular facts, if any, upon which the assessment has been made, and the valuation of the property so assessed ascertained. The board of supervisors must investigate and inquire into all assessments and values so fixed by the Assessor, as prescribed by this section, and for that purpose must require each taxpayer affected by such assessment and valuation to make a statement under oath, within ten days from making an order requiring such statement, setting forth specifically, all the property owned or controlled, or in the possession of such taxpayer on the first Monday of March. If any taxpayer, after demand made by the board of supervisors, shall neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the said board of supervisors, the statement duly verefied, herein provided for, or to comply with the other requirements of this title, the said board of supervisors, sitting as a county board of equalization, must increase such assessment and valuation to such amount as the said board shall deem just; but the value fixed by the assessor must not, in any case, be reduced by the board of supervisors.

Test Cases.

Out of eighteen sheep cases tried in this county in October, 1895, four have been appealed to the Supreme Court to test the validity of the sheep ordinance; the cases appealed being as follows: Inyo County vs. Inda, Erraca, Higo, and Erro, each being separate. The main contention is that the sheepmen were not engaged in business in Inyo County, but were only passing through this county to Mono county. The cases have gone to the Supreme Court, and will be heard by that tribunal at its Obtober session in Los Angeles. Inyo County will be represented by R. S. Miner of Bridgeport, and the appellant sheepmen by Paul W. Bennett of Bakersfield. The outcome of these cases will be looked for with much interest.

Railroa | To Randsburg.

The building of a railroad from Kramer mer to Randsburg will be not only a substantial proof of the richness and permanency of the newly discovered California goldfields, but the road will be the greatest possible factor in the development of that section. At the same time it should be remembered that a great mining camp cannot be developed in a day. It took five years to make Cripple Creek what it is, and the history of lode mining will show that ample time for development is required even in the richest districts. Mining nowadays is a trade, a business, if you please, that requires capital, intelligence, hard work and patience as much as they are required in other lines. These very essentials have combined to make legitimate mining less and less the creature of chance.

A False Report Corrected.

The *Register* of May 6th contains the following:

As the report has been circulated about that Miss Vesta Tibbets' death was caused by some treatment used by Dr. J. S. McQueen in doing some dental work for her, we feel it no more than justice to him to contradict same, as he did no work whatever for her while in Hawthorne.

MAY H. HILTON,
GEO. WOODRUFF.

The prospector is now getting his traps ready for a summer tour in the wilderness. His work is the most fascinating of all occupations. Perhaps he will return elated with visions of wealth, having, as he thinks, struck the biggest thing anybody ever saw; maybe he never returns, but leaves his bones to bleach on the desert or in the hills. Prospectors have pioneered this mineral country and blazed the trail to wealth for others, but few of them have ever been adequately rewarded.

Must Be Recast.

Pat Keyes is having difficulty with his new gasoline engine. The machine has to be transported over the mountains by a pack train, and when it arrived here the piece composing the bed was found to weigh over 600 pounds. This will have to be sent back to San Francisco and recast in two pieces, so that it can be packed. Once the new plant is in operation, however, it will more than compensate for the trouble occasioned by the great saving it will make in the cost of ore reduction.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 5th day of May, 1897, in an action wherein Henry Fehrman, as plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against John Shepherd and Stephen G. Gregg, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Parker, deceased, defendants, on the 28th day of April, 1897, which said decree was on the 29th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 3?, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lots Nos. 6, 8 and 10 in Block No. 9 as the same are known and designated on the Official Plat of said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Inyo.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the second day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.
Dated: Independence, Cal, May 5th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company will be held at the office of said corporation; at the office of the District Attorney; in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May 1897, at two o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.
Dated May 5, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 22nd day of April, 1897, in favor of J. E. Laird, plaintiff, and against the Independence Track Association, a corporation, defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 13 south range 35 east, M. D. M.; running thence west 20 chains; thence south 6 chains; thence north 68 deg. 30 min. east, 5 chains; thence south 32 deg. 30 min. east, 30 chains; thence south 13 chains; thence west 14 chains; thence north 32 deg. 30 min west, 33 chains; thence north 68 deg. 30 min. east, 10 chains; thence north 7 chains and 35 links; thence due east 100 feet, containing about 80 acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, 1897, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Independence Track Association, a corporation, in and to the above described property, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, U. S. gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated the 28th day of April, 1897.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE:—There is delinqent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 30th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
B. J. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
B. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
B. J. Stevens	29	51	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

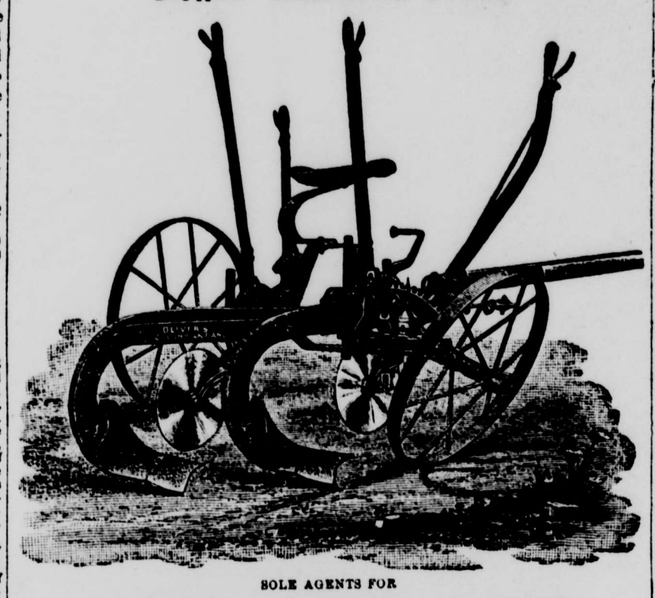
Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale is postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

LEECE & WATTERSON,
BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.
Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.
Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALFI.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1895, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to that certain ditch, or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of Section 2 in Township 11 south, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head-gate or head-gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court-House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.
Dated the 31st day of March, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 735.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 14, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on May 24, 1897, viz: John W. Calbreath, for the W ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 21, Tp. 14 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Lacey, Hiram C. Hamilton, Albert W. Simonson and John M. Meyer, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,
—x—x—x—
Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.
—x—x—x—
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
GROCERIES
....AND....
MINER'S SUPPLIES.
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.,
Outside orders promptly filled—
A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full o
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice.
A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HIDDEN PLACES.

Why a weasel should hate a rat is strange, as he is only an elongated rat himself. Rats and mice love hidden places, and a weasel is about the only living thing that can find them out. Aches and pains are like rats and mice. They seek out the hidden places of the human system and gnaw and ravage the muscles and nerves. St. Jacobs Oil, like a weasel, knows how to go for them. It will pene rate to the secret recesses of the pain, and breaks up its habitation and drives it out. Rats and mice shun the corners where a weasel has been and pains and aches once fairly driven out by St. Jacobs Oil are permanently cured and seldom come back to their old haunts. There must be patience with the treatment; some chronic forms are subborn and resist, but the great remedy will finally conquer and give health and strength to the afflicted parts.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is the best family medicine, is purely vegetable and contains no ingredients that are in any way injurious.

"Joe keeps his wife and mother-in-law mad at him half the time." "What vexes them so?" "He calls them his board of lady managers."

Malaria and Grip positively cured; also all other Medical and surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1536 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is a remedy especially designed for the treatment of all kidney, liver, stomach and bowel troubles.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best, of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, L.., August 26, 18 5.

When your skin looks yellow, and you rise in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BLANCHARD BRO. & LANE
Successors to **COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.,**
213 & 215 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

We intend selling, at prices never before quoted, about 200 assorted vehicles which have been removed from crates as samples, at our San Francisco Repository. This clearance sale will positively last about 40 days, and if you need a *Buggy, Phaeton, Surrey, Roadwagon, Spring or Farmwagon*, call and see us or write and we will astonish you on prices. **Blanchard Bro. & Lane** are extensive leather manufacturers and do not expect to continue this business. The Columbus Buggy Co. will be reorganized in the very near future, but intend doing a Jobbing Trade, selling to dealers only.

Cresco Corsets
Something New. Positively cannot break at waist-line.
LADY CANVASSERS WANTED.
Write us for Particulars,
BEN. J. SCHMIDT & CO.,
122 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

RAZORS FINEST IN THE WORLD. FINCK'S "C. C." RAZOR in Sizes 4/8, 5/8 and 6/8. $2.50 each.
Can be Exchanged if not satisfactory.
Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of **Sporting Goods** or **Barber Supplies**
WILL & FINCK CO.,
820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

KODAK AGENCY H. H. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a specialty. 538 Market St., S.F.

TYPEWRITERS, Remington $10; Smith $50; Yost $30; Caligraph $30. Send for sample work. Scott & Bannan, 333 Mont'y St., S.F.

TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 609 Mark't St., S.F.

Leibold Harness Co., 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE**, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 633 Market St., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, 1 ox of 50, $1; 2 ox of 100, $2; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. Drs. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Rosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

A SAFE CURE.
Menliine Antiseptic Tonic and Absorbent.
A remedy that Cures Female Weaknesses. An Invigorant that Restores Lost Vitality. Satisfaction Guaranteed when the Remedy is properly applied. For particulars, address,
MENILINE MEDICINE CO.,
1151 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

A Young Woman Gains 20 Lbs.

HER PHYSICIANS IN IOWA SAID SHE WAS GOING INTO A DECLINE, AND THAT HER LUNGS WERE AFFECTED. THEY SENT HER TO NEVADA.

But to Fight Lung Troubles or Any Wasting Disease, Build Up Your Flesh.

From the Express, Los Angeles, Cal.

Two years ago, back in eastern Iowa, Miss Maude Lease began to go into a decline. She lost flesh rapidly. Her appetite failed. Fearful headaches nearly drove her frantic. She consulted local physicians—good, honest, practitioners. They told her that her lungs were affected; that medicine might alleviate, but a change of climate was the only remedy that offered a prospect of cure.

Ill and despondent she delayed as long as possible her departure, but at last it became imperative, and she came to an aunt at Verdi, Nevada, in the hope of finding health and strength in the pure air and among the pines of the Sierra Nevadas. But she continued to fail, and to add to her miseries, learned to know the anguished sufferings which attend that complication of ills, that for want of better nomenclature, has been denominated "female weakness."

And now comes the miraculous part of the story, just as she told it to the interviewer last night.

"I ran down to 118 pounds," she said, "and suffered tortures from those terrible headaches and from sleeplessness. My aunt persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had used nearly every kind of 'prescription,' could get no relief from them, and hoped for none from these pills. But, to please auntie, I began to take them. From the first day I noticed a beneficial effect. The headaches grew less severe; my appetite gradually returned. I could sleep nights and began to get good and strong.

"I used to take one of them three times a day. In two months I weighed 138 pounds, and was entirely well, and have been well ever since. The winters at Verdi were very cold and, besides, I had heard so much about Southern California that I came to Los Angeles.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have helped me more than anything I have ever taken. I thank them for my health and ability to enjoy life. I am living at No. 809 Hope street, Los Angeles, and shall be only too glad to repeat what I have just said to anybody, either in person or by letter."

So spoke young and attractive Maud Lease, and no one who saw her big eyes snap as she said it could doubt the earnestness and sincerity of her statements.

And that is why we say the story of a miracle is floating through the air, although now the miracle has become an established fact.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuraliga, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 1000), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

That Banshee's Wail.

There is considerable discussion in the English papers about the wail of the banshee which was said to have been heard in East Kerry before the fatal hog moved. A correspondent writes that the late Archdeacon Whately, the celebrated archbishop's son, told him of a certain instance of the banshee's cry. The archdeacon said that he distinctly heard the wail while in an Irish country parish administering the holy communion to a dying man.

Watches were first called Nuremburg eggs. Some of them were 5 or 6 inches in diameter, as large as the small sized cheap clocks now exhibited in store windows. They were first made in 1477.

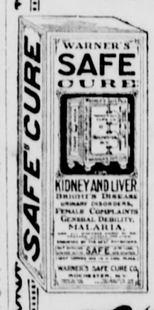
THE FAULTS AND FOLLIES OF THE AGE

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Sweetest and richest flavored table syrup ever made. Try it.

Warner's Safe Cure
IN LARGE OR SMALL BOTTLES.



Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

EUROPE'S FAIREST QUEEN.

Queen Natalie of Servia and How She Retains Her Beauty.

One of the fairest Queens in Europe is Queen Natalie, of Servia, and her greatest beauty is her neck.

The Queen takes frequent and regular exercise with a heavy pitcher on her head. The result of this is to straighten and strengthen her neck, and to give it the form which the highest standard of female beauty requires. Not only does the exercise add to present beauty, but it arrests the ravages which time makes more quickly in the female neck than in any other place.

She appears in the park surrounding her castle at about 8 o'clock each morning taking a brisk walk with her pitcher on her shapely head.

Queen Natalie has abundant black hair and a rich coloring. Her figure is very strong and erect, and her carriage is perfect, for her favorite exercise tends to develop the latter quality as well as to beautify the neck and shoulders. Her flesh has the firmness of marble.

Her head is placed on her shoulders after the manner of that of the Venus of Milo. There are no protruding bones, no wrinkles, no hollows, but neither is there any superfluous fatness.

The exercise to which Natalie owes so much of her charm is one which has been practiced by women of the poorer classes in many countries. Rachel, it may be remembered, met Jacob when she was going to the well with her pitcher. The women of the Oriental countries, of Greece, and of Italy, have always been accustomed to carry pitchers and burdens on their heads.

Spanish Soldiers.

One of the most pathetic, and even heartrending, things in the history of modern warfare has been the sending of thousands of very young peasants from the interior districts of Spain, who are in the deepest ignorance of the world's affairs, to combat in Cuba, not a visible enemy, but the terrible fever, which gives to but few of these unacclimated youths from the bracing highlands of Spain a fair chance of recovery. So little do they know of affairs that they are scarcely aware what they have come to the low coasts of the tropical West Indian island for before they are stricken down.

The simple-mindedness of the average peasant-soldier of Spain is illustrated by a story told in a Spanish journal. During the brief reign of the republic which followed the banishment of Queen Isabella in 1868, Don Carlos, a prince who claimed to be the rightful King of Spain under the old Salic law excluding women from the throne, made war against the republican government. His standard was raised in the northwest corner of the country, and almost all his soldiers were Basques—as the people of the ancient race who inhabit that part of Spain are called.

The city of Bilbao was defended by an army of the republic. One moonlight night two pickets of the hostile armies met outside the trenches. One, a soldier of the republic, wore the uniform which but lately had been royal; the other, the Carlist, had on his mountaineer's garb, surmounted by the white beretta, and carried an ancient flintlock rifle. At the ends of their beats the two "enemies"—neither of whom knew why he was fighting the other—came together.

"Good evening, comrade!" said the Carlist, politely.

"Good evening, comrade!" answered the other.

"Where do you live, comrade?"

"I live in a little village in Aragon, on the other side of Spain."

"Possible?"

"Aye. And where do you live?"

"On yonder mountain."

"And whom are you fighting for here?"

"For King Carlos. And for whom do you fight?"

"For the republic."

"For the republic? And who is the republic?"

"That I don't rightly know, comrade, but I think she is a new queen who lives in Madrid."

The two men were silent for a moment, looking amiably at each other, and then the Carlist said wistfully:

"Why doesn't our king marry her, I wonder, and have an end of wars!"

How to Cure Trouble.

Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, hit you something else hard; go at something with a will. There is nothing like good, solid, absorbing, exhausting work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you do not want to lie awake thinking about them. You want sweet, calm, sound sleep, and to eat your dinner with appetite. But you cannot unless you work.

There are some great troubles that only time heals, and perhaps some that can never be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work. Try it, you who are afflicted. It is not a patent medicine. It is an official remedy. All good physicians in regular standing prescribe it in cases of mental and moral disease. It operates kindly and well, leaving no disagreeable or ill effects. It will cure more complaints than any nostrum in the Materia Medica, and comes nearer to being a "cure-all" than any drug or compound of drugs in the market; and it will not sicken you if you do not take it sugar-coated.

Strange Funeral Customs.

"Localisms enter largely into death notices," remarked a funeral director. "In Pittsburg few people believe that a death notice is complete unless there is attached to it the line, 'Friends of the family,' etc. 'Widow of the late' is also very popular. In Philadelphia, where there is always lots of spare time, they run to 'poetry.' St. Louis people give the names of nearly all of the surviving relatives. In New Orleans there is an odd custom. There the death notices are tacked to telegraph poles in the business district where the deceased worked or was known and in the neighborhood of his home. They have printed blanks for this purpose, and the undertaker fills them in and has them nailed up."

Occasionally a woman earns a little money "of her own," but does a man ever have any money that is "his own" in the same sense?

Dade Harkins' Wedding

By VIOLA ROSEBORO.

Mrs. Harkins and some of her "kin" waited on the table and served a good supper of cold chicken, oysters ("coxe" oysters, if you know what they are), hot biscuit, coffee and cake. The hotel people tried now to give something of that jollity to the occasion that had characterized it in their previous imaginings, but they were under a saddening spell, and besides, not realizing that the wedding feast was to come so early, they had supped at home and were not hungry, and this in itself was depressing.

Harry soon lost the cheer the meeting glances had given him. Charley was bearing herself toward him with all the unconscious indifference she had worn for days past and was again devoting herself to palliating the sufferings of the lout of a bridegroom. Harry wondered that her father could consent to let her come to such a place. It was not a desirable thing for a young lady to meet such people, however it might do for others.

After the supper the preacher at once and finally disappeared, and, lo! a change immediately made itself felt on all sides. Everybody, while the "second table" was eating, was smiling, trying to talk. Soon all were moving about, and the affability of all who knew how to be affable was welcomed, even in a helpless way by the young Harkinses. Soon an old white headed negro with a fiddle slipped into the main room, seated himself in a corner and immediately occasioned much chuckling interchange of sly looks and humorous comment. All sections of the party, so to speak, sympathized in the point of view that induced these demonstrations, for it was certain that a number of church members of various degrees of social elevation would dance tonight and repent tomorrow, or at least when they were duly "disciplined" for their fall.

The dancing began, the old negro calling out the figures of the quadrilles and having a great deal to say about a "busy bee." That busy bee was an old acquaintance of every one present and helped, as it had done many a time before, to lighten a feeling of good fellowship all around, for Uncle Ned for a lifetime had withstood all arguments in favor of the use of the more usual term of vis-a-vis.

The young Harkinses were transformed, and with confident good will asked ladies to dance with them, ladies whose

Lifted her from the doorstep.

existence till but now they had ignored, and their dancing, by the way, though a trifle more energetic than is fashionable, was not bad.

For a time all went swimmingly, though the demoralizing features of social democracy grew upon Harry when he asked Charley to dance with him, only to be told that she had already promised more dances than she expected to perform.

A new quadrille was just forming when something happened—in fact, a good deal happened all at once, or so near it that the effect was the same, and now I sympathize with Carlyle in his despairing sense of the inadequacy of narration, which must proceed by sequences, to the task of portraying history, where things are always happening simultaneously. It is like trying to draw a house with one line.

Mrs. Peytee was standing up to dance with the bridegroom and was near the open door. As the inevitable preliminary squeaks issued from the fiddle a man, in her own phrase, "lunged" through the door, threw an arm violently around her waist and—was knocked down by the bridegroom. Mrs. Peytee was not the woman to throw away any cards fate in the course of the game put into her hands. She flew into the arms of the colonel, who had risen precipitately from his seat by the fire, crying piteously upon him, her Cousin Charles, for protection. One of the young Harkinses, not too sober himself, alas! recognized in the intoxicated intruder his long lost brother—in the Texas penitentiary he had been when last heard of—and, suddenly fired by that ardor of blood relationship always so easily awakened by those intruders known as "kin by marriage," he fell upon the bridegroom with blows. The brother rose and proceeded to take his own part as well, and in seven seconds from his entrance all the men in the place were in one wild melee, and the women were huddled together as far off as they could get, some screaming, some fainting, while Mrs. Harkins and Dade, stirred by a different spirit, loudly called upon Art and Bill and "you," Hank, to be ashamed of themselves, and to stop their "scandalous" behavior, interspersing their adjurations with severe comments on the male sex generally and individually and with some very sound abuse of the whisky, which was indeed at the bottom of the trouble. There was something comforting to the other women in their accustomed air through all this, but even their wrathful equanimity broke down when the sound of a pistol shot rang out. It was fired by the younger Harkins boy, who only aimed at the wall and was merely carrying out his youthful ideas of what was fitting.

A few minutes before the row began Charley had stepped out of doors with the other young man to look at the moon. She was so tired of him that she had then invented an errand to get rid of him for five minutes and had sent him to look in the buggy for a supposititious fan. Just as the shot was fired she appeared, white faced, in the doorway, much nearer the indistinguishable combatants and peacemakers than any of the other women:

"Go back, Miss Charley! For God's sake, go away!" Harry cried out, his voice saying a deal more than his words, but Charley didn't go back. She only dropped on her knees and screamed "Harry, Harry!" and Harry let go the Harkins he was holding and sprang toward her and lifted her away from that doorstep, and with that they both disappeared.

It is to be supposed that Charley had not noticed that her father was in quite as much danger as her lover. To tell the truth, of course both she and Harry had each whipped up the sense of the other's danger for their own dramatic purposes. I have no doubt but the colonel objected to Charley being shot, but he only snatched the pistol from the Harkins boy's hand and did not feel constrained to abandon the business in hand for her sake.

By the time she and Harry were seated on the wood pile—and it was a very short time—peace was restored and the unprofitable prodigal sent off to a private apartment in charge of his misguided brother, but Mrs. Peytee's agitation on this occasion, like Charley's own, was of an uncommonly enduring nature. She had too much astuteness to make a nuisance of herself, and as every one else straightened up and tried to pass over the late unpleasantness as the most natural thing in the world, preparatory to getting away as soon as possible, she, too, seemed to strive to appear at ease, but she kept near the colonel with an air of dependence upon his protection and a subtly conveyed sense of safety in his shadow which he found very touching. She showed a discriminating judgment, too, as to where to turn, that pleased him and raised his idea of her intelligence. Evidently she did not make the mistake of considering a little rheumatic stiffness as helpless old age. The colonel conceived the notion that it would be a pleasant thing to do the driving himself on the way home and to have Mrs. Peytee on the seat beside him. The reprehensible fact was that the bit of a tussle had stirred the colonel's blood and made him feel 15 years younger.

Harry, too, was considering the possibilities of the homeward trip. The other young man was a gentle, good natured young fellow. Harry resolved to make a confidant of him and beg him to surrender the buggy and Charley to her betrothed. The other young man immediately, blushingly and with the eagerness of embarrassment consented. He had no sooner done so than he was troubled for fear his surrender was unworthy a properly high spirited man. He knew he had heard of blood flowing about smaller matters, but he realized his own incapacity for living up to some high ideals and was helpless against his own human sense and sympathy.

Though quite in the dark about some trifles whose amazing potential importance we have seen, Mrs. Peytee confidently and correctly announced the engagement of his daughter to the colonel on the way home, and that announcement formed the point of departure for a conversation that was exactly to her mind.

THE END.

Genoa Marriage Brokers.

In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers, who have pocketbooks filled with the names of marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortune and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections in the same offhand mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a merchandise transaction, and when they succeed they get a commission of 2 or 3 per cent upon the portion, with such extras or bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by the party. Marriage at Genoa is thus oftentimes simply a matter of business calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another, and it is only when everything else is arranged and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony that the future husband is introduced to his partner for life. Should he find fault with her manners or appearance he may annul the contract on condition of defraying the brokerage and any other expenses incurred.—London Sun.

An Oddity.

Joubert, the French moralist whose "Thoughts" had great success, was so odd and original that a witty woman declared he gave her the idea of a soul which had met by chance with a body that it had to put up with and do with as well as it could.

His friend and editor, Chateaubriand, described him as an egotist who was always thinking of others. His ambition was to be perfectly calm, yet no one betrayed so much agitation as he.

In eating and in taking exercise he was as inconstant as a coquette. For several days he would live on milk; then for a week he would eat nothing but hash. On one day he would be jolted in a carriage a full trot over the roughest roads; on the next he would be drawn slowly through the smoothest alleys.

He had a library of mutilated books, for when he read he used to tear out of a book the pages that displeased him.—Youth's Companion.

White Handled Razors.

There are many barbers who will not own a white handled razor because of an old superstition that bad luck goes with it. A razor is to the barber what a locomotive is to the engineer, and there are more things to learn about it than one would suppose. For instance, there are razors that will cut certain qualities of hair better at certain seasons than at others. Climate and weather have a great deal to do with razors. Some will cut better in cold weather and some in hot. These are only a few of the causes that affect razors, and they and many more all tend to make the barber who does much work keep accumulating razors until he has all sorts to pick from.—Kansas City Journal.

Enjoyable.

"Do you really enjoy shooting?"

"Why, yes, of course," said the dear girl, who had lately bought a light rifle and a lovely pair of hunting bloomers. "Every time I manage to kill a rabbit or a poor little bird I have just the loveliest cry imaginable."—Indianapolis Journal.

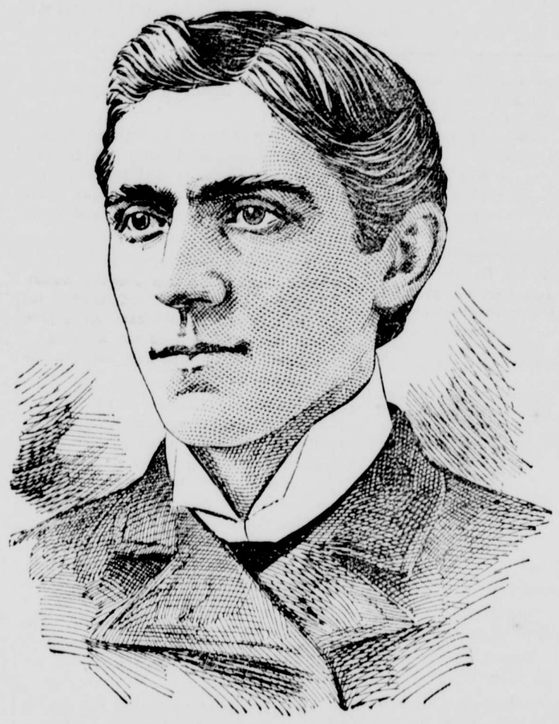
Drop us a line if you can't get *Schilling's Best* of your grocer, or if you don't like it and can't get your money back.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 436

NOW WITHOUT A RIVAL!

No Remedy to Compare with Paine's Celery Compound.

Read the Really Wonderful Experience of Rev. Dr. Bailey and His Good Wife, and the Indorsements of Other Eminent Divines.



Here is a lettter from the pastor of the most influential church in South Baltimore, that every truth-seeker should read carefully.

Every disheartened sick person and every man or woman who has lost faith in the remedies he or she has tried because none of them has done any good—every one who is sick ought to be cheered up and filled with new hope and determination by the letter written by Rev. William T. Bailey, pastor of the Curtis Bay Church, the most influential church in South Baltimore.

On March 31, 1896, the Baltimore *Sun*, under display headlines, published the following news of Rev. Mr. Bailey's affliction:

"Rev. Wm. T. Bailey, pastor of the Curtis Bay Baptist church, was paralyzed in the tongue while preaching Sunday night, and lost the power of speech. The congregation was at once dismissed, and Dr. —— was called. He said Mr. Bailey was suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration caused by hard study and overwork, and that he must have rest and quiet."

The whole city was shocked. The papers soon began to record an improvement.

On April 13, 1896, the following open letter was addressed to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound:

South Baltimore, Md., April 13, 1896.
Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen:—I was taken very ill while preaching Easter Sunday night. My doctor could not help me, so I discharged him and began to use Paine's celery compound with crushing effect. I will not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine in the world.

I am, Fraternally,
William T. Bailey.

Later in the year the proprietors of this wonderful remedy received still another letter from Dr. Bailey, as follows:

Gentlemen:—I propose to do what I can to let people know of your Paine's celery compound, the medicine that has done me so much good. I shall, in my own way, in speaking of my rapid and great improvement, from the pulpit, give, as is justly due, tribute to Paine's celery compound. I married, six years ago, Miss Lillie B. Dunnavant, a lady well known in social life, the niece of Capt. Robert F. Lewis, U. S. Navy. During the whole six years she has been an invalid, suffering from hysteria, laughing, crying and screaming, so that she could be heard for squares. I have had a great deal of trouble and expense. Eighteen doctors have, first and last, attended her, and one bottle of Paine's celery compound has done her more good than all of the other medicine. She and I are together using Paine's celery compound, and I will with pleasure let you know the result. Fraternally,
William T. Bailey.

Baltimore, May 18, 1896.
Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen:—It is impossible for me to express the emotions of my heart on the great good Mrs. Bailey and I have derived from the use of Paine's celery compound. I am a new man. We have taken together eight bottles, and I wish to continue its use. The people of my church are very kind to the poor, and I have given to some of the poor money with which to purchase the medicine. You may use my name if you wish and I will with pleasure answer all communications sent me. I believe the remedy is the best in the world.

Yours very truly,
William T. Bailey,
Pastor Curtis Bay Baptist Church.

A few weeks ago there was published a testimonial of the great virtue of Paine's celery compound from Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., LL.D., the eminent Presbyterian preacher of New York City. Rev. Dr. Meek, editor of the Central Methodist, recently wrote an open letter, telling that Paine's celery compound had worked a remarkable cure in his case. And last month the great temperance evangelist, Francis Murphy, told the public how Paine's celery compound had been a blessing in his family.

These are few among thousands.

Every one knows conscientious, charitable persons who are too busy, more often too procrastinating, to save their health from going to pieces, and find it easier to help others than themselves. Such persons fill up the army of broken-down business men and sickly women.

Every one in this spring time needs to purify the blood and regulate the nerves. Carry home today—not by and by—a bottle of Paine's celery compound. Cure nervousness, neuralgia, and rheumatism this spring. You can now put your health on a sound basis by means of Paine's celery compound.

Charity should now begin at home. Attend to your own health and that of your family.

Paine's celery compound is within the reach of every family where there is a member afflicted by any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. It cures permanently and rapidly.

It must be distinguished from all other remedies.

REASONS FOR USING
Walter Baker & Co.'s
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1. Because it is absolutely pure.
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3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

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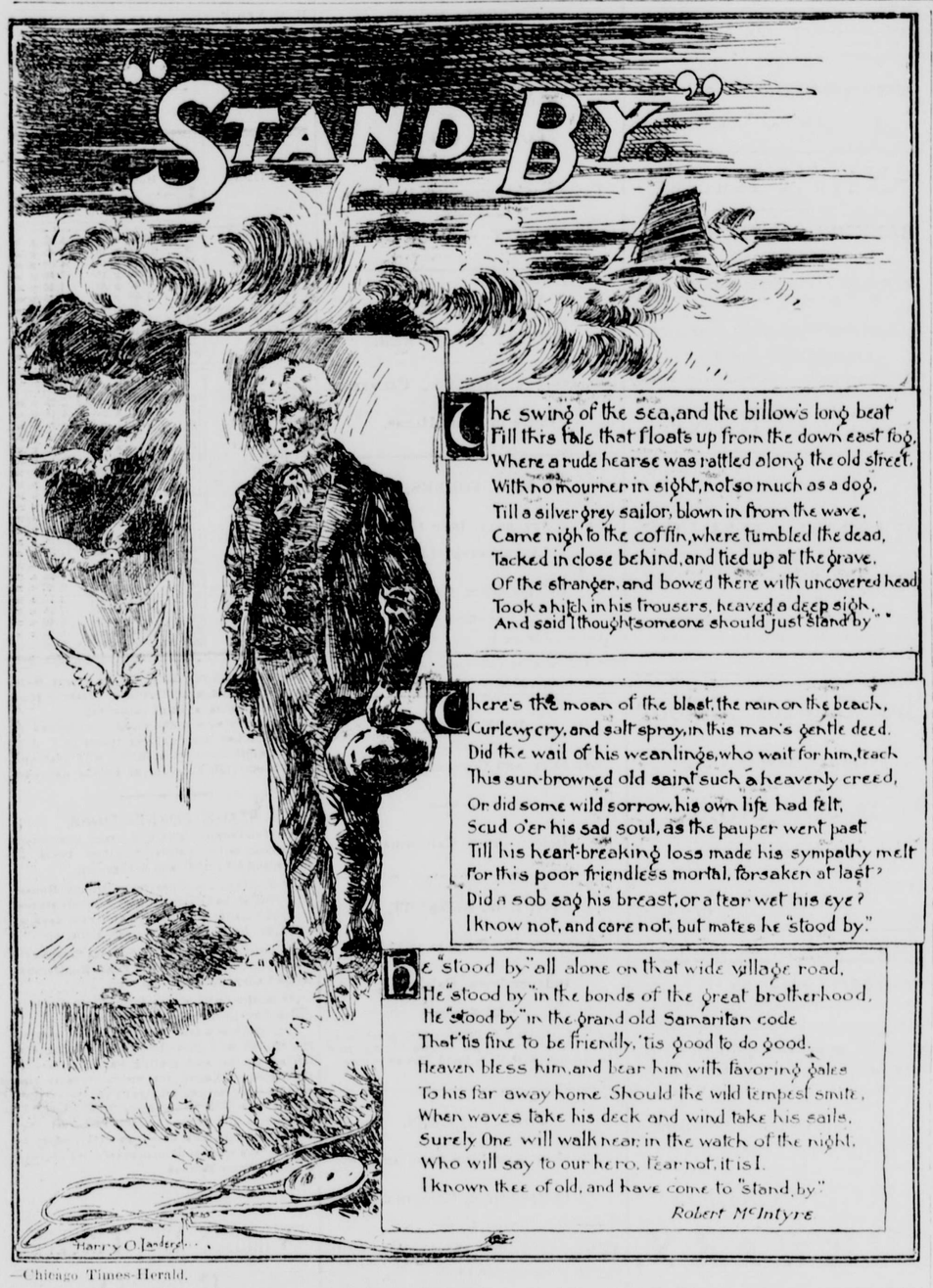


—Chicago Times-Herald.

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

Hertzian Waves Are to Be Made to Do the Work.

To girdle the earth with telegraphy without the use of telegraph wires has been the dream of many an electrical inventor. As yet wireless telegraphy is in its infancy that will grow, however, and one day in the coming century the infant may become a giant that will bowl the world down the ringing grooves of change.

The latest scientist to plunge into the sea of wireless telegraphy is a young man named Marconi, who has recently evolved a system of telegraphy without wires, which depends not on electro magnetic but on electrostatic effects. That is to say, the new system is based on Hertzian waves, which have a vibration of not less than 250,000,000 a second. His theory, and some successful experiments he conducted, were recently discussed in Grit.

These Hertzian waves are to electricity what the X rays are to visual perception; but unlike the X ray, they do not die out easily. They simply take hold of one end and shake into waves of an electric stream so infinitesimally small and keen that it would take the ear of a fairy to hear that magnetic surf beating on the shares of cloudland.

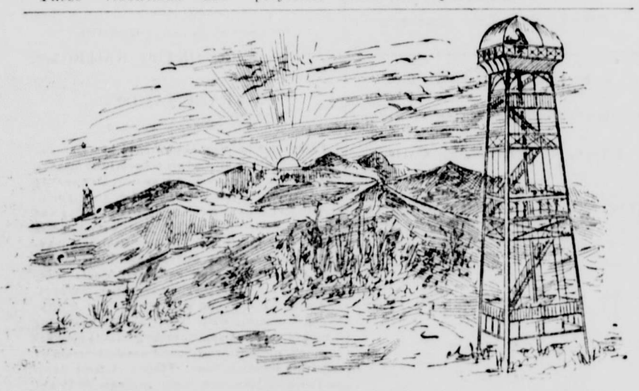
These vibrations are projected through space in straight lines, but, like light, they are capable of reflection and refraction, and scientists have based their dreams of wireless telegraphy. With the fact that the Hertzian waves exhibit all the phenomena of light before them, the scientists have gone to work to construct instruments that will handle these waves as heliographs handle the rays of the sun.

But the great difficulty with Hertzian waves is that the waves will follow the curvature of the earth's surface. In this respect they are related to the X rays, which, in fact, seem to be a sort of illuminated electricity. The point to overcome in telegraphing long distances without wires is to obtain sufficient elevation to overlap the curvature of the earth's surface, and to reduce to a minimum the earth's absorption of the electric current.

If the terrific impulse of these Hertzian waves is not overestimated, a sort of mountain telegraph might be established from Washington territory to Nicaragua, and, with a few towers, even to the lower part of Chili and Patagonia.

This may be an exaggeration, but the fact remains that many scientists are so thoroughly convinced that the use of atmosphere and earth currents of electricity is practicable that they are working with might and main to bring about the desired end. In a recent interview Marconi said:

"I have long believed that instantaneous and simultaneous communication to all parts of the earth is possible by means of electric waves. I am becoming more convinced every day that such communication can be based upon scientific principles which can be controlled at will."



AS STATIONS FOR AERIAL TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT WIRES WOULD APPEAR.

Police Arrested Goats.

Three goats were led into the city court room at Yonkers, N. Y., by two policemen. Following them were their owners and three sympathizers who also own goats. Judge Kellogg was surprised and startled by the procession, and the excitement in the court room was increased when one of the long-haired animals began to bleat. The efforts of the officers to abate the noise were unavailing, and presently the other goats chimed in. They were finally taken to the police stables.

It was then learned that the men and goats were there on the complaint of a Mr. Gabriel, who lives on Park avenue. He was about to start for business on Wednesday morning when he was met at the door by a large "Billy." He opened his silk umbrella and the goat promptly butted a hole through it and landed Mr. Gabriel on his back. Then two other goats attacked him, and the cook had to come to the rescue with a rolling-pin. He then caused the arrest of the animals and their owners. The Judge dismissed them all with a warning.

Gettin: Acquainted.

"May I kiss you?"

"No, Mr. Simpson; I don't feel well enough acquainted." (Interesting pause.)

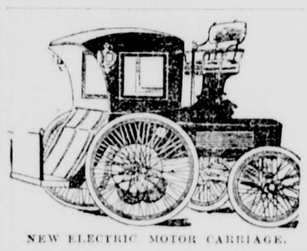
"There, now do you fell well enough acquainted?"

"Yes, George."—Harlem Life.

ELECTRIC POWER CARRIAGES.

No Longer a Novelty in the Great Cities of America.

The horseless carriage—the kind operated by electric power—is no longer considered a freak. It is now in practical use. A few years from now it is possible that a horse will attract as much attention as did the first electric carriage. Even livery stable keepers admit that the horse must go. There is a motor vehicle which, on Sept. 11, 1896, made a five-mile run at the Narragansett Park races, in Providence, R. I., in eleven minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The average time per mile was two minutes seventeen seconds,



NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR CARRIAGE.

and it covered the distance at the rate of a little more than twenty-six miles an hour, establishing a record for motor vehicles.

The handsome and surreys in use are fitted with two one and one-half horse power motors, both attached to the front axle, one to each wheel, and driven independently. The coupe is furnished with two two-horse power motors. After fifteen minutes' practice, say the manufacturers, a man who has never seen one before can operate one. They are fitted with pneumatic tires. The cost of the vehicles will not be much more than the price of a horse and an old-style carriage, and the charging of the batteries will be inexpensive.

Mechanism of the Human Body.

The human body is an epitome in Nature of all mechanics, all hydraulics, all architecture, all machinery of every kind. There are more than three hundred and ten mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day, and all of these are but modifications of those found in the human body. Here are found all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels and axles, ball and socket movements, beams, girders, trusses, buffers, arches, columns, cables and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but adaptations of processes of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in Nature.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Cultivating the Widow.

"Somebody must be cultivating the widow."

"Yes?"

"Anyway, her weeds have disappeared."—Detroit Journal.

Slangy.

"Is the sail the only thing that guides a ship?" asked the green passenger. "No," said the mate. "There are rudders."—Indianapolis Journal.

TWO MOTHERS OF PRESIDENTS.

Ohio May Now Share in Virginia's Distinction.

With the inauguration of William McKinley as President of the United States Ohio may claim to take rank with Virginia as a "mother of Presidents." Virginia may still justly claim precedence, as the total time occupied in the presidency by her sons during the 108 years from 1789 to 1897 amounts to thirty-five years and eleven months, or almost exactly a third of the national existence of the republic—a record in point of time surpassing that of any other State. The four Presidents duly elected from Virginia were each re-elected. The fifth, Tyler, was a Vice Presidential accident, as were Millard Fillmore and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. As regards Ohio's Presidents, the first, William Henry Harrison, was born in Virginia, and served but one month; President Hayes served but one term; Garfield served only a few months; and William McKinley, the last of the four, is but entering upon his first term.

The parallel between Virginia and Ohio is still further extended in the fact that six Presidents were born in each of the States, William Henry Harrison claiming Virginia as his birthplace, and Ohio being the native State of Grant and Benjamin Harrison, though Grant as a President is to be credited to Illinois and Harrison to Indiana. In point of eminence and enduring fame, indeed, Illinois is the only State that rivals Virginia as regards Presidents. Lincoln, the emancipator, and Grant, the commander, take a station second only to Washington in American history and in the affection and admiration of the American people, while Ohio's Presidents cannot be said to have left a marked impress upon the nation. What the fourth President from Ohio may add to the luster of the State as President it is yet too early to predict.

In another respect the inauguration of William McKinley is remarkable—in that he is the second President the famous Western reserve of Ohio has furnished the nation. William McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, whose chief town, Warren, is popularly called the capital of the Western reserve. James A. Garfield was also born in another county (Cuyahoga) of the Western reserve. A still more interesting coincidence is that the eighty-two veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers who followed the carriage of the new President as he rode from the Capitol to the White House for the second time had the happiness of seeing a President chosen from their regiment, Hayes and McKinley both having belonged to this famous organization.

If it were asked why Virginia and Ohio have furnished nearly half the Presidents of the United States the answer would not be difficult. Virginia occupied a central position among the original thirteen States, just as Ohio for years has occupied a similar position in regard to the greater nation. There are many other reasons that may be adduced for the preference shown these two great commonwealths in the matter of the Presidency, but rank in population and central location were great general factors, especially as regards Ohio, and these elements are likely to be more and more prominent in the election of Presidents in the future. The question of "availability" is always a prominent one in President-making, and availability takes into consideration the prominence and location of the State, as well as the character and fitness of the man.

Mosquitoes.

In regions where these little torments become a burden, as they do in some localities which might be named, not a thousand miles away, it might be interesting to try a remedy which the Philadelphia Record publishes, its worth to be proved by experience: "The inhabitants of this down-the-river boathouse were nearly torn to pieces by mosquitoes every time they attempted to sleep in the house at night. Screens seemed to be of no avail, and it looked at one time as if the house would have to be abandoned. Finally, an old lady, who lived in the neighborhood, told them that she had not been troubled by mosquitoes for several years. Her remedy was astonishingly simple. She discarded all screens, and threw the windows wide open at night. Across the open space of the window she stretched a piece of red ribbon about two inches wide. 'A mosquito,' said she, 'cannot be induced to pass that ribbon. Why it is so I do not know, but I know the natives of India take this means of baffling the vicious mosquitoes. It works to perfection here also.' The man followed instructions, and now declares that there has not been a mosquito in the boathouse since the ribbon was stretched across the doors and windows."

The Doctrine of Atonement.

"For nineteen hundred years the chief point of controversy between faith and unbelief has been over the doctrine of the Atonement," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Lying as it does at the very foundation of Christianity, it has been assailed in every age of the history of the church without avail, and remains to-day the most universally accepted teaching of our faith. Upon the finished work of Christ's Atonement the entire structure of Christianity rests.

"This truth has, perhaps, suffered as much from the misguided zeal of its friends as it has from the attacks of its enemies. The human theories which have been advanced in its defense have too often been at the expense of the Bible teaching regarding the character of God.

"It is a truth which we are to accept, but are not commanded to understand. Christianity is a faith, not a theory. Its truths are given by revelation and are not the result of speculation, the only infallible guide to which we may refer being 'What saith the Scriptures?' That the Bible contains passages that I do not understand is to me a strong proof of its Divine origin. If I could read the Bible as I do any other book, what would hinder my contributing toward writing a Bible? Thank God that in His word I find heights that I cannot reach, depths that I cannot fathom, breadths that I cannot measure! We cannot hope to study the revelation of God's word without finding what is superhuman, for, as Paul wrote to Timothy, 'Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness.'"

The Library Corner

Miss Julia Magruder's new story is entitled "Dead Selves."

An important addition to the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" is in preparation for immediate publication. It is the long-expected volume on "Martha Washington" by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

It is now four years since the publication of a volume of short stories by Mr. Stockton. A new book, to be issued shortly, under the title of "A Story Teller's Pack," will contain a selection of his best work during that time. There will be nine stories in all.

Stanley Waterloo contributes to the Nickel Magazine an extremely interesting article on "The Great Chicago Conspiracy," in which he throws a good deal of new light on the historic attempt to free the 30,000 Confederate prisoners that were being guarded by less than 5,000 Union soldiers in the North in 1864.

The A. D. F. Randolph company has in preparation for early publication two litle volumes by Mrs. Ballington Booth. "Look Up and Hope" is specially prepared for distribution among the prisoners in the various prisons where Mrs. Booth has taken up her work. "Branded" is an account of Mrs. Booth's prison work.

"I hope I dislike personalities as much as the decent should," writes D. L. M. from Hull House, Chicago, to the Critic, "but I cannot help wondering if Mr. Kipling's critic in the Bookman—signing himself Y. Y.—is not an invalid? I never knew but two men feel that way about Rudyard, 'the devil and dearie,' and they were both sick men. They resented, almost hated him. It pleased me to explain it as a revolt of sex—the bitterness of an enforced effeminacy against an over-powering strength. Possibly they are not fair judges—but women do not think Kipling brutal. He simply gets to the bottom. He knows."

The Critic, speaking of "The Book of Wealth," the subscription work that sells for $2,500 a volume, gives an interesting description of the canvassers who sell these books: "There are not more than half a dozen men in the whole United States who can sell these expensive books, and they sell nothing else. Their season is short, but their harvest is large. They live in the most expensive hotels, and, instead of trudging wearily from door to door, drive about in their broughams, accompanied by a man servant who carries the book. The latter is not brought into the house until the possible purchaser expresses a wish to see it. One of the most successful of these agents told me recently that his season in New York did not begin until the horse show and that it was over by the first of June." Who would not be a book canvasser under such conditions?

Walking on Cracks.

Laurence Hutton, in St. Nicholas, is telling what boys did in old New York, under the title of "A Boy I Knew." He says: Johnny Robertson and The Boy had one great superstition—to wit, Cracks! For some now inexplicable reason they thought it unlucky to step on cracks; and they made daily and hourly spectacles of themselves in the streets by the eccentric irregularity of their gait. Now they would take long strides, like a pair of ostriches, and now short, quick steps, like a couple of robins; now they would hop on both feet, like a brace of sparrows; now they would walk on their heels, now on their toes; now with their toes turned in, now with their toes turned out at right angles, in a splay-footed way; now they would walk with their feet crossed, after the manner of the hands of very fancy, old-fashioned piano-players, skipping from base to treble—over cracks. The whole performance would have driven a sensitive drill-sergeant or ballet-master to distraction. And when they came to a brick sidewalk they would go all around the block to avoid it. They could cross Hudson street on the cobblestones with great effort, and in great danger of being run over; but they could not possibly travel upon a brick pavement and avoid the cracks. What would have happened to them if they did step on a crack they did not exactly know. But, for all that, they never stepped on cracks of their own free will.

Literally True.

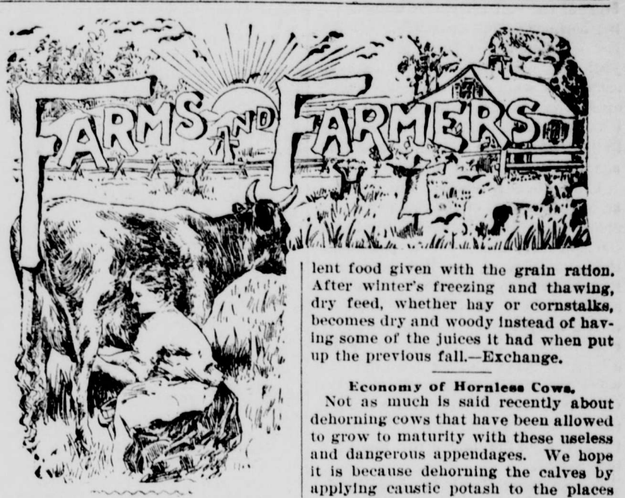
She—If you were to find that I had lost all my fortune—every penny of it—would you hesitate to carry out our engagement?

He—I would hesitate at nothing.—Indianapolis Journal.

Up to Date.

"Why, Frankie, what are you reading in that book about bringing up children?"

"I'm just looking to see whether I'm being properly brought up."—Fliegende Blaetter.



Raising Asparagus from Seed.

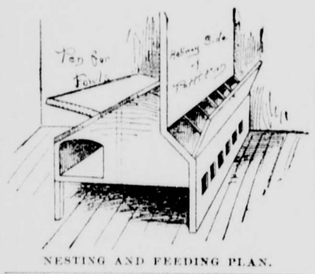
A conveniently sized asparagus bed is about 6 feet wide with a path 2 feet wide on each side. This will require six rows 1 foot apart and a bed of that width 50 feet long will be ample for an ordinary family, requiring about 1 pound of seed. It will require about three years from the time of sowing until the bed is in full bearing, but once established is good for twenty years. It should be sown in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are 4 or 5 feet high they should be thinned out so that the plants will be 9 inches apart from each other in all the rows. Great care must be taken for the first year to keep down

THE PALMETTO.

all weeds as soon as they appear, else they will choke up and destroy the young seedling asparagus. The deeper the soil and the greater abundance of manure that is used the greater will be the crop. Until the Palmetto was brought out, Conover's Colossal was the leading sort, and justly so; but Palmetto is not only much earlier, but is also a better yielder and is more even and regular in its growth, and must eventually supplant the old favorite. Average bunches, containing fifteen shoots, measure 13 inches round and weigh about 2 pounds. The Palmetto has now been planted in all parts of the country, and appears to be equally adapted to all sections.—Farm and Home.

For Care of Fowls.

Dark nests and convenience in gathering eggs from them characterize the plan shown herewith. The right of the cut represents the hallway, from which the nests are reached by lifting the hinged cover, as shown. The entrance to the nests is seen on the pen side of the partition, the dotted lines showing position of partition between the dark walk and the nests. A hinged cover, shown by dotted lines, gives access to this alleyway, so it can be swept out occasionally. Below the nests are grated openings into the hallway, so that the fowls can be fed and watered



NESTING AND FEEDING PLAN.

in the hall, thus affording no chance of spilling or soiling the food or water. With this arrangement nearly all the work of caring for the fowls can be done from the hallway—American Agriculturist.

Sowing Clover Seed on Snow.

It is well to sow the clover seed of winter grain as early as March, and on the snow, if possible. There need be no fear that seed thus sown will be washed away, unless in places where the land is not only overflowed but a strong current is running. The seed is heavy enough to sink in water, and it is pretty sure as it touches the moist earth to be imbedded in it and ready to grow. On spring grain, of course, this early seeding is not possible, for the surface must at least be dry enough to cultivate, and snow rarely falls after that time. We have, however, occasionally sown clover seed on snow over spring-sown grain, and neither the seeding nor the grain crop was injured by the snowfall.—American Cultivator.

Grain for Spring Feeding.

At present low prices for grain it is cheaper so far as nutritive value is concerned than any kind of forage. Part of this cheapness consists in the greater ease with which grain if fed in moderation can be digested. This is especially true of spring feeding. As the time approaches for turning stock out to grass they should have some kind of succulent food given with the grain ration. After winter's freezing and thawing, dry feed, whether hay or cornstalks, becomes dry and woody instead of having some of the juices it had when put up the previous fall.—Exchange.

Economy of Hornless Cows.

Not as much is said recently about dehorning cows that have been allowed to grow to maturity with these useless and dangerous appendages. We hope it is because dehorning the calves by applying caustic potash to the places where the horns start has made dehorning needless. There is not only freedom from danger to attendants from cows without horns, but there is much greater economy in stabling them. Without horns a number may be put together in loose stalls, with much greater freedom of movement than is possible when the head is confined in stanchions. Yet even when thus confined, the horn may easily put out an eye or seriously injure otherwise those who go near their heads.—Ex.

Milk with Dry Hands.

It is not a neat practice to wash the teats or to wet the hands before beginning milking, though it is often practised, and occasionally is recommended. Brushing off the loose dirt that adheres to teats and udder is all that is required. If hands are wet some of this dirt, full of germs, will be moistened, and adhere to them. More or less will fall into the milk pail. By carefully rubbing teats and udder with a dry cloth all the particles that will come loose by dry milking will be removed. It is very rare that milk is injured in this way while milking is being done. It is much more likely to occur by the odors of fresh excrement, either liquid or solid.

An Irrigating Plant.

The experiments that have been tried in introducing water freely below beds of growing plants have proved conclusively the value of this kind of watering. The cross section given herewith shows how one may readily try this experiment for himself this spring. Select the spot where a small bed is to be devoted to foliage or other plants, and sink an empty keg in the center just below the position of the coming roots. Fit an old piece of tin pipe, as suggested in the sketch, and your "irrigating plant" is ready for business! Not only can water be thus freely applied, but liquid manure also.

SUB-IRRIGATING PLANT.

The keg, it should be said, should not be one that will "hold water."—Orange Judd Farmer.

Gleanings.

Filthy drinking water kills more fowls than cholera, roup and half a dozen other diseases.

In feeding calves it is a good plan to add a small quantity of oil meal cooked to a jelly to the skim milk to take the place of fats.

For cream, milk should be set as quickly as possible after milking, and the temperature reduced at once to prevent the formation of fibrin. To this end all the improved methods tend.

A California man has a steaming process for killing insects on fruit trees. The process consists of heating the atmosphere about the trees to about 120 degrees, which does not injure the trees, but destroys insect life.

Give every tree that bore heavily last season a good top dressing of well rotted manure, out as far around at least as the branches extend. If the ground is in cultivation, fork this well down into the soil in next spring's cultivation.

Early potatoes may be secured by early planting of early varieties in deep, rich, warm soil, followed by thorough cultivation or mulching with straw. We scatter the straw about four inches deep just as the plants are coming through the ground.

A cockerel can be caponized at any age, but, as with all other animals, the best results are obtained by performing the operation when they are young. No definite time of the year can be designated, as it can be done in one month as well as another.

Sunflower seed is worth seventy-five cents a bushel, and there is considerable demand for it. At this price it should be a profitable crop. If an acre be sown as an adjunct to the poultry farm, and fed to the fowls a much greater return could be had from it.

Too much corn fed to the cow will not produce the best results in the milk pail. Even at present prices for corn, it will pay to sell some, if need be, in order to get some bran or middlings to feed to the cows in connection with corn meal, or with ground oats and corn, which is better.

A bill before the Legislature of Missouri provides for the utilizing of idle convicts in reclaiming swamp land in the southeastern part of the State. It is said that by digging ditches and building levees they can reclaim fully 3,000,000 acres—some say more.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 21 1897

The decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the Bell Telephone Company in the Berliner patent case, while sound in law and founded on plain principles of justice, is, nevertheless, objectionable inasmuch as it not only continues a monopoly which is adverse to public interests but offers large inducements for frauds in the Patent Office and tends to encourage the commission of them.

The Berliner invention, which covers an important part of the commercial telephone, was originally filed in the Patent Office in 1877, after which it passed into the possession of the Bell Company. For some reason the patent was not issued until 1881. A claim was made by a rival company that this patent should run from the time the application was originally made and not from the date when the patent was issued. The Bell Company, however, claimed a right to the monopoly for the full term allowed by law from the date of the issuing of the patent.

The Supreme Court in deciding the case declared there was no evidence of any corruption or undue influence used by Patent Office officials or employes to delay consideration of the Berliner application; second, that there was no testimony to show that the delay complained of was at the instance of the telephone company; and third, that since what delay did occur was caused by the Patent Office, the officers of the telephone company being in no way responsible, the patentee could not be made to suffer in any of his rights by reason of the delay.

The decision seems just inasmuch as an inventor ought not be made to lose anything by the delay of Government officials, but at the same time it will be seen that if patents of great importance can be held for years, thus securing a monopoly for nearly double the period which Congress intended to allow, there will be considerable pressure brought to bear on Patent Office officials hereafter to make these same delays in other important cases. This is a danger Congress should provide against at once and there ought to be no difficulty in doing it.

Senator White does not think the new tariff bill will increase the revenues. In an article written for the Examiner, under date of May 5th, he says:

"My opinion of the Dingley tariff bill was indicated when I voted in the finance committee against reporting it. The committee amendments are generally, but not always, in the direction of improvement. The Wilson bill is a better revenue producer than was the McKinley bill; the Dingley proposition would, if enacted, yield less than either of its predecessors. The Democratic members of the finance committee have not yet made full estimates as to the revenue capacity of the bill as suggested by the majority. The minority did not have the advantage of examining or seeing any of the amendments until yesterday. The adoption of these purely revenue features, which imposed 10 cents per pound on tea and an additional tax upon beer, indicates increased returns and announces a concession to tariff-for-revenue views which is instructive and suggestive. Unhappily the propositions are alloyed with the element of trust servility, which thoroughly inoculates the more important schedules and is particularly manifest in those sections which affect sugar.

"The profession of Republican leaders during the Wilson bill debate are shown to have been insincere. Secretary Sherman intimates in his recollections that the tariff of 1883 and that of 1890 were so impaired and localized by reason of the ability and sectional enthusiasm of the twelve ablest Senators from New England that both measures were nearly discredited. It is admitted, as I understand, by Republican members of the finance committee that the Dingley bill would not yield enough to meet the Government necessities.

"STEPHEN M. WHITE.

"United States Senator from California and member of the Finance Committee."

Greece declares that it will not ask for peace and will not humiliate itself before Turkey. It wants the "powers" to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities. We do not see what real difference there is in one's asking for mercy or getting some one else to ask for it in one's behalf. But, in the mean time the Turks are advancing on Domokos and executing some very pretty and effective strategy to General Smolenski's discomfiture, on the way. So, unless the Greeks shall sue for peace at Domokos they may have to do so at Athens. If the Greeks could not hold Pharsalia, far less can they hold Domokos. Every reverse diminishes the grip of an army.

In 1893 when the Democrats were trying to pass a tariff bill the Republicans said the Democratic free traders wanted to ruin the country. Now that the Republicans are in the saddle and a disposition is shown by Republican senators to follow the lines of the Wilson bill so as to get revenue very little fault is found by the men who were the loudest kickers then.

When the Wilson bill passed the House four years ago it was amended about seven hundred times in the senate. The Dingley bill is meeting with a worse fate. It has been patched up one thousand times by the Republican finance committee of the senate, and yet is not satisfactory.

The Irrigation Congress will be held July 14th at Salt Lake City with W. J. Bryan as President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 28.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 5 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.00 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner, thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.00 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.53 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 312.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.75 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93 chs. 295.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.03 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant; the lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

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Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Inddpendence, Cal.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 156.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNON has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 156, for the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 36, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 22, 1897, viz: Benders on D. Gill, for the lots Nos. 5 and 6 in N E ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 13 S, R 33 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John S. Gorman, Charles A. Walker, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1897, Cash on hand	$17 677 40	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 0	
F A Chalfant, Assessor	15 7	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector, fees	15 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	6 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50	
Poulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44 80	
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20	
" " " " "	14 0	
R P Keating, Int State Land	5 0	
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22 40	
Thos W Perry, on State land	11 20	
State Treasurer, school money	5 708 16	
George McIntyre Int St Land	44 0	
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00	
H A Woodson redemption	26 39	
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50	
		23 731 75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	391 17	
A. M. Given, Tax collector fees	10 00	
D J Hession, Clerk fees	35 05	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50 55	
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40	
R J Roberts Int on State Land	206 93	
		24,060 85
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	428 26	
A. M. Given Tax collector, fees	23 00	
A M Given, Sheriff fees	14 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	66 05	
D J Hession, Clerk fees	22 00	
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	6 00	
		25,020 16

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. January	1 143 88	
General Expense	1,88 16	
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29	
Property Tax Fund	5 5	
Hospital	54 20	
Bridge	47 76	
Sundry road districts	7,12 13	
Teachers Library	5 10	
Bishop School	3 0 00	
Big Pine School	4 0	
Fish Spring School	25 30	
Independence School	16 0	
Lone Pine School	220 0	
Liberty School	70 0	
Round Valley School	51 0	
Riverside School	60 0	
Tabosse School	71 67	
Valley School	30 0	
Warm Spring School	170 0	
Valley School Library	9 25	
Big Pine Library	1 6	
		6 3 6 88
Feb. Independence School Bond	535 00	
Salary	1,143 32	
General Expense	109 75	
Hospital	55 00	
Property Tax	2 00	
Road District No. 5 Fund	99 25	
Bishop School	42 00	
Round Valley School	76 25	
Liberty School	91 00	
Warm Springs School	5 00	
Riverside School	63 25	
Independence School	80 00	
Milton School	150 00	
Tabosse School	6 00	
Valley School	60 0	
Lone Pine School	21 25	
Big Pine School	160 00	
Irving School	1 0 05	
Fish Springs School	65 0	
Union School	85 00	
County School	1 00	
Sundry School Districts Library	9 75	
Liberty Library	2 44	
Valley Library	6 00	
Riverside Library	13 0	
Independence Library	1 0	
		10 297 96
Mar. County Road	1, 50 00	
Fish Springs School Bond	21 0	
Sinking Fund	1,024 98	
Hospital Fund	51 00	
General Expense	114 50	
Property tax fund	14 30	
Union School Bond	82	
Round Valley School	73 35	
Tabosse School	71 83	
Warm Springs School	85 80	
Bishop School	263 00	
Liberty School	52 0	
Big Pine School	271 00	
Riverside School	60 00	
Fish springs School	68 00	
Independence Bond	80 0	
Lone Pine School	15 00	
Irving School	55 00	
Valley School	97 30	
Station School	79 50	
Union School	7 00	
Union library	9 11	
Lone Pine Library	12 44	
Valley Library	6 80	
Milton Library	19 25	
Bishop Library	17 6	
Big Pine Library	17 65	
Cash	10 262 00	
		25,020 16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	1993 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	939 82	
Bond		549 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1932 95	
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	143 76	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	1 60	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	193 21	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 52	
Institute	1 00	
Teachers' Library	8 33	
Property Tax	258 86	
County School		914 68
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	232 68	
Round Valley	222 50	
Irving	606 99	
Bishop	599 08	
Station	369 10	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	151 62	
Milton	284 43	
Independence	199 21	
Fish Springs	172 68	
Union	402 87	
Lone Pine	667 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	181 48	
Tabosse	114 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	55 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	13 57	
Station	11 59	
Warm springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 75	
Independence	32 73	
Union	15 88	
Riverside	10 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Tabosse	28 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	356 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	952 53	
Big Pine Bond	586 93	
Fish springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Tabosse Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff

Dated February 2nd 1895

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Custom work supplied on all points.

Of the C. & C. Rail road.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	238	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Laning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gorde, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:27 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	3:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	4:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:35 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:19 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:15 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:45 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 21 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. MCSWEGAN.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

MARRIED.

DECKER—STUTTZ.—At Independence, Cal., May 6, 1897, by A. V. Davidson, J. P.: John D. Decker and Ivy Alma Stuttz.

Henry Malone was in town Wednesday.

Butter is selling in town at 35 cents per roll.

Will Sanger came down from Alvord yesterday.

Thunder showers have been in order this week.

The Rickey cattle started for Long Valley last Monday.

P. H. Mack, Esq. returned home from San Francisco Monday.

Mrs. L. Wood is visiting at Big Pine with her niece, Mrs. L. Joseph.

The creeks are booming, and the roads are suffering in spots from overflow.

Richard Boland was in town Monday. He is working at Shepherd's canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Connor were down from Fish Springs on Wednesday.

Webb & Whitmore will start for Long Valley with their cattle in a day or two.

Rev. E. W. Van Deventer held religious services at Independence last Sunday.

Quite a shower of rain fell Wednesday afternoon, with a heavy storm in the mountains.

Trolinger expects to leave here to-morrow for the San Joaquin with about eighty head of mules.

F. Lawrence brought down a load of flour this week for A. W. Eibeshutz from the Kilpatrick mill at Bishop.

It wasn't hell that broke loose Wednesday. It was a gang of vaqueros with a band of mules going through town.

District Attorney Forbes went to Big Pine to-day, and expects to go from there to Bishop to-morrow.

J. D. Lewis Esq got back last Tuesday from a visit to San Francisco. He returned by the Southern route.

The Conklin Brothers arrived at Olancha with their sheep early in the week and will take them into Monache for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore departed for Southern California Monday, where they will spend some weeks visiting relatives.

Hon. T. B. Rickey returned to Carson on last Tuesday's train, after spending a week at Independence looking after his cattle interests.

It is reported that Frank Fitzgerald has struck a valuable ore body at Modock and is taking about ten sacks a day of very high grade ore.

One of the most beautiful rose gardens in the county is now in full bloom at the residence of Miss Lena Thompson at Camp Independence.

Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle, accompanied by her son, Herbert, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Walter at Camp Independence during the week.

Ludwig Ehlen and Ludwig H. J. Ehlen made final proof on a homestead and timber-culture entry respectively at the local land office last Saturday.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Independence on Wednesday afternoon at 2:50 o'clock. Three tremors were perceptible, the second being the hardest.

It is reported that a rich strike of gold quartz has been made in Mazurka Canyon. The ledge is said to be five feet wide and prospects well with a horn spoon.

Allie McGee gathered up a band of cattle at Georges Creek early in the week and took them to Long Valley for the summer. He has the Rawson range leased.

A report came over the wires yesterday of a shooting scrape of some kind at Soda Springs. It was stated that Bob Stewart had shot somebody or had been shot at, but none of the particulars can be ascertained

W. J. Ryan left for San Francisco yesterday morning. He had been suffering for several days with bowel trouble and feared an attack of appendicitis. He expects to make a trip to Denver before returning here.

Mrs. Nettie Bulpit, Charley Olds and Willie Vaughn, all of Round Valley, were at Independence last Monday on land office business. Mrs. Bulpitt made final proof on a 40-acre desert entry, and Mr. Vaughn proved up on his desert claim.

Report has it that a mining sale of considerable importance is being negotiated at Benton with parties in San Francisco and Boston who propose to inaugurate extensive operations if they take the property.

Valuable Mines.

Sheriff Given and County Clerk Hession got back last Saturday from a trip to Panamint, and both agree that there is an excellent prospect for a good mining camp there. The most extensive workings they saw were at the World Beater mine, on the west slope of the Panamint range and about four miles south of the old town of Panamint. The ledge crops out on top of a hill and runs down with the hill. A tunnel ninety feet long taps the ledge at a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. From the tunnel a drift has been run one hundred feet one way and fifty feet in the opposite direction along the hanging wall. The ledge has been cross-cut at the end of each drift and is found to average fifteen feet in width. The ore is white quartz, free-milling and is said to go forty dollars per ton. At present ore is being taken from an open cut on the surface and is being worked in a Bryan mill with good results. Power is supplied with a gasoline engine. There is an unlimited supply of wood on the ground for fuel and sufficient water to run a large stamp mill. The mine is one of a group owned by the Montgomery Brothers, who also own some twenty mines in the district. L. F. J. Wrinkle has been engaged in surveying these mines as a basis for an application for patents. The entire country was prospected twenty years ago, and in one of the old dug-outs was found an almanac of 1868. The old time prospector, however, was looking for silver and paid no attention to the large and apparently barren ledges and dykes of quartz which run through the country. There are many more mines outside of those owned by the Montgomery Brothers, and upon which development work is being done. The Cash Customer and other mines owned by Chas. Anthony are highly spoken of. Mining men say that while the ledges in the Anthony mines are not quite so wide as in the World Beater, the ore is far richer. Mr. Given states that nearly all of the people in that section of country are from the southern part of the State and obtain their supplies from Los Angeles. That it will require an effort on our part to divert their trade in our direction, and that it is certain to be very valuable is evident. Farm produce of all kinds is in demand, and a considerable amount of hay and grain is consumed by teams hauling freight. As this is only the beginning, it is certainly worth looking into. Frank Fitzgerald has struck a good body of ore at Modock, and two men are taking out ten sacks of ore a day. The ore is high-grade silver-lead. The body of ore struck by J. J. Gunn some time in the Minnietta continues to hold out. It goes about six hundred ounces per ton. At the Lane mine at Darwin a depth of six hundred feet has been attained, and additional hoisting apparatus will be needed before they can go much deeper. The prospects of Southern Inyo in its palmiest days never looked so bright as at present.

Continues To Ship Bullion.

Bar No. 34, valued at about $1,000 was shipped from the Reward mill this week. A new rock-breaker has just been put into place which greatly facilitates the work of handling the ore in the mill. A new frue-vanner concentrator has been added, making three now in operation. Thirty-two men are now on the pay-roll. Development work is being actively pushed forward, and it is intended to add ten more stamps to the mill at an early date.

Scale Destroyer

Prof. Cook gives the following formula for making a kerosene emulsion which will destroy red and black scale: Take two quarts of water, one-eighth of a pound of soap (any soap will do); one quart of kerosene. Boil water and soap until the soap is dissolved, then remove from fire, add the kerosene and pump through spray pump back into reservoir to mix thoroughly. Add 12 to 15 quarts of water and it is ready for use. Large quantities in like proportions. It is to be hoped that all horticulturists troubled with scale will try the formula. Care must be exercised to emulsify properly, otherwise the emulsion will be useless. Watch for the hatching of the scale and apply the emulsion immediately thereafter. This will rid your orchard from scale pests.

F. D. Bentley Esq. arrived at Independence on Tuesday from Los Angeles. Mr. Bentley is looking after the legal interests of parties claiming title to the Wibbelt mine.

R. S. Gibbs of Los Angeles is tuning pianos here this week. The gentleman is well recommended, and it is evident from the sound of a piano after his tuning that he understands his business.

Jas. E. Parker returned to Panamint last Monday, after a few days visit with his family in town. He confirms the good reports that have been coming in from Panamint. He states that there is no question about the value and extent of mining properties there.

George D. Roberts and Professor Maynard, the mining men, returned from Silver Peak Thursday, after a ten days examination of the mines. The gentlemen are reticent as to what their report will be, but it is known that they are favorably impressed with the property.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

The Carson *News* says that George Mills, formerly paymaster of the V. & T. and C. & C. roads, is about to leave his home in Carson for Costa Rica, Central America, where a position of responsibility has been offered him. He will go down to investigate the position, prepared to remain. Mr. Mills has two brothers in Costa Rica who are extensive cotton planters.

A girl can never decide which she enjoys most—taking a baby out walking or having a good cry.—*Ex.*

The Richest Strike of All.

A special correspondent of the Los Angeles *Express* says:

Last Friday a ripple of excitement passed over the towns of Johannesburg and Randsburg, when it was noised about that a rich strike had been made on the Alameda claim. By Saturday the ripple had grown into a wave, when it was learned that it was the richest strike ever made in the Rand mining district. This claim is situated about a mile and a half from Randsburg and less than a quarter of a mile from Johannesburg, and is an extension of the Val Verde.

About two months ago the Alameda was bonded by the Ashford Brothers, owners of the King Soloman mines to Messrs. McEwen, McConnell and McAllister for $3,500. A few days ago the latter named gentlemen contracted with Arthur Finch to sink a 6x8 shaft 100 feet deep, 80 per cent of the ore found to be his pay for the same. Mr. Finch was to use his own judgment in choosing the particular part of the claim on which to sink this shaft. Friday morning he prospected the bottom part of the hill, but failed to find anything; In the afternoon he went to work at the top of the hill, and inside of an hour had uncovered a ledge four feet wide with a pay streak two feet wide running through it. Of the ore sampled none ran less than $500 to the ton, and some high as $5000. On Saturday forty-three sacks of ore weighing 3175 pounds were taken out of a space 4x2 feet by 3 feet deep and were sent to the sampling works at Johannesburg. Considerable soil was mixed with the ore, and therefore the run at the sampler will not be a fair test of its value, although an assay of the soil alone returned $278 per ton.

The ore is a mixed quartz and schist, and is heavily rusted with iron; but little of it shows free gold, but when it is ground in the mortar and submitted to a bath in the "pan", the rust disappears and the gold is as bright as a brand-new twenty. It is extremely soft and looks more like that found in placer claims. Pieces were secured from the "hornings" as large as a grain of wheat, although they did not show in the rock.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending May 20, 1897:

Davidson to Woodin—Borax claims at Salt Wells Valley; consideration $5.

Anger to Rickey—160 acres land at Camp Independence; consideration $200

Built On A Mining Claim.

CARSON, Nev., May 12.—The case of Patrick Bonner et al. vs. Meikle et al., involving a part of the townsite of Delamar, began in the United States court today. The defendants in the case located the Naiad Queen claim and during the gold excitement people rushed in and built a town over the mining claim. Other claims were located about the Queen claim and purchased by Delamar. The defendants are endeavoring to secure a patent and the plaintiffs have instituted proceedings to prevent it on the ground that there is no mineral in the Queen claim. Over five hundred property owners are interested. If the located claim can be patented the property thereon will belong to the patentees.

Judge Rives of Salt Lake represents the company and has about ten mining experts here to te testify, and Judge Powers, counsel for the plaintiffs, has a number of others. A number of settlers are also present and will testify in their own behalf. The loss of the case will be a serious one to them, as most of them purchased the land for building at high figures from people who had no right to sell.

Sugar Beet Culture.

What effect upon a locality will the growing of sugar beets have upon general agriculture in that region, is a question which very naturally arises under the present agitation of the sugar beet question. Although it might be an advantage to have a material reduction in the agricultural products in some localities, sugar-beet growing need not necessarily bring about such reduction. According to a statement made in a bulletin upon the sugar beet, just issued by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, the development of the sugar beet industry in Germany has in no way interfered with agricultural development in other lines, for it is shown that in those communities whese the sugar beet is grown, exports of other agricultural products have gradually increased instead of being diminished by reason of the sugar beet growing. All the waste materials in the manufacture of sugar are now being utilized, the pulp being found especially useful as a food for dairy cows and for fattening beef animals.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the State, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

When a girl decides that she has dyspepsia, she limits her dinner to lobster salad, mince pie and a big cucumber.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, May 17, 1897.

Estate of W. R. Tibbetts, deceased—Filed petition for letters of administration, by D. R. McLaren.

TUESDAY, May 18, 1897.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Filed petition for partial distribution.

Estate of J. S. Laird—Filed decree of distribution.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 5th day of May, 1897, in an action wherein Henry Fehrman, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against John Shepherd and Stephen G. Gregg, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Parker, deceased, defendants, on the 28th day of April, 1897, which said decree was on the 29th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 3, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lots Nos. 6, 8 and 10 in Block No. 9 as the same are known and designated on the Official Plat of said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Inyo.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the second day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, Cal, May 5th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named company will be held at the office of said corporation; at the office of the District Attorney; in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May 1897, at two o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated May 5, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 2nd day of April, 1897, in favor of J. E. Laird, plaintiff, and against the Independence Track Association, a corporation, defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, Township 18 south range 36 east, M. D. M.; running thence west 20 chains; thence south 6 chains; thence north 68 deg 30 min. east, 5 chains; thence south 32 deg. 30 min. east, 30 chains; thence south 13 chains; thence west 14 chains; thence north 32 deg. 30 min west, 33 chains; thence north 68 deg 30 min. east, 10 chains; thence north 7 chains and 33 links; thence due east 100 feet, containing about 80 acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24 day of May, 1897, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Independence Track Association, a corporation, in and to the above described property, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, U. S. gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of April, 1897.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinqent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 30th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
B. I. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
B. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
B. J. Stevens	29	51	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	181	18 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale is postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary

LEECE & WATTERSON,

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as Shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1897, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant of, in and to that certain ditch or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence; running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south east quarter of Section 2, in Township 11 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head gate or head gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said defendant, the Californian Water works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 735.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 14, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Independence, Cal., on May 24, 1897, viz: John W. Calbreath, for the W½ of NE¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 14 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, Hiram C. Hamilton, Albert W. Simonson and John M. Meyer, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HIS BACK UP.

When Noah blew his horn, the camel humped himself to get aboard, and by a curious freak he stayed humped all his life. Lumbago or lame back humps a man's back simply because he cannot straighten himself on account of the stiffness and soreness accompanying the ailment. Nature helped the camel to his hump for a special purpose. Nature will help a man to get rid of his hump right off if he uses St. Jacobs Oil, because the character of the trouble is such that it needs just such a remedy to warm, soften and straighten out the contracted muscles. From the time of Noah down to the present time men have had lame backs, but only since the introduction of St. Jacobs Oil has the best cure for it been known. Lumbago really disables, but St. Jacobs Oil enables one to attend to business without loss of time.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 600 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Sweetest and richest flavored table syrup ever made. Try it.

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

Safe Cure

Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless.

Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she begun it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism Scrofula, or any other blood disease.

Our books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta Ga.

SSS

RAZORS FINEST IN THE WORLD. FINCK'S "C. C." RAZOR

Sizes 4S, 5S and 6S. $2.50 each. Can be Exchanged if not Satisfactory. Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of **Sporting Goods** or **Barber Supplies**

WILL & FINCK CO.,
820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

Attend Stiehl's BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723 Market St., San Francisco. The best and most economical. Write for "Free Book."

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 635 Market st., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

A SAFE CURE.

Meniline Antiseptic Tonic and Absorbent.

A Remedy that Cures Female Weaknesses. An Invigorant that Restores Lost Vitality. Satisfaction Guaranteed when the Remedy is properly applied. For particulars, address,

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1151 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE UMBRELLA.

It Has Been Known and Used For Thousands of Years.

Possibly many of you suppose that the umbrella is a modern invention, but it is not. Both as an emblem of rank and as a protection from sun and rain it is of very ancient origin. Though the materials used in the manufacture have been constantly changing, the general construction of the frame has been changed but little in thousands of years.

Egyptian and Ninevite sculptures of the earliest dates have many representations of the umbrella, but it is invariably in connection with royalty. It was always held over the head of a monarch when he rode in his chariot and at his great open air feasts. In some of the Hindoo sculptures Vishnu is represented carrying an umbrella when going on a visit to the infernal regions.

We find frequent references to the umbrella in the Greek poets, for its use was quite fashionable among women of high rank in Greece. In the middle ages it was an emblem of rank in the church. Umbrellas were carried over cardinals and bishops in solemn processions, and all of the large cathedrals owned one or more umbrellas that were kept for use on such occasions.

The Chinese adopted the umbrella at a very early period in their history, and for many centuries were the only people that did not confine its use to the king and princes of the blood. However, they permitted only men of wealth and high position to carry them. The common people protected themselves from the elements by making their hats broad and umbrella shaped.

From the time that they established their empire the Japanese have made much use of the umbrella. It is also used throughout India, but it is a mark of rank in Burma and Siam. One of the titles of the king of Burma is Lord of the Twenty-four Umbrellas. He uses white silk umbrellas, and no other person is permitted to use a white one. The princes of the blood each have, as a mark of distinction, two gilt umbrellas, with handles 10 or 15 feet in length. The other officers of the state have but one.

From early drawings it seems probable that the umbrella was introduced into Europe in the fourteenth century, but it did not come into general use until about 1700.—Philadelphia Press.

A New Point In Insurance.

The ingenuity of some insurance companies in devising ways and means for evading responsibility is equaled by nothing on earth. A claim was recently made against an accident insurance company for indemnity by a physician who had met with an injury in a very peculiar fashion. He had been ill as the result of an accident received some time previous, but was partly recovered. While driving he was seized with a spasm, and great exhaustion overcame him. He stopped his horse and proceeded to administer a hypodermic injection of some powerful stimulant to which he resorted in such emergencies. Just as he was about to insert the needle his horse started. The needle was driven deep into the flesh, inflicting a severe and painful injury. He sued for indemnity, he being disabled for 22 weeks. The judge dismissed the complaint on the ground that the injury was not caused through external violent and accidental means in the intent and purpose of the policy. This decision will strike the average thinking individual as somewhat peculiar. If a mishap due to the sudden starting of a horse is not an accident, it might be interesting to know how the word could be defined.—New York Ledger

Women and Insurance.

Only about eight or nine of the life insurance companies of the country insure women at the same rates as men. A considerably larger number insure women, but charge them an additional $5 per $1,000, and still more even do not insure women at all. It is the opinion of those qualified to speak that the companies charging the excess rate are not justified in doing so and that the practice will not long be continued. The mortality rate experienced among its women insurers by one well known company has been about 80 per cent of what was expected, and it has insured several women for the full amount it will issue on any one life—that is, $50,000. The heretofore unfavorable attitude of insurance companies toward women has been due undoubtedly to the fact that few if any women had an insurable interest, but that day has passed. As the avenues of occupations have widened thousands of women today are the sole support of children or parents, and those thus dependent on them need the protection of insurance as much as if the family breadwinner were a man.

REFORMS NEED MORE THAN A DAY

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

All ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels are quickly cured by using Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

"Bixby wasn't a sailor long." "No?" "No; the minute he got seasick he threw up his job."

Malaria and Grip positively cured, also all other Medical and Surgical cases guaranteed a cure or no charge. Reasonable terms; call or write; confidential. DR. CRAIG & CO., Medical Institute, 1346 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters searches out all impurities and expels them harmlessly through the natural channels from the system.

$100 REWARD. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. L. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

To thoroughly eradicate the taint of hereditary disease from the system use Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

The Great Brown-Pericord Motor

By CONAN DOYLE.

[Copyright, 1895, by the Author.]

It was a cold, foggy, dreary evening in May. Along the Strand blurred patches of light marked the position of the lamps. The flaring shop windows flickered vaguely with steamy brightness through the thick and heavy atmosphere.

The high lines of houses which lead down to the embankment were all dark and deserted or illuminated only by the glimmering lamp of the caretaker. At one point, however, there shone out from three windows upon the second floor a rich flood of light, which broke the somber monotony of the terrace. Passengers glanced up curiously and drew each other's attention to the ruddy glare, for it marked the chambers of Francis Pericord, the inventor and electrical engineer. Long into the watches of the night the gleam of his lamps bore witness to the untiring energy and restless industry which were rapidly carrying him to the first rank in his profession.

Within the chamber there sat two men. The one was Pericord himself, hawk faced and angular, with the black hair and brisk bearing which spoke of his Celtic origin. The other, thick, sturdy, and blue eyed, was Jeremy Brown, the well known mechanician. They had been partners in many an invention, in which the creative genius of the one had been aided by the practical abilities of the other. It was a question among their friends as to which was the better man.

It was no chance visit which had brought Brown into Pericord's workshop at so late an hour. Business was to be done—business which was to decide the failure or success of months of work, and which might affect their whole careers. Between them lay a long brown table, stained and corroded by strong acids and littered with giant carboys, Faure's accumulators, voltaic piles, coils of wire and great blocks of nonconducting porcelain. In the midst of all this lumber there stood a singular whizzing, whirring machine, upon which the eyes of both partners were riveted.

A small, square metal receptacle was connected by numerous wires to a broad steel girdle, furnished on either side with two powerful projecting joints. The girdle was motionless, but the joints, with the short arms attached to them, flashed round every few seconds, with a pause between each rhythmic turn. The power which moved them came evidently from the metal box. A subtle odor of ozone was in the air.

"How about the phlanges, Brown?" asked the inventor.

"They were too large to bring. They are seven feet by three. There is power enough there to work them, however. I will answer for that."

"Aluminium with an alloy of copper?"

"Yes."

"See how beautifully it works!" Pericord stretched out a thin, nervous hand and pressed a button upon the machine. The joints revolved more slowly and came presently to a dead stop. Again he touched a spring, and the arms shivered and woke up again into their crisp metallic life. "The experimenter need not exert his muscular powers," he remarked. "He has only to be passive and use his intelligence."

"Thanks to my motor," said Brown.

"Our motor," the other broke in sharply.

"Oh, of course," said his colleague impatiently. "The motor which you thought of, and which I reduced to practice—call it what you like."

"I call it the Brown Pericord motor," cried the inventor, with an angry flash in his dark eyes. "You worked out the details, but the abstract thought is mine, and mine alone."

"An abstract thought won't turn an engine," said Brown doggedly.

"That was why I took you into partnership," the other retorted, drumming nervously with his fingers upon the table. "I invent. You build. It is a fair division of labor."

Brown pursed up his lips, as though by no means satisfied upon the point. Seeing, however, that further argument was useless, he turned his attention to

"It acts!" he cried. "The Brown Pericord motor acts!"

the machine, which was shivering and rocking with each swing of its arms as though a very little more would send it skimming from the table.

"Is it not splendid?" cried Pericord.

"It is satisfactory," said the more phlegmatic Anglo-Saxon.

"There's immortality in it!"

"There's money in it!"

"Our names will go down with Montgolfier's.

"With Rothschild's, I hope."

"No, no, Brown. You take too material a view," cried the inventor, raising his gleaming eyes from the machine to his companion. "Our fortunes are a mere detail. Money is a thing which every heavy witted merchant in the country shares with us. My hopes rise to something higher than that. Our true reward will come in the gratitude and good will of the human race."

Brown shrugged his shoulders. "You may have my share of that," he said. "I am a practical man. We must test our invention."

"Where can we do it?"

"That is what I wanted to speak about. It must be absolutely secret. If we had private grounds of our own, it would be an easy matter, but there is no privacy in London."

"We must take it into the country."

"I have a suggestion to offer," said Brown. "My brother has a place in Sussex on the highland near Beachy head. There is, I remember, a large and lofty barn near the house. Will is in Scotland, but the key is always at my disposal. Why not take the machine down tomorrow and test it in the barn?"

"Nothing could be better."

"There is a train to Eastbourne at 1."

"I shall be at the station."

"Bring the gear with you, and I shall bring the phlanges," said the mechanician, rising. "Tomorrow will prove whether we have been following a shadow or whether fortune is at our feet. One o'clock, at the Victoria." He walked swiftly down the stair and was quickly reabsorbed into the flood of comfortless, clammy humanity which ebbed and flowed along the Strand.

* * * * * *

The morning was bright and springlike. A pale blue sky arched over London with a few gauzy white clouds drifting lazily across it. At 11 o'clock Brown might have been seen entering the patent office with a great roll of parchment diagrams and plans under his arm. At 12 he emerged again, smiling, and opening his pocketbook he packed away very carefully a small slip of official blue paper. At five minutes to 1 his cab rolled into Victoria station. Two giant canvas covered parcels like enormous kites were handed down by the cabman from the top and consigned to the care of a guard. On the platform Pericord was pacing up and down, with long eager step and swinging arms, a tinge of pink upon his sunken and sallow cheeks.

"All right?" he asked.

Brown pointed in answer to his baggage.

"I have the motor and the girdle already packed away in the guard's van. Be careful, guard, for it is delicate machinery of great value. So. Now we can start with an easy conscience."

At Eastbourne the precious motor was carried to a four wheeler and the great phlanges hoisted on the top. A long drive took them to the house where the keys were kept, whence they set off across the barren downs. The building which was their destination was a commonplace whitewashed structure, with straggling stables and outhouses, standing in a grassy hollow which sloped down from the edge of the chalk cliffs. It was a cheerless house even when in use, but now, with its smokeless chimneys and shuttered windows, it looked doubly dreary. The owner had planted a grove of young larches and firs around it, but the sweeping spray had blighted them, and they hung their withered heads in melancholy groups. It was a gloomy and forbidding spot.

But the inventors were in no mood to be moved by such trifles. The lonelier the place, the more fitted for their purpose. With the help of the cabman they carried their packages down the footpath and laid them in the darkened dining room. The sun was setting as the distant clatter of wheels told them that they were finally alone.

Pericord had thrown open the shutters, and the mellow evening light streamed in through the discolored windows. Brown drew a knife from his pocket and cut the pack thread with which the canvas was secured. As the brown covering fell away it disclosed two great yellow metal fans. These he leaned carefully against the wall. The girdle, the connecting bands and the motor were then in turn unpacked. It was dark before all was set out in order. A lamp was lit, and by its light the two men continued to tighten screws, clinch rivets and make the last preparations for their experiment.

"That finishes it," said Brown at last, stepping back and surveying the machine.

(To Be Continued.)

Salaries Earned by Successful Buyers.

A good buyer who year after year increases his business and the reputation of his department, who leaves for the semiannual inventory a clean and desirable stock—one who, in fact, has the genius of money making—is paid a salary in the big houses of from $5,000 to $10,000 and often a percentage on the yearly increase of his sales. In some of the largest departments a number of the most capable buyers thus receive as much as $30,000 a year and are regarded as cheap at that, a fact which can be readily understood when it is remembered that in a single department of a great shop selling, say, $1,000,000 worth of goods a year, a difference of 5 per cent in the profits, which may be the result of a good manager as distinguished from a mediocre one, amounts to $50,000. On the other hand, in the lower class stores buyers in many of the departments are paid as low as $25 a week, with no percentage. If the large incomes are the great exception, it is also to be said that the opportunities are more numerous than the men with the ability to take advantage of them.—"The Department Store," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, in Scribner's.

Two Horses.

The editor of the New York Christian Advocate learned not long since from a coachman that horses are not unlike human beings. He writes:

Riding in a friend's carriage one day, we noticed that the coachman made constant efforts to restrain one of the horses and to hasten the other. As the pair were handsome and perfectly mated, we said, "What is the difference between these horses, that you are constantly touching up one and holding in the other?"

Said he: "The one that I whip cannot possibly overwork himself. I will not say that he is lazy, but he is so made that he never can and never will do himself any damage. It would be impossible to whip him so hard that he would hurt himself. The other can trot a mile in less than 2:25, and he would trot from the love of it until he dropped dead. Hot or cold, he does his best."

Didn't Locate It.

Dr. H. F. Fisk, principal of the academy of the Northwestern university, is an exact man, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He has made it a rule that for all absences from recitations his students shall write out reasons in full why they were away and what recitations were missed. One day Dr. Fisk received a note as follows:

"On account of the earache, headache, stomach ache and cramps I was unable to attend algebra at 8 a. m., grammar at 10 a. m. and English at 3 p. m."

Dr. Fisk excused the student, but at the same time took occasion to rebuke him for not stating in his letter where he had cramps.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Purpose in Life.—Have a purpose. Don't drift. All other things being equal, the young man who has a firm purpose to be the best and do the best will come out ahead in the long run.—Rev. Dr. Gumbart, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Money Will Save Souls.—Money has an evangelizing power in the hands of Christians as surely as it has a commercial value. Money must be laid at the feet of Jesus Christ for the salvation of a world.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Value of the Church.—Half the value of the country church is its special value. It is where the families of the countryside meet and shake hands and compare notes. I used to like to see them assemble on foot, on horseback and in lumber wagons. The church was a meeting house—the country club house.—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver, Colo.

The Song of Songs.—I raise my voice here to thank God for the song of songs that teaches us that all the allurements of courts, all the wealth of the world, are nothing compared with sweet, homely love.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Labor Problem.—There will be no relief from growing poverty and distress until millions now shut away get back to the soil and become producers. The solution of the labor problem lies at the end of this road.—Rev. A. J. Wells, Unitarian, San Francisco, Cal.

Fighting Against Infidelity.—All true Christians are one in feelings, one in purpose and plans, and one in desires, and present a solid bulwark of resistance when the doctrine of redemption is assailed by an infidel battery.—Rev. Edward McHugh, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Then and Now.—Jesus is a more real and greater personage in the nineteenth century than he was in the first. In the first he was rejected, despised, crucified. In the nineteenth he is revered, accepted, crowned.—Rev. J. F. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heaven.—The real heaven is a state and not a place. The heavenly character conditions the heavenly inheritance. Love to God and love to men are the essential elements of this character. Earth is a hell below without this love, and heaven would also be a hell if it were wanting.—Bishop Fallows, Episcopalian, Chicago, Ill.

The God Idea.—The god idea arose among the Hebrews, grew among the Israelites and developed in greater grandeur among the Jews. It passed through all the stages of a family god, a tribal god, a national god, a God greater than all the gods, until it evolved into the conception of a God who is the universal Lord.—Rabbi J. L. Levy, Hebrew, Philadelphia, Pa.

God's Message.—The Bible contains the promise of its own entire solution and explanation. The message of the master is that we shall seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and then all these things—understanding, knowledge, apprehension, appreciation of the divine—will be added unto us.—William J. Cozens, Salvationist, Boston, Mass.

Preaching.—To go into the world and preach the Gospel to every people is a command that has been delivered to us, and the pastor's great duty is to carry out that command. Let him carry that Gospel to his own people, in a straightforward, sincere and honest way, and fit them for its still broader dissemination.—Rev. F. B. Meyer, Evangelist, New York City.

The Religion of Christ.—Christianity is the religion of Christ, founded by him and based upon the teachings given by him and his inspired followers. These teachings make plain his claim to be divine—the God man—and declare unequivocally that salvation is obtained through his sacrifice of himself for the sins of the world.—Rev. Roderick Terry, Reformed, New York City.

Contempt of Court.

"Ten dollars," said the magistrate.

"But, your honor," said the prisoner, "I protest against this fine. I have the right to make a defense against the charge."

"But you have already pleaded guilty," said the magistrate.

"I beg your honor's pardon. I denied the charge in the plainest terms."

"Young man," said the magistrate sternly, "I want to call your attention to the fact that the court understands the English language. You have pleaded guilty in unmistakable words. The plaintiff charges you with assault and battery. It is clearly evident that he has been assaulted and battered. According to your statement he approached you on the street and used abusive language toward you. Then you say that you 'didn't do a thing to him.' If the court understands the language spoken by seventy millions of people, you immediately wiped up the earth with him. The fine stands, and any further reflection upon the court's knowledge of English will cost you ten more."

Small for Her.

Very Stout Lady (watching the lions fed)—'Pears to me, mister, that ain't a very big piece o' meat for sech an animal.

Attendant (with the most stupendous show of politeness)—I s'pose it does seem like a little meat to you, ma'am, but it's enough for the lion.—Household Words.

For Herself Alone.

She—Do you love me for myself alone, dearest?

He—Of course I do. You don't suppose I want your mother about all the time, do you?—Judy.

Negro Physicians Organize.

Negro physicians have organized State medical associations in six States of the South—the two Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and Florida.

A girl may thrive on love, but by the time a man has been engaged six weeks he begins to look as if he were eating quail on a wager.

NEILL OF ARKANSAS.

Another U. S. Congressman Indorses Paine's Celery Compound.

Within the past year, among the thousands of hearty testimonials to the wonderful curative powers of Paine's celery compound that have been received by Wells, Richardson & Company—among the thousands of grateful letters received from every state and town in the country, there have come no less than six hearty indorsements from members of the national house of representatives.

All were willing that their experience should be published, believing rightly that they might thus do good to others.

In these columns have already been published the letters received from Congressmen Meredith, Bell, Grout and Powers.

Now comes a letter from Congressman Robert Neill of Arkansas, as follows:

"My home is at Batesville, Ark. During the last spring and summer my eldest daughter, then 17 years of age, was in very poor health, suffering from general debility, nervous prostration and frequent slight fevers. She had the best medical attention, but apparently with little benefit. In the latter part of September last, while still feeble, she began the use of Paine's celery compound, and improved in health continuously. In three months she had fully recovered, and is now in perfect health. I am bound to think the remedy is an excellent one, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the suffering."

To postpone at such a vital time as this regulating the nerves and purifying the blood is a serious mistake. Men and women distressed by nervous troubles or the effects of impure blood cannot afford now to lose a day before taking advantage of Paine's celery compound.

In order to avoid disappointment accept nothing but Paine's celery compound. A clerk who tries to sell something else than what people ask for is evidently not disinterested. He has an eye to profits more than to the good of customers.

There can be no substitute for Paine's celery compound.

This has been shown time and time again in cases where persons, too easily led, have carried home something besides Paine's celery compound, and have failed to get the decided benefit they had hoped for.

The strongest indorsement ever received for this great spring remedy—and no remedy ever compared with Paine's celery compound in the character and the number of the witnesses to its efficiency—the strong st indorsement it ever received did not overestimate or exaggerate in the least its unrivalled power of making people well.

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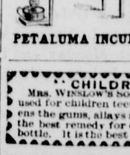

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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BILL'S IN TROUBLE.

I've got a letter, parson, from my son
away out West,
An' my ol' heart is heavy as an anvil in
my breast
To think the boy whose futur' I had once
so proudly planned
Should wander from the path o' right an'
come to sich an end!
I told him when he left us only three
short years ago
He'd find himself a plowin' in a mighty
crooked row—
He'd miss his father's counsels, an' his
mother's prayers, too,
But he said the farm was hateful, an' he
guessed he'd have to go.

I know thar's big temptation for a young-
ster in the West,
But I believed our Billy had the courage
to resist,
An' when he left I warned him o' the
ever-waitin' snares
That lie like hidden sarpints in life's path-
way everywheres.
But Bill he promised faithful to be keer-
ful, an' allowed
He'd build a reputation that'd make us
mighty proud,
But it seems as how my counsel sort o'
faded from his mind,
An' now the boy's in trouble o' the very
wustest kind!

His letters came so seldom that I some-
how sort o' knowed
That Billy was a trampin' on a mighty
rocky road,
But never once imagined he would bow
my head in shame,
An' in the dust'd waller his ol' daddy's
honored name.
He writes from out in Denver, an' the
story's mighty short;
I just can't tell his mother; it'll crush her
poor ol' heart!
An' so I reckoned, parson, you might
break the news to her—
Bill's in the Legislatur', but he doesn't
say what fur.
—Denver Post.

THE POISONED SPEAR

"It is rather a bad hole, boys, sure enough, and the Lord bless you, it was nip and tuck between me and the devil for a little while, I tell you. I can't even think of the thing now without feeling my blood run cold.

"Does it ever hurt me? Well, I should say it does. I can feel the blamed stuff rankling in my bones this very minute.

"Eh; what stuff? Why the poison, of course.

"Well, if you must have the story, I'll tell it, seeing as I'd have to anyhow; but as it's getting late and I'm as sleepy as a 3-weeks-old cub, I'll warrant it'll not be very long and strung out.

"So you want to know how I come to have that big ugly hole in my arm there, do you?

"All right, boys, all right; you shall know; you shall know. Give me a match, somebody. This tobacco must be wet, or green, or something. It's forever and eternally going out on a fellow.

"Early in the fall of the year 1868 or 1869, I'm not sure which, there were some ten or twelve of us hunting wild horses on the Upper Rio Grande, in the northern part of the Territory of New Mexico. The Indians were quiet enough at the time and game wasn't scarce, so what with plenty to eat, tobacco galore, a cask of rum and pretty fair luck with the lasso, we watched our corral getting full with contented hearts.

"We had been some six or seven weeks in camp when one of the boys, an Irishman named Mike Moriarity, came in from an antelope trail that he had been following two whole days, with the startling intelligence that there were Indians on the creek about three miles above camp.

"He hadn't stopped to get close sight of them, but from the fact that they were mounted and that they numbered

"I DREW A BEAD ON HIM."

no women among them he was pretty certain that they wore a band of Apaches on the war-path.

"This news was somewhat alarming, to say the least, for we well knew what our fate would be if we fell into the hands of the red devils, and a strict guard was set that night for, previous to that time, we had been living a happy-go-lucky kind of a life, secure in our fancied isolation, leaving the camp to take care of itself, after we laid our pipes by and rolled ourselves in our blankets. No attack was made, however, and three days afterwards a reconnoisance of the creek above brought the welcome news that the redskins were gone.

"Early that afternoon some one suggested that we should visit the abandoned camp, and five of us, including myself and Moriarity, set out for that purpose. As had been reported, the savages were gone and all that remained of the late cantonment was the ashes of the dead fires and the debris of some of their barbaric feasts.

"We were still wandering over the apparently deserted plateau when a hair-raising yell behind up brought us about with a start to see a score of mounted Apaches urging their mustangs at the top of their speed towards us.

"There was no time for hesitation. We were close under a row of small cottonwoods, which fringed the creek, and in a moment were out of our saddles, for we were mounted, peppering away at our assailants for dear life, and making pretty much every shot tell, too.

"The conflict was a brief but decisive one. Within fifteen minutes it was ended by the complete rout of the Apaches. Or rather of all but one. He was a heavily built fellow, radiant with warpaint, and bristling with tomahawk, knife, arrows and a long spear. He was evidently the leader and opposed the flight of his followers with fiery vehemence. When he found himself alone, instead of joining the stampede, he turned on us fiercely once more. It seemed as if he single-handed and alone proposed to assail us again.

"As he whirled his mustang about I drew bead on him. He caught the flash of the sunlight on my rifle barrel, and raised his spear. Then came a report and a whiz in the air at the same time. The Apache dropped backwards from his saddle, and I clapped my hand over a deep spear wound in my arm.

"The lance had struck me in the fleshy part of the left forearm and dropped to the ground. Moriarity, who was an old Indian fighter, snatched it up and examined the head, which was a section of an old knife-blade ground to a razor-like edge. He dropped it in a moment and turned to me with a very grave face.

"'I thought so,' he said anxiously.

"'Thought what?' I asked, endeavoring to staunch the flow of blood that streamed over my hand. 'What do you mean?'

"'I mean it's pizened, sir,' was the reply.

"And so it was. Upon the point of the spearhead were still some spots of thick green substance, a vegetable poison used by the savages to render their primitive weapons more deadly in effect. Within five minutes I fainted with the inexpressible agony of the wound.

"Boys, I've been partially scalped; I've been torn by the claws of savage beasts; I've been bored through and through with leaden bullets, and I've went for days at a time, under a hot broiling sun, without so much as a drop of water to drink, but never before or since have I experienced the intense suffering, the terrible misery which I endured during those few preceding minutes.

"When I recovered consciousness, half a pound of flesh, more or less, had been taken from my arm. The operation spoiled its usefulness in a measure, but it saved my life.

"The Indian? Oh! He turned out to be Hawkeye, one of the most famous chiefs of the Apaches. He and eleven of his followers reached the happy hunting grounds at about the same time. My bullet had found his heart."

The Mosquito.

The female mosquito, after she has filled herself with blood—the male insect is not a blood sucker—seeks out some dark and sheltered spot near stagnant water.

At the end of about six days she quits her shelter, and, alighting on the surface of the water, deposits her eggs thereon. She then dies, and, as a rule, falls into the water beside her eggs. The eggs float about for a time, and then, in due course, give birth to tiny swimming larvae. These larvae, in virtue of a voracious appetite, grow apace, casting their skins several times to admit of growth.

Later, they pass into the nympha stage, during which, after a time, they float on the surface of the water. Finally, the shell of the nympha cracks along its dorsal surface and a young mosquito floats on the surface of the water while its wings are drying and acquiring rigidity. When this is complete it flies away.

The young mosquito larvae, to satisfy their prodigious appetites, devour everything eatable they come across; and one of the first things they eat, if they get the chance, is the dead body of their parent, now soft and sodden from decomposition and long immersion.

They even devour their own cast-off skins. In examining mosquito larvae one often comes across specimens whose alimentary canals are stuffed with the scales, fragments of limbs, and other remains of the maternal insect.

Jubal's Call.

The daughter of Dr. Edward Hodges, the organist, says that her father had a delightful way of calling all the children musically. One Sunday morning, when he was playing in St. John's Chapel, New York, he said to her:

"I am going to call Jubal. Watch him."

Jubal was sitting in his accustomed place near the middle aisle. Doctor Hodges' voluntary began thoughtfully and smoothly, but in the course of it, a significant phrase of two notes was twice repeated. It was distinct, and yet so truly a part of the improvisation that no stranger would have noticed it at all.

The first time, Jubal's attention was arrested; the second, he turned and looked up, but saw no sign. At the third call, he deliberately took up his hat, left the pew, walked straight up to his father, and said:

"Do you want me, sir?"

"Yes," said Doctor Hodges. "Go home and get my gold snuffbox."

The errand was speedily executed, for the house stood near. Jubal handed the snuffbox to his father, and returned to his seat.

Fund to Injured Railroad Men.

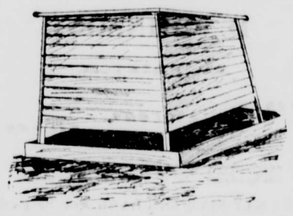
In ten years $1,000,000 has been paid out by the casualty fund of the British Benevolent Institution to injured railway men and their families.

There is one thing about a crop of wild oats: It harvests itself.

Desirable Feed Rack.

When hay is fed loose in the barnyard a certain per cent. of it is trampled under foot and wasted. In order to prevent this, in part at least, a feed rack of some kind should be erected in the center of the yard at a point which will be the most sunny and pleasant possible. A writer in the New York Tribune gives an illustrated description of a good rack. He says:

A simple but effectual way in which to build one of these feed racks is to begin by setting four tall posts in the ground in the form of a rectangle, as shown in the cut. Their height and distance apart will determine the size and capacity of the rack. It is inadvisable, however, to make it very wide—say not over six feet—as some difficulty would be experienced by the animals in pull-



CONVENIENT AND INEXPENSIVE.

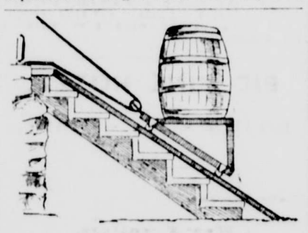
ing out the hay if bound solidly in the center. Set the posts leaning toward the center in order to make the opening wider at the bottom than at the top. This will prevent binding, and in consequence the hay will readily settle as it is being eaten away from below. From about eighteen inches above ground to the top of the posts the sides and ends should be boarded tightly, making it possibl for the animal to get at the hay only at the bottom. Many consider it a good plan to cover such a rack with a shed roof, thus always keeping the hay dry.

Defiance to Hard Times.

Farmers are the most comfortable and independent people on the earth, although to be a successful farmer nowadays requires a man not only to be a good worker, but a student as well, for it requires brains as well as muscle to grow the right kind of crops in the right way and sell them at the right time. When I am asked by strangers what my occupation is, I proudly answer that I am a farmer. As I sat down to dinner yesterday (just a common everyday farmer's dinner) I remarked to my wife that we had raised nearly everything on the table. There was fresh pork steak with brown gravy, potatoes, Hubbard squash, turnips (the last three were mashed with a little cream added), cucumber pickles, tomato soy, fresh butter, bread, preserved strawberries, apple pie, comb honey, cream (the good, thick, yellow kind), milk with the "top on it," and coffee. When a farmer can raise so much for his own use, he has not much in the grocery line to buy, and still be comfortably well fed. With a small piece of land well tilled, the farmer can bid defiance to hard times.—A Contented Farmer, in American Agriculturist.

For Handling Barrels.

The usual storage place for apples is in the cellar, says American Gardening. The barrels then have to be carried up the roll-way by two men—a matter of no little difficulty when the roll-way is narrow, as is usually the case. A plan is shown in the cut by which the barrels of apples are carried to the surface with but little lifting, and without jarring the fruit. The diagram tells its own story, except that the triangular truck that is mounted on two rollers is represented larger than need be, thus



HAULING FROM THE CELLAR.

making it higher than is actually necessary. The rollers run on a wide plank that rests on the edge of the stair treads. The same arrangement will be found equally serviceable in putting apples into the cellar in the fall, and for use with vegetables, etc.

Handling Seed Potatoes.

Taking the results of a large number of trials at experiment stations, and deducting the small potatoes and the number of bushels of seed used from the total yield, two-eye pieces give an increase of fifteen bushels per acre over one-eye pieces; quarters give an increase of seven bushels per acre over two-eye pieces; halves give an increase of five bushels per acre over quarters, and halves give an increase of eight and one-half bushels per acre over whole potatoes. The price per bushel is usually so much higher for seed than for the freshly harvested crop, that the advantage of five bushels in yield of halves over quarters will generally be more than wiped out; so that the net profit will usually be greatest where the seed potatoes were cut in quarters.

Testing Cows.

Do not depend on a single test to determine the value of any cow, as she may be off her feed, in heat, or in some other way not quite right. When a cow in the World's Fair test showed an abnormal per cent. of fat, the superintendents would go immediately to the barn and take the cow's temperature. They would nearly always find her feverish. There were some days a cow gave nearly twice as much butter as the day before. A test made on either of the days would have been unjust. The Guernsey cow that made the highest weekly record for that breed in the World's Fair test, 16¼ pounds, was fourth among the Guernseys in production in the ninety-day test, and was the tail-ender of the Guernseys in the thirty-day test. There were ten Guernseys in that test that had been milked longer than she had, and that excelled her in both production and profit. A single test is better than none, and it is an excellent way to buy cows by testing them, but every dairyman should keep a daily record of milk from each of his cows, and test the milk as often as once a month, so as to know what he is doing. Commence to-day. Don't put it off.—Wisconsin Farmer.

More Use of Wind Power.

Not nearly enough use is made of wind power. Most of the wind mills we see are used wholly to pump water from wells. Though this as a steady job probably saves as much labor as any one thing the wind power could be set to doing, there are many other back-aching jobs that are on many farms done by hand power, which might quite as well be given over to wind power. Turning grindstones and churning are among these. When young we knew some farmer boys who put up a light windmill which turned a lathe in a shop. Here they spent many hours making all kinds of wooden articles. All of these boys kept up their love of farm life, because their windmill was set to do tasks that on other farms the boys had to perform by what sailors call "main" strength and stupidness. In Holland there can be no use of water power, for the land is too level. Nowhere in the world is wind power used to so much advantage or for so great a variety of purposes.—American Cultivator.

Orchard and Garden.

The best grass for the orchard is orchard grass, mixed well with red clover.

Potash makes firm and stocky peach wood, but has little effect on the fruit.

Fruits are a luxury, necessity, appetizer, stimulant, tonic, food and medicine all in one.

Thorough pruning of the gooseberry plants is one of the most effective preventives of mildew.

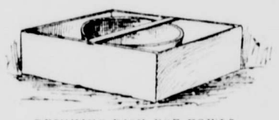
It is the freezing and thawing of the ground that hurts the strawberry beds.

Three or four strong canes to one hill of raspberries are better than a dozen weak, spindling ones.

The cause of moss appearing on the stems of apple and other fruit trees is wet, cold, undrained land.

A Safety Drinking Dish.

The sketch herewith shows a device for keeping fowls from upsetting their drinking dish. A shallow box has a crosspiece fitted to it, as shown. The box is tilted on one end and the dish of water inserted without spilling. The box is then gently set back upon the ground, when it successfully holds the dish from being upset. This device is



DRINKING DISH FOR FOWLS.

suitable for both window and outdoor use.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Spring-Sown Timothy Seed.

While it is always safer to sow timothy seed in the fall at or soon after the time fall grain is sown, the farmer who grows only spring grain need not despair of getting a good timothy catch with it. He should get the land fitted as early and as thoroughly as possible, which will be easy if the land has been fall plowed. It will then only need surface cultivation in the spring. Probably the grain growth will keep the timothy back the first season, so that it will be very small in the fall. It is better to sow some alsike clover seed with the timothy, so as to occupy the land the first year.

Carriage Horses.

We have a fine class of brood mares suitable for raising carriage horses, and if we are to breed colts, in my opinion this class would pay best. As like will produce like, would only breed from the best, just the individuals that find a ready sale in our home or city markets. Speed, combined with good qualities, helps to sell colts, so would breed to a stallion with trotting blood in his veins, provided he possesses the other qualities necessary in a stock horse, but I would first examine his colts, and make sure he was not breeding those little scrubs so often seen among our high bloods—Farm News.

Sparrows and Other Birds.

It is not altogether the fault of sparrows that other native birds are becoming scarce. It is mainly caused by the wanton slaughter of birds by men and boys, and the habit of women of wearing birds upon their bonnets, which to any thinking person only brands them as heartless, or at least as thoughtless. The common birds have some of them learned to defend themselves against the sparrow. The robin, especially, which is much larger than the sparrow, has learned that, if he will, he can be more than a match for the little tormentors.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

How the Lantern Was Invented.

King Alfred the Great is credited with originating the lantern. He was so bothered by the candle flames blowing in the wind that he protected them by putting the candles in cow-horns, which he ordered to be scraped thin. Our grandfathers made lanterns by punching holes and slits in properly shaped pieces of tin, which were then soldered together. The light which came through the little cuts was always very dim and flickering. It was this kind of lantern which the old town watchmen used to carry when they went about calling the hours and the weather in rhyme:

"'Tis one o' the clock—midnight is past,
Sleep on, good friends, the time thou hast,
For rise ye must at early dawn;
'Tis one o' the clock and Tuesday morn."

Easier than Arithmetic.

It is easier to remember things usually if you know what they mean. A little boy could never remember even about how long a cubit is until his father told him the word was cubitus in Latin, which means an elbow, and that the measure called cubit was the distance from a man's elbow to the end of his middle finger.

"And how much is a fathom?" asked the little boy.

"Oh, fathom comes from the two words, 'fat,' which means in the Aryan language, to extend, and 'hom,' a man. A fathom is the length of a man extended; that is, when his arms are stretched out on each side from the shoulders, from tip to tip of his fingers.

The foot is an English word, and means just the length of the foot of a full-grown man.

Making Candy in a Paper Pan.

The girls of some of our Eastern colleges have a novel method of candy-making which deserves to be known outside this magic circle—especially as the results are particularly delicious.

They take a sheet of heavy, glazed writing paper and turn up the four edges to a depth of about three-fourths of an inch. Into this box they pour a cupful of white sugar and a very little water, and set it on top of the stove. One would think the paper would burn, but it does not. The sugar boils up charmingly and looks tempting enough in its dainty receptacle.

When it is done a drop or two of flavoring is added, or just before taking from the fire some nut meats are strewn over its surface. It is then taken off the stove and set to float in its paper box in a bowl or basin of water. When cold it should be brittle, and then the paper can be peeled off, and a dainty square of toothsome candy is the reward.

It is great fun to make and will surprise your friends if they chance to see it boiling in its paper box.

Combat with a Tiger.

Russian hunters are said to look upon a combat single-handed with a bear as only an ordinary experience. It is doubtful, however, if many instances of a man attacking a tiger, armed with a sword only, can be found. Col. Seaton, the elephant hunter, however, tells this story of bravery:

"One morning, just as we were leaving the parade ground, a man came rushing up breathless. 'Get your guns, men,' he exclaimed; 'there is a tiger in the hollow by the hut, and no one dares go by!' In all haste we got our guns and two elephants and hurried to the spot, where in truth a terrible scene presented itself. The tiger, bleeding from a cut in the head, was on the edge of the hollow, growling fiercely, with a man mangled and apparently dead lying beneath his paws. The unfortunate man was a fine swordsman and first-rate wrestler—one of the champions of his regiment. Some people who went to draw water at the well had disturbed the tiger, and on his rising they fled in terror. The brave but rash soldier, who happened to be near at the moment, on learning the cause of the commotion, immediately advanced to attack the tiger, and with his sword gave him a tremendous cut over the head, which, however, did not materially injure the powerful brute. The tiger rushed at the man, stripped the arm down to the elbow, and, dashing him to the ground, held him beneath his paws. When we came up we were at first at a loss how to act, for the man was as much exposed to our fire as the tiger. However it was not a time for lengthened consideration—we fired, and a lucky shot finished the animal."

Whistling Not a Bad Habit.

The boy in the following story is described as never saying anything remarkable, as eating oatmeal in large quantities, chasing the cat, slamming the door, and otherwise conducting himself after the manner of boys, with the exception that he asked few questions and does much thinking. If he does not understand a thing he whistles, which is not a bad habit—on some occasions.

There was much whistling in our yard one summer. It seemed to be an all-summer performance. Near the end of the season, however, our boy announced the height of our tall maple to be thirty-three feet.

"Why, how do you know?" was the general question.

"Measured it."

"How?"

"Four-foot rule and yardstick."

"You didn't climb that tall tree?" his mother asked anxiously.

"No'm. I just found the length of the shadow and measured that."

"But the length of the shadow changes."

"Yes'm, but twice a day the shadows are just as long as the things themselves. I've been trying it all summer. I drove a stick into the ground and when the shadow was just as long as the stick I knew that the shadow of the tree would be just as long as the tree, and that's thirty-three feet."

"So that is what you have been whistling about all summer?"

"Did I whistle?" asked Tom.

The First American Flag.

A well-known authority on American curios says: "The first resemblance to a flag was the work of Benjamin Franklin and Messrs. Harrison and Lynch. They were chosen as a committee to create a national flag, and adopted the King's colors as a union, reunited with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; showing that, although the colonies united for defense against England's tyranny, they still acknowledged her sovereignty." On Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1776, this flag was hoisted in camp at Cambridge, Mass., now Somerville, receiving a salute of thirteen guns and thirteen cheers. The first American-made flag was hoisted over the capitol at Washington Feb. 24, 1866, all previous flags having been manufactured from English bunting.

Indians Not Allowed to Vote.

The expression "Indians not taxed" refers to the Indians in their tribal relations. Tribal Indians are not allowed to vote because they are not taxed, and are the wards of the Government, rather than citizens of the country. The Government considers them as its proteges, whom it must protect. When the tribal relations of the Indians are dissolved and their land is divided among them, to be held by individuals rather than by tribes, it is almost certain that provision will be made for them as citizens, and that, being landowners and taxpayers, they will be entitled to and will receive all the rights of full citizenship.

DISGUISED AS MEN.

WOMEN WHO HAVE LIVED FOR YEARS IN MALE ATTIRE.

The Manchester Bricklayer Who Mistrust-trusted His "Wife"—A Mysterious Case of Modern Times—Names Withheld by the Relator—A Prominent Professional Man?

In the month of April, 1838, Mr. Thomas, an attorney of Manchester, was seated alone in his office, when a client was shown in. She came, she said, to obtain a divorce from her husband, who was a master bricklayer, doing an excellent business. She complained that he drank heavily and when under the influence of liquor would beat her severely. This ill treatment she bore patiently until he finally refused to give her money for housekeeping expenses, whereupon she sought a separation.

When more closely questioned, the woman unfolded to the ears of the astonished lawyer the following remarkable story:

The master bricklayer had at birth been relegated to the feminine portion of humanity, but being early disgusted with the restricted life of girlhood he donned masculine attire and apprenticed himself to a bricklayer. (The personal pronouns are apt to get a little mixed in such descriptions, so I will adhere to the masculine.) He showed an unusual knack in his chosen trade and soon became his own master. He was a handsome young fellow, and many maidens fell in love with the dashing young mechanic, and he finally chose and married the woman who became Mr. Thomas' client.

Upon investigation this astonishing story was found to be strictly true. The bricklayer had acted as special constable for Manchester and had occupied other essentially masculine positions in the community, always being on hand when riots or any other danger threatened. The true sex of this esteemed citizen had never been suspected during the 25 years he had worn the disguise until domestic differences caused his partner to reveal the secret.

There is a well authenticated instance on record of a girl who adopted masculine apparel when she was 3 years of age, or rather, to be more accurate, her father dressed her as a boy that she might the better dance at public houses. She continued in this disguise for 40 years without being discovered.

To come down to modern times, the writer, though unable to mention names and localities, as one of the parties concerned is still living, knows of a striking example pertinent to the subject.

But five short years have been told since the final scene in this drama of real life was enacted. But to begin at the beginning:

There were two sisters, educated and refined ladies, left orphaned and well nigh penniless. Both of them were beauties, one tall, dark and courageous, the other blond, small and gentle. The elder girl made up her mind to adopt a bold course. She took the little money they possessed and rented and stocked a little store in a distant city, where they were unknown; then, taking her sister, they stole quietly away.

In their new home they represented themselves as man and wife, did well in business and were universally respected.

Years passed. The gentleman (?) saved money, took up a pursuit more congenial to his tastes and became one of the most prominent men (?) in the city. The couple bought a beautiful home on Blank avenue, entertained and were entertained by the best society in the place. Everybody said: "What a handsome couple, she so delicately beautiful with her golden hair, he so stately and dark."

One afternoon, when the lady was "at home" to her friends and was surrounded by a laughing, chattering group, she saw, approaching across the room, with his eyes fixed upon her face, one of the best known physicians of the city. The man's face was so grave that it startled her, and her heart began to beat heavily with a foreboding of evil to come.

The doctor came up hastily, and without the usual formal greeting spoke to her in a low, excited voice:

"Mr. —— fell dead of heart disease in his office about an hour ago. Only one of the clerks attended him, when I was called in. If you wish to preserve the secret, you had better come at once."

The doctor was not one who believed in breaking bad news gradually, but it were better he had adopted less abrupt measures in that instance, for the poor little lady was entirely overcome, and shrieking out, "What shall I do?" she fell at his feet in a faint.

Well, the story was hushed up and came to the ears of only a few people, but it is a true story just the same.

Such instances abound. There is today in one of the great cities of these United States a prominent professional man who is a disguised woman. He is a well to do bachelor and is considered a very desirable parti by matchmaking mammas and marriageable daughters.

To attempt to enumerate the cases of women who have temporarily assumed masculine disguise would be a hopeless task. Even such instances as are on record, doubtless representing a very small percentage of the real occurrences in this line, would fill volumes.

This unnatural feminine attitude toward life, arising from many causes, is a matter of psychological interest.

We hear a great deal lately about the "abnormal woman," but the term "abnormal" is relative and should be applied with much discretion, or it will become meaningless.

It would perhaps be hardly accurate to use the word to describe even the class of women represented in this paper, but they may be truly said to have led most abnormal lives and may in consequence be of much interest to the student of the "weaker sex."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 28 1897

BRYAN'S VIEWS.

In replying to the following question telegraphed to the *Examiner*, "What in your judgment is the best way to bring about Democratic unity?" William Jennings Bryan wired as follows. It is one of the most important political documents of the year:

LINCOLN, Neb., May 15.—To W. R. Hearst the *Examiner*, San Francisco: I might reply to your inquiry by saying that there is now entire harmony within the Democratic party. The members of the party were never more united in purpose nor more zealous than at the present time. Neither is there lack of harmony among the bolting Democrats. They seem just as determined to carry out Republican policies as they were during the campaign. If, however, you mean by your question to ask whether there is any common ground upon which the two Democratic organizations can meet, I answer, No.

Webster defines a party as a number of persons, united in opinion and acting to influence or control the action of the community. Agreement in opinion is the essential thing in a party. No lexicographer has yet defined a party to be a union of two hostile factions, each determined by the question which is paramount in the minds of the people.

The regular Democrats in their last national convention declared the money question to be the paramount issue. The bolting Democrats, in their minority report at Chicago, and in their platform at Indianapolis, recognized the money question as being the paramount issue.

The regular Democrats announced their unalterable opposition to monometalism, describing it as an un-American financial policy. They demanded the restoration of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. They declared that the silver dollar should be a legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and insist that the Government should retain the right to redeem coin obligations in either gold or silver. They also expressed themselves emphatically opposed to national bank currency.

The gold Democrats endorsed the gold standard, declared against the restoration of bimetallism by the independent action of this nation, and demanded the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes.

The Democrats who supported the Chicago platform are now as firmly in favor of the position taken upon the money question as they were during the campaign. If any change has taken place, their devotion has increased rather than diminished. The adoption of a gold standard by Japan and Peru has increased the strain upon gold and emphasized the warnings uttered by the advocates of free silver during the campaign.

There is nothing to indicate that the leaders among the gold Democrats feel any more kindly toward the regular organization than they did six months ago; in fact, it is only a few days since the most conspicuous bolters met at a Waldorf dinner, and not only paid homage to the golden image which they have set up, but breathed threatenings and slaughter against greenbacks and treasury notes.

The attempt has been made in some quarters to push the tariff question to the front, and I do not think this effort can be successful. The tariff question is no more important now than it was during the campaign, and it was not important enough then to keep the gold Democrats in the fold. To be sure, the gold Democrats are criticising the Dingley bill, but the moment the Republicans turn their attention to the money question all complaining will cease, and the gold Democrats will be found in the front ranks fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Republican leaders. If the Republicans attempt any further degradation of silver the gold Democrats will be their allies. If they attempt to retire greenbacks and treasury notes, directly or indirectly, they can rely upon the earnest co-operation of gold Democrats.

Both the regular Democrats and the gold Democrats know that the money question will be the paramount issue of 1900, and it is folly to expect that neither branch of the party will give any material assistance to the representatives of the other branch while this great contest continues.

Knowing that they will fight each other three years hence, is it reasonable to suppose that they can be political friends in the mean time?

When that gallant Democrat, Colonel Watt Hardin, was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, two years ago, many gold Democrats would not support him because they feared his election would strengthen the silver cause, and there is no evidence that the gold Democrats have lost any of their sensitiveness on this subject.

Is it probable that the silver Democrats will exert themselves to give political positions and influence to men who will use their position and influence against bimetallism in the next great battle?

When I say that political friendship is impossible between regular Democrats and bolters, I do not mean to say that there is or ought to be any personal hostility between the members of the two organizations. On the other hand, I affirm that there should be the broadest charity and tolerance. Republicans and Democrats have in the past mingled together in society and business circles, although they have voted against each other at the polls. In like manner there can be the friendliest personal relations between regular Democrats and bolters, but there can be no harmonious political association between them.

The regular Democrats and bolters now have separate and distinct party organizations. No matter which is regarded as God and which Mammon, no one can serve both. It is as impossible for a person to belong to both Democratic organizations as it is for a person to be both a Democrat and Republican at the same time. No Democrat who believes that the gold standard is a conspiracy formed among money-changers for the enslavement of the producers of wealth can act with gold Democrats, and no gold Democrat who believes that the restoration of silver will ruin the country can act with the regular Democrats.

If any one who now believes in the free coinage becomes converted to the gold standard, it will be an easy matter for him to transfer his allegiance to the bolting organization.

If any one who now believes in the gold standard becomes convinced of his error the way is open for him to return to the regular organization, but any attempt at compromising will not only be futile, but will be disastrous to the regular organization.

Bimetallism can only be restored by affirmative action, therefore any compromise must be at the expense of the advocates of bimetallism.

There can be no permanent peace, nor even a truce, without a cessation of hostilities, and a cessation of hostilities means the preservation of the existing conditions. In other words, harmony between the regular Democrats and the bolters means the maintenance of the gold standard as long as that harmony lasts.

Not only does harmony mean the temporary maintenance of the gold standard but it gives to the gold Democrats a party standing which will make them more potent for evil in the next contest. Much of the harm which they did in 1896 grew out of the fact that they used the Democratic name for the purpose of deception. If the bolting organization is left alone it will be powerless to deceive by the time we enter upon another national contest. If, however, the two organizations patch up a temporary peace, the distinction between them will become obliterated and the same fraud can be perpetrated in 1900 which was perpetrated in 1896. The regular Democrats have everything to lose and nothing to gain by making concessions to those who desire to use the Democratic name without supporting the Democratic principles.

I have only spoken of the difference which exists upon the money question. Next to the money question in importance is the question of trusts. Many of the gold Democrats are so tied up with trusts and monopolies of the country that even if they were with us they would be an embarrassment rather than an aid to the position taken by the regular Democrats upon the money question, and the question of trusts is in harmony with the doctrine that the Government should guarantee equal privileges to none. It will not contribute to the ultimate success of the party to conciliate those whose instincts or business connections lead them to repudiate the fundamental Democratic principle, namely: Equality before the law.

WM JENNINGS BRYAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22 72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22 72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howe: & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 312.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County California, consisting of 1,500 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode and surface ground 600 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54..06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1897 Cash on hand	$17 427 40
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 40
P A Chalfant, Assessor	12 7
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15 00
O. J. Hession, Recorder fees	6 65
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50
Paulin & Chambers, int St Ld	44 80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20
" " " " "	14 00
R P Keeting, Int State Land	5 00
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22 40
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11 20
State Treasurer, school money	5 708 16
George McIntyre Int St Land	44 80
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00
H A Wood, on redemption	26 39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50
	23 734 75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	39 17
A. M. Given, Tax collector fees	10 00
O J Hession, Clerk fees	36 05
O. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50 55
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40
R J Roberts Int on State Land	206 93
	24,160 85
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	428 26
A. M. Given Tax-collector, fees	23 00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14 00
O. J Hession, Recorder fees	66 05
O. J. Hession, Clerk fees	22 00
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	6 00
	25,020 16

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary	1 140 88
General Expense	1,88 16
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29
Property tax Fund	5 5
Hospital	5?4 30
Bridge	47 76
Sundry road districts	1,412 03
Teachers Library	5 10
Bishop School	3?0 00
Big Pine School	4 00
Fish Spring School	25 3
Independence School	16 0
Lone Pine School	220 0
Liberty School	76 0
Round Valley School	51 00
Riverside School	40 00
Tabose School	71 67
Valley School	70 0
Warm Spring School	170 00
Valley School Library	9 25
Big Pine Library	1 6
	6 5 6 88
Feb. Independence School Bond	535 00
Salary	1 143 32
General Expense	100 75
Hospital	55 00
Property Tax	2 00
Road District No. 5 Fund	99 25
Bishop School	42 69
Round Valley School	76 25
Liberty School	91 00
Warm Springs School	5 00
Riverside School	63 9?
Independence School	80 00
Milton School	150 00
Tabouse School	6 00
Vates School	60 0
Lone Pine School	21 25
Big Pine School	169 00
Irving School	1 0 05
Fishsprings School	65 00
Union School	85 00
County School	15 00
Sunday School Districts Library	9 75
Libert Library	7 44
Valley Library	6 00
Lone Pine Library	13 0
Independence Library	1 0
	1?297 90
Mar. County Road	1,500 00
Fish Springs School bond	213 0?
Salary Fund	1,021 98
Hospital Fund	51 00
General Expense	114 50
Property tax fund	14 35
Union School Bond	82
Round Valley School	73 35
Tabouse School	71 83
Warm Springs School	85 80
Bishop School	263 00
Liberty school	72 80
Big Pine School	271 60
Riverside School	60 00
Fish springs School	68 00
Independence Bond	80 0
Lone Pine School	15 00
Irving School	55 00
Valley School	67 50
Station school	79 50
Union School	7 00
Union library	9 11
Lone Pine Library	12 44
Valley Library	6 80
Milton library	19 25
Bishop Library	17 6?
Big Pine Library	17 65
Cash	10 262 00
	25,020 16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	1995 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	959 82	
Bond		249 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1?21 95	
General Road	409 72	
Road District No. 1	143 76	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	1 60	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	193 51	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	24 32	
Institute	21 00	
Teachers' Library	8 53	
Property Tax	258 86	
County School		914 68
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	222 68	
Round Valley	222 09	
Irving	655 55	
Bishop	599 08	
Station	569 10	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	131 62	
Milton	284 45	
Independence	206 21	
Fish springs	172 08	
Union	4?? 87	
Lone Pine	667 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	181 48	
Taboose	114 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	15 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	15 37	
Station	11 39	
Warm springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 15	
Independence	32 78	
Union	25 84	
Riverside	10 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Taboose	28 84	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	356 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	952 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish springs Bond	17 85	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Taboose Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A C FREEMAN, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND, Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff

Dated February 2nd 1895

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 2nd
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
I. V. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT. STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN, SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR, Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION, COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY, COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, COUNTY PHYSICIAN, Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S., GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E. SURVEYOR —AND— U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sulphurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	106	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	106	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kirkwood	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	122	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	164	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m	3:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m	8:50 a m
Tibbets	243	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	247	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	295	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 8 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the marvelous and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:35 a m
Franktown	7:41 p m	10:23 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:07 p m	11:15 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Connects at Carson with stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug8-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4 00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 28 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLE.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. CASHION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (enclosed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

BORN.

LACEY—At Thebe, May 13, 1897, to Mr. and J. W. Lacey, a daughter.

FRAZER—At Lone Pine, May 22, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Frazer, a son.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, May 25, 1897.

Mathiason et al. vs. Narvell—Date of of trial set for Thursday, June 22, 1897.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending May 27, 1897:

Robert O'Neal to Mathias Merton—Land near Bishop; consideration $1000.

James R. Moffit, commissioner, to Sarah J. Nichols—Lucas ranch at Lone Pine; consideration $3151 26.

James R. Moffit, commissioner, to Luke Regan—Dunphy mine at Cerro Gordo; consideration $430 73.

Yuen Lee (Chinaman) to Samuel Levy—Lot in town of Keeler; consideration $5.

Peter B. Donahoo to Hugh McDonald—Mines at Panamint; consideration $500.

The Reward mine has shut down Sunday work.

Miss Blanche Binney is visiting at Bishop.

The Turko-Grecian war is now a matter of history.

Fred Burkhardt, the Lone Pine jeweler, is in town today.

Misses Clara and Nellie Reynolds visited town this week.

George Gilliam came down from Fish Springs on Wednesday.

Charley Summers made a hasty trip down from Bishop this week.

Fred Edgington and Jake Hodge came over from the Reward to day.

P. H. Mack Esq and Ernest Laird visited Lone Pine last Tuesday.

H. C. Hamilton came up from Keeler on Monday, returning the same day.

W. W. Morrow has been appointed Circuit Judge to succeed Joseph McKenna.

Trains are now running regularly over the Valley Railroad to Hanford, Tulare county.

Wells Barnes was laid up several days this week with an attack of rheumatic fever.

Louie Peet, the well-known artist, is sojourning at Independence. His forte is poker work.

F. D. Bentley Esq. returned to Los Angeles to-day, going south via the Keeler and Mojave stage line.

There is an abundance of water coming down from the mountains. Farmers are kept busy in handling it.

Frank Rickey got back from Long Valley last Monday, and left again Wednesday with the second drive.

Mrs. Grace Church of Citrus spent a couple of days in town this week visiting her cousin, Mrs. Leora Rhine.

Gus Walker came up from Olancha yesterday and was in town to day. This is his first visit here in three years.

The "transcript" in the Sherman-Wrinkle case has been completed. The document makes 169 printed pages.

N. E. Conklin arrived at Independence last Sunday from Bakersfield. He brought a band of sheep which he will summer in the White Mountains.

Local orchardists report that the fruit crop this year will be more than average. There is an abundance of cherries and strawberries now in the market.

A new process is being tried on the Candelaria ores and, it is asserted, with a fair prospect of success. If it should indeed prove so, a 100 stamp mill will be erected.

H. D. Gill made final proof on his homestead at Camp Independence last Saturday. John W. Calbreath proved up on his homestead at George's Creek on Monday.

W. S. Wheeler arrived here from Denver, Col., last Wednesday. He is a friend of Harry Floyd, latterly from England, and traveling in America for his health.

H. C. Ratcliff arrived at Independence on Wednesday from Ballarat, in the Panamint country, returning yesterday. Mr. Ratcliff owns a number of valuable mines in that region.

Meads and Shober's teams, with twelve animals each, arrived at Independence yesterday. They had about two tons of freight for this place, the balance of their load being for Bishop.

New Five-Stamp Mill.

The miners at Fish Springs have clubbed in together and are constructing a five-stamp mill, which will soon be in operation. This will be a great improvement over the former method of working in arrastras, both in speed and labor-saving, and also will permit the use of concentrators, which will be an important consideration, as the ores of the district carry a large percentage of sulphurets. There is enough ore on the various dumps to keep the mill running for some time. The work is being done in an economical manner. The stamp shoes, dies and other iron work is taken from the old Litchfield mill at Crysopolis and the men are doing the work themselves. Fish Springs is a good "poor man's camp," and the new mill will very materially increase the output of the district.

Church Festival.

Last evening the musical members of the church united in rendering the song service entitled "Dora." Among those who assisted in the singing were Amy Lawrence, Mrs. W. Lamar, Mrs. Nettie Webb, Miss Muth Rasmussen, Miss Maud Cook and Mr. Nicholas, accompanied by Mr. Muth Rasmussen and Miss Irma Webb, soloist. The service contains some beautiful music, though of a decidedly mournful character. Dora, the principal character, has troubles and trials innumerable, nurses a lover until his death, then handles a smallpox case or two, and at last dies to slow music. After the song service, the ladies dispensed ice cream and cake for 25 cents a plate, and the proceeds were turned over to pay for Sunday-school books.

Must Use Wide Tires.

The farmers of California have a little more than thirty one months to get ready for the new wide tire law, which takes effect on January 1, 1900. The requirements are: For 1⅞-inch iron axle, 3-inch tire; 2⅛ axle, 3½ inch tire; 2⅜ axle, 4-inch tire; 2⅝ axle, 4½-inch tire; 2⅞ axle, 5-inch tire; 4 inch axle or larger, 6 inch tire. For thimble skeins and steel axles, see law. Penalty for each time smaller tires are used on the road, $25 to $500 fine or go to jail. There is no doubt this law will be enforced after it takes effect, and farmers buying or repairing wagons will do well to begin to meet the requirements of the law at once. Buy no wagons with tires less than the law requires, except at a discount sufficient to pay for the new tires when the time comes.

A Surprise Party

Last Tuesday evening the young folks in the vicinity joined in tendering Miss Margie Bell of Camp Independence a surprise party. Laden with good things to eat and accompanied by a trio of good musicians to play while they danced, the merrymakers were fitted to pass a most jolly evening. The Bell family united in making all welcome and assuring a good time for everybody. It was 3 o'clock in the morning before the affair broke up.

Coso Springs.

O. C. Harper came in from Coso yesterday. He says that the boys at Coso Springs have not done very well so far. The ground has been too wet to operate drywashers except for a couple of hours occasionally. Tom Ferguson has a good claim. Tom Shaw is there, but so far has failed to make expenses.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in that State, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 20th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $100 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines of mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Tecmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $50, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" approved March 21st, 1891.

JOHN BLACK.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

T. C. E. No. 136.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES CONNOR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1897, on timber culture application No. 136, for the S½ N W ¼ and S ½ N E ¼ section No. 10, in Township No. 19 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Lane, James Jones and Jacob C. Miller, all of Tinnemaha, Inyo County, also Elias H. Blake of Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONCERNING THE ROAD LAW.

The Attorney General's View of the Gem Puzzle

The District Attorneys of several counties having written to Attorney-General Fitzgerald concerning the apparent conflic tbetween the County Government Act and the act to establish a uniform system of road governments, he has replied to District Attorney Berrington of Santa Clara county that in his opinion there is no serious conflict between the two acts in question, and that it was clearly the intention of the Legislature that the act for the establishment of a uniform system of road government should prevail.

"Subdivision 4 of section 2 of the County Government Act," the Attorney-General says, "provides that such boards shall have jurisdiction 'to lay out, maintain, control, construct, repair and manage public roads, turnpikes, ferries, wharves, chutes and other shipping facilities and bridges within the county, unless otherwise provided by law.'

"The saving clause, unless otherwise provided by law,' was, in my opinion, placed there for the express purpose of meeting the question now under consideration. In drafting the County Government Act, its framers could not of course anticipate the probable action of the Legislature upon the road law which was pending before it. Therefore, they naturally made provision in the County Gogernment Act for a system of road government under the supervision of the Board of Supervisors to be effective 'unless otherwise provided by law'—that is, unless the special act for a uniform system of road governments, which was pending before the Legislature, passed and met with the approval of the Governor. Furthermore, the two acts were passed on the same day and go into effect at the same time. They are, therefore, in paria materia, and so far as they concern the same subject matter, must be read together as if parts of the same Act."

In reference to the question as to whether elections for Road Trustees must be held this year, the Attorney-General has sent the following opinion to District Attorney Daley of San Bernardino:

"I am of the opinion that it was the intention of the Legislature that the act should be put into immediate operation. Effect must be given to that intention if it is possible to do so. The chief difficulty arises from the fact that there is an express authority conferred upon any person or board to put the machinery of the road government prescribed by the act in motion. An annual election of Road Trustees is provided for, but the entire machinery of such election is placed in the hands of the Road Trustees themselves, who are officials created by this act and for the appointment or election of whom in the first instance no express provision is made. The 'last Saturday of May of each year' is the time fixed by the act for holding the annual election of Road Trustees. The last Saturday of May of this year falls upon the 29th and as the act does not take effect until two days later—the 31st—it is of course impossible to hold a regular election for such officers until the last Saturday of May, 1898.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Board of Supervisors of each county in the State should appoint Road Trustees to fill the vacancies in that office which will exist when the act under consideration goes into effect, subject to the provisions of Section 19, that no person shall be appointed to fill any vacancy except upon petition signed by at least ten electors of the district; provided, that a vacancy may be filled in any case upon petition signed by a majority of the electors of the district.' I am further of the opinion that at the earliest day possible the validity of such appointment should be tested in the courts."

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 5th day of May, 1897, in an action wherein Henry Fehrman, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against John Shepherd and Stephen G. Gregg, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Parker, deceased, defendants, on the 28th day of April, 1897, which said decree was on the 29th day of April, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book "2" of said Court, at page 3, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows to-wit: Lots Nos 6, 8 and 10 in Block No. 9 as the same are known and designated on the Official Plat of said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Inyo.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the second day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, Cal, May 5th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company will be held at the office of said company, located at the office of the District Attorney, in the Courthouse at Independence, Inyo county, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 29 day of May 1897, at two o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at such meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated May 5, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 22nd day of April, 1897, in favor of J. E. Laird, plaintiff, and against the Independence Track Association, a corporation, defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, Township 18 south range 35 east, M. D. M.; running thence west 20 chains; thence south 6 chains; thence north 65 deg 30 min east, 5 chains; thence south 32 deg 30 min east, 20 chains; thence south 13 chains; thence west 14 chains; thence north 32 deg 30 min west, 33 chains; thence north 65 deg 30 min east, 10 chains; thence north 7 chains and 30 links; thence due east 199 feet, containing about 8 acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, 1897, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Independence Track Association, a corporation, in and to the above described property, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, U. S. gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of April, 1897.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 30th day of January, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares	Amt.
B. I. Stevens	9	1700	170 00
B. J. Stevens	10	500	50 00
B. I. Stevens	29	11	5 10
William J. Jenkins	41	100	10 00
H. C. Hamilton	42	151	15 10
W. H. Jenkins	45	200	20 00
W. H. Mitchell	46	50	5 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of January, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

April 1st, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, the above delinquent sale is postponed until Monday, the 17th day of May, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 2, 1897.

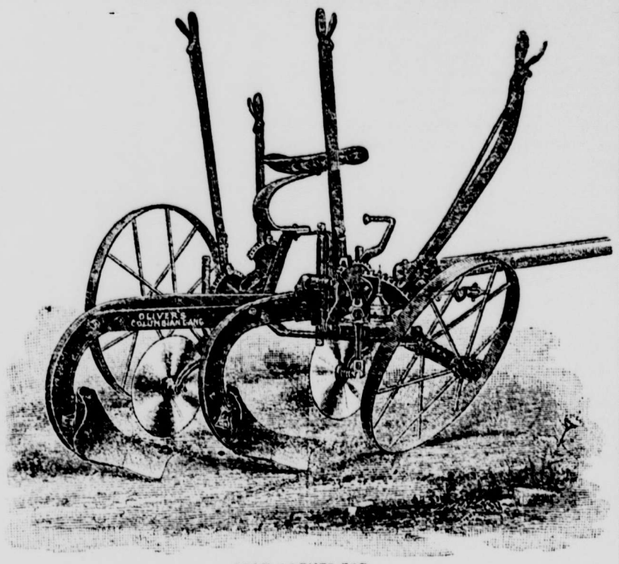
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on May 29, 1897, viz: Henderson D. Gill, for the Lots No. 3 and 4 in N E ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. German, Charles A. Walter, Thomas Webb and Harry A. Cook, all of Independence, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

LEECE & WATTERSON,

BISHOP HARDWARE STORE



SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Oliver No. 40 Bottoms and Landslide, also as shown in Cut.

Leece & Watterson, Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 14th day of March 1895, in favor of John J. Gunn, Plaintiff, and against Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, Defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

All that certain property situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

A water right which is situated on the West bank of the Owens River about sixteen miles North of the town of Independence, being seventy five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure, flowing from said river;

Also, that certain water ditch or canal now being constructed in said County and State for the purpose of conveying said seventy-five thousand inches of water, and known as and called the Seely Ditch;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the waters of the aforesaid Owens River;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to that certain ditch or canal partially constructed on a line of survey, commencing at a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence, running thence, following the line of said survey in a southerly direction to a point at the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all rights of way on the line of said survey at any and all points from a point on Owens River about ten miles northerly from the town of Independence and extending southerly to the north east corner of the Alabama Mountains;

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to a certain survey extending from a point on Owens River about ten miles north of the town of Independence southerly to the north-east corner of the Alabama Mountains.

The right and right of way to excavate and construct a canal sixty feet more or less in width on the bottom, with the necessary banks over, through, upon and across the following described land, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of Section 2, in Township 11 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in said Inyo County.

Also, the right to erect and construct a dam or dams, head gate or head-gates of whatsoever kind or nature across Owens River on said above described land for the purpose of diverting from said Owens River seventy-five thousand inches of water, measured under a four inch pressure.

All the foregoing described rights, survey and property are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of that day in front of the Court-House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Defendant, the Californian Water-works and Irrigation Company, Limited, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for Cash, Gold Coin of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No 785.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 14, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on May 24, 1897, viz: John W. Calbreath, for the W ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 14 S., R 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Lacey, Hiram C. Hamilton, Albert W. Simonson and John M. Meyer, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Engley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of cuts of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

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A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
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TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
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BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

Paralyzed for Years

A CARPENTER SPENDS MANY MONTHS IN BED—PHYSICIANS DO HIM LITTLE GOOD.

PARALYSIS CAME FROM A FALL.

From the Express, Los Angeles, California.

Just think of a busy, hardworking man paralyzed in the midst of his career, and rendered useless.

That was the misfortune that befell James A. Jones, of 1002 Alpine street, Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1891. Mr. Jones was born in the state where many of the presidents come from—Ohio, but spent the greater part of his life during his younger years in Iowa, from which place he went to Colorado, and in 1882 came to Los Angeles. It was a small place then, before the boom came along and pushed us forward a century in the road of progress, and Mr. Jones followed his occupation of carpenter and builder. While at work in September, 1891, he received a fall which jarred him considerably and he became confined to his bed. Shortly after he lost the use of the lower part of his body entirely, and his legs became a dead weight. A plaster cast was put upon him by the doctors and they worked over him and did all things possible to assist his recovery. But he remained in the same condition.

In April, 1893, he began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The following June he noticed that he could move his toes, and on July 4, 1893, he got up out of bed and later in the month was able to walk without crutches. Shortly after, still continuing the pills, he went to work at his trade at Whittier, where he sustained a fall and again injured himself and had to go to bed, and the dread paralysis came on again. Again the doctors worked with him, but without relief, and he once more began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The doctors had given him bromides and iodides, but without effect. Again the pills drove the paralysis into the background. He said, "I took them in accordance with directions, and in connection with the use of cold sponge baths, found they were exceedingly beneficial.

Mr. Jones is now able to walk again, and he feels that the pills are the only thing that has done him any good. In this connection he said: "The doctors who have treated me have done everything in their power, but without effect, and it does seem marvelous that paralysis should be overcome by these little pills. But that has been my experience. If anyone doubts it, let them write to me or come and see me, and I will tell them the story."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Costumes of the Spreewald.

Consul General De Kay writes a paper entitled "An Inland Venice" for The Century. It is a description of life in the Serbian swamp, Vendland. Mr. De Kay says: "School out" at the village school of Burg is a pretty sight. The substantial brick building overlooks the ever murmuring highway, and the boys and girls, instead of stringing up a dusty road, tumble into punts and pole away for dear life—the boys much like other boys, but the girls reduced facsimiles of their mothers and elder sisters, clad in bright but short raiment and visible afar off through their strange mob caps with wings. As one moves down stream from Burg by Leipe to Lubbenau, these wings grow smaller and collapse, while the skirts grow longer and more resemble the ordinary dress of women. At a dance the Spreewalder knows instantly, by the peculiarities of her costume, from what village a woman or girl has come. At Leipe the multitudinous skirts of alarming girth are no more. The gown reaches the ankles, and the cap fits close to the head instead of resting on a framework as in Burg. Thus the dress in Leipe is perhaps more graceful, but it is more commonplace. It no longer testifies to that pride of the peasant father or husband which is shown by the number of yards in the skirts of his woman folk and the variety of their caps, by the richness of their dress as well as their jewelry.

Blooming Health . .

secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ANCIENT WATER HEATERS.

People Two Thousand Years Ago Had Some Practical Conveniences.

In two of the museums of old Roman antiquities at Naples there are several water heaters, which indicate that the principle of the water tube, the crowning feature of modern boilers, was fully understood and appreciated some 2,000 years ago. Mr. W. T. Bonner of Cincinnati has been investigating these heaters and found them to be as interesting as they are beautiful. One of them consists of an outer shell 12 inches in diameter and nearly 17 inches high, surmounted by a somewhat hemispherically shaped top. Inside this shell is an internal cylinder, also having a hemispherical top, which is 10 inches in diameter and 12 inches high. The two shells are connected at the bottom by a rim, like the mud ring of a locomotive firebox, and the space between them was filled with water. The grate was formed of seven tubes made from sheet bronze, rolled and soldered or brazed. These tubes open at both ends into the bottom of the space between the shells, thus forming a water tube grate for the fuel to rest upon.

Charcoal was probably used with this heater and was placed on the grate through an opening 4.8 inches high and 4 inches wide, closed by a beautifully decorated door. The gases from the fire escaped into the outer air through three small openings formed by tubes crossing from the inner to the outer shell about 5.6 inches above the grate. The whole apparatus was raised about 12 inches on a tripod so as to allow air to reach the fuel. In another boiler of somewhat the same type the outer shell has the form of an urn, while the inner shell rises from a water tube grate to an opening in the side. It is 12 inches in diameter at the widest part, 17.6 inches high and supported on a tripod about 4 inches high. Its general shape is much like that of the silver cream pitchers known as the Paul Revere patterns, although, of course, it is much larger and has a top closed by a lid. It has been suggested that these utensils may have served at some time to heat wine as well as water, which suggestion appears reasonable, as many historians state that the Pompeiians made great use of hot drinks. It may be that they were found in one of the termpodi or cafes, of which there were several in Pompeii.—Boston Transcript.

FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

England's Traditional Enemy Not Behind Her In Armament.

The French navy ranks next to that of England in numbers, while in efficiency and fighting qualities the French ships are fully equal to their English rivals. In fact, in naval architecture the French early took the lead, and many of the English types of ships were modeled after the French designs, says The Chautauquan. One of the chief differences between the English and the French armored ships today is in the disposition of the armor and the consequent design of the hull. English designers have striven to protect the men working the guns, and to do this they have reduced the length of the ship's armor. French and naval architects, on the other hand, have given little attention to the protection of men and a great deal to the protection of the water line. Therefore they have reduced the breadth of the ship's armor.

It is worthy of note that France is the only great power which levies a tax on such of her citizens as either do not enlist in the standing army or who enlist for a shorter term than three years. Only those who are officially declared "impecunious" are exempt from such a tax. It is payable annually as long as the liability to service lasts, and the revenue from this source amounts to about 30,000,000 francs, or $6,000,000, annually.

The officers of the French army receive a very thorough education at the different military schools. At the head of these (although not exclusively military) stands the Polytechnic school in Paris, which admits 150 pupils annually after a competitive examination. The course occupies nine months in the year for two years.

As it is impossible to keep under arms for three years the entire annual contingent of recruits, the law provides for the discharge of thoroughly trained men at the end of the first or second year of active service in such proportions as to bring down the peace strength of the army to the number annually determined upon by the general assembly. Preferences in this connection are decided by lot. For this purpose every recruit at his enrollment draws a number, and only those having the highest numbers are entitled to consideration.

A Secondary Matter.

Mistress—Johanna, you haven't cooked anything today, and it's my birthday too.

Cook—Excuse me, I haven't quite finished my poem to you yet, missus.—Household Words.

Astrology was the invention of Chaldean and Egyptian priests. There is reason to believe that astrology was practiced in connection with astronomy in Chaldea and the valley of the Nile between 4000 and 5000 years B. C.

The slippery elm contains in its inner bark a great quantity of mucilage, which gives it its peculiar property and name.

The voyage between New York and Christiania is 3,800 knots in length.

RATTLED.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tail. A man made mad is one who, after suffering 10, 15, 20 years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then reflects that for the expense of 50c. he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most of our sufferings are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last only by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheumatism there is special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, and as so much can be saved by its use, the cost is really nothing.

"Young Higginside married, you say, on $10 a week? That took nerve, anyhow. What was he working at?" "Nothing. It was the girl who was earning the $10."

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Sweetest and richest flavored table syrup ever made. Try it.

Shattered nerves, weak stomach, impaired digestion and inability to sleep all disappear when Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is used.

The Great Brown-Pericord Motor

By CONAN DOYLE.

[Copyright, 1895, by the Author.]

Pericord said nothing, but his face glowed with pride and expectation.

"We must have something to eat," Brown remarked, laying out some provisions which he had brought with him.

"Afterward."

"No, now," said the stolid mechanician. "I am half starved." He pulled up to the table and made a hearty meal, while his Celtic companion strode impatiently up and down with twitching fingers and restless eyes.

"Now, then," said Brown, facing round and brushing the crumbs from his lap, "who is to put it on?"

"I shall," cried his companion eagerly. "What we do tonight is likely to be historic."

"But there is some danger," suggested Brown. "We cannot quite tell how it may act."

"That is nothing," said Pericord, with a wave of his hand.

"But there is no use in our going out of our way to incur danger."

"What then? One of us must do it."

"Not at all. The motor would act equally well if attached to any inanimate object."

"That is true," said Pericord thoughtfully.

"There are bricks by the barn. I have a sack here. Why should not a bagful of them take your place?"

"It is a good idea. I see no objection."

"Come on, then," and the two sallied out, bearing with them the various sections of their machine. The moon was shining cold and clear, though an occasional ragged cloud drifted across her face. All was still and silent upon the downs. They stood and listened before they entered the barn, but not a sound came to their ears, save the dull murmur of the sea and the distant barking of a dog. Pericord journeyed backward and forward with all that they might need, while Brown filled a long narrow sack with bricks.

When all was ready, the door of the barn was closed and the lamp balanced upon an empty packing case. The bag of bricks was laid upon two trestles, and the broad steel girdle was buckled round it. Then the great phlanges, the wires and the metal box containing the motor were in turn attached to the girdle. Last of all a flat steel rudder shaped like a fish's tail was secured to the bottom of the sack.

"We must make it go round in a small circle," said Pericord, glancing round at the bare, high walls.

"Tie the rudder down at one side," suggested Brown. "Now it is ready. Press the connection, and off she goes."

Pericord leaned forward, his long sallow face quivering with excitement. His white, nervous hands darted here

Pericord watched it with a white, drawn face.

and there among the wires. Brown stood impassive, with critical eyes. There was a sharp bur from the machine. The huge yellow wings gave a convulsive flap; then another; then a third, slower and stronger, with a fuller sweep; then a fourth, which filled the barn with a blast of driven air. At the fifth the bag of bricks began to dance upon the trestles. At the sixth it sprang into the air and would have fallen to the ground, but the seventh came in time to save it and fluttered forward through the air. Slowly rising, it flapped heavily round in a circle, like some great clumsy bird, filling the barn with its buzzing and whirring. In the uncertain yellow light of the single lamp it was strange to see the loom of the ungainly thing flapping off into the shadows and then circling back into the narrow zone of light.

The two men stood for awhile in silence. Then Pericord threw his long arms up into the air. "It acts!" he cried. "The Brown-Pericord motor acts!" He danced about like a madman in his delight. Brown's eyes twinkled, and he began to whistle.

"See how smoothly it goes, Brown!" cried the inventor. "And the rudder—how well it acts! We must register it tomorrow."

His comrade's face darkened and set. "It is registered," he said, with a forced laugh.

"Registered!" said Pericord. "Registered!" He repeated the word first in a whisper and then in a kind of scream. "Who has dared to register my invention?"

"I did it this morning. There is nothing to be excited about. It is all right."

"You registered the motor? Under whose name?"

"Under my own," said Brown sullenly. "I consider that I have the best right to it."

"And my name does not appear?"

"No, but"—

"You villain!" screamed Pericord. "You thief and villain! You would steal my work! You would filch my credit! I will have that patent back if I have to tear your throat out." A somber fire burned in his black eyes, and his hands writhed themselves together with passion. Brown was no coward, but he shrank back as the other advanced upon him.

"Keep your hands off," he said, drawing a knife from his pocket. "I will defend myself if you attack me."

"You threaten me!" cried Pericord, whose face was livid with anger. "You are a bully as well as a cheat. Will you give up the patent?"

"No, I will not."

"Brown, I say, give it up."

"I will not. I did the work."

Pericord sprang madly forward, with blazing eyes and clutching fingers. His companion writhed out of his grasp, but dashed against the packing case, over which he fell. The lamp was extinguished and the whole barn plunged into darkness. A single ray of moonlight, shining through a narrow chink, flickered over the great waving fans as they came and went.

"Will you give up the patent, Brown?"

There was no answer. "Will you give it up?" Again no answer. Not a sound save the humming and creaking overhead. A cold pang of fear and doubt struck through Pericord's heart. He felt aimlessly about in the dark, and his fingers closed upon a hand. It was cold and unresponsive. With all his anger turned to icy horror, he struck a match, set the lamp up and lit it.

Brown lay huddled up upon the other side of the packing case. Pericord seized him in his arms, and with convulsive strength lifted him across. Then the mystery of his silence was explained. He had fallen with his right arm doubled up under him, and his own weight had driven the knife deeply into his body. He had died without a groan. The tragedy had been sudden, horrible and complete.

Pericord sat silently on the edge of the case, staring blankly down and shivering like one with the ague, while the great Brown-Pericord motor boomed and hurtled above him. How long he sat there can never be known. It might have been minutes, or it might have been hours. A thousand mad schemes flashed through his dazed brain. It was true that he had been only the indirect cause. But who would believe that? He glanced down at his blood spattered clothing. Everything was against him. It would be better to fly than to give himself up, relying upon his innocence. No one in London knew where they were. If he could dispose of the body, he might have a few days clear before any suspicion would be aroused.

Suddenly a loud crash recalled him to himself. The flying sack had gradually risen with each successive circle until it had struck against the rafters. The blow displaced the connecting gear, and the machine fell heavily to the ground. Pericord undid the girdle. The motor was uninjured. A sudden strange thought flashed upon him as he looked at it. The machine had become hateful to him. He might dispose both of it and the body in a way that would baffle all human search.

He threw open the barndoor and carried his companion out into the moonlight. There was a hillock outside, and on the summit of this he laid him reverently down. Then he brought from the barn the motor, the girdle and the phlanges. With trembling fingers he fastened the broad steel belt round the dead man's waist. Then he screwed the wings into the sockets. Beneath he slung the motor box, fastened the wires and switched on the connection. For a minute or two the huge yellow fans flapped and flickered. Then the body began to move in little jumps down the side of the hillock, gathering a gradual momentum until at last it heaved up into the air and soared heavily off in the moonlight. He had not used the rudder, but had turned the head for the south. Gradually the weird thing rose higher and sped faster until it had passed over the line of cliff and was sweeping over the silent sea. Pericord watched it with a white, drawn face until it looked like a black bird with golden wings half shrouded in the mist which lay over the waters.

* * * * * *

In the New York state lunatic asylum there is a wild eyed man whose name and birthplace are alike unknown. His reason has been unseated by some sudden shock, the doctors say, though of what nature they are unable to determine. "It is the most delicate machine which is most readily put out of gear," they remark and point in proof of their axiom to the complicated electric engines and remarkable aeronautic machines which the patient is fond of devising in his more lucid moments.

THE END.

How the Heavens Move.

According to the elder Struve, the movement of the sun through space is at about the rate of five miles per second, but that calculation was made on the supposition that the brightest of the fixed stars were between two and three times nearer us than they have been since proved to be. The best astronomers of more modern times are of the opinion that the actual speed of the solar system in its wild flight through space can scarcely fall short of 12 or exceed 20 miles per second. By a moderate estimate, then, our position in the great sea of space is changing at the rate of 500,000,000 miles annually. The above figures, wonderful as they may seem, are counterbalanced by the enormous distances which separate the fixed stars from the planets of our solar system as well as by the unthinkable and measureless space which intervenes between those distant orbs. Let us suppose that our sun and his train of planets and satellites are getting ready to make a trip to Sirius, the dog star, and that that body is anchored perfectly stationary in space. Suppose that we begin our trip on Jan. 1, 1895, when will we come in collision with the ruler of dogdays? Not until after a lapse of 50,000 years! And we are traveling 500,000,000 of miles annually too!—St. Louis Republic.

Boiling Springs.

On the premises of Dr. Lane, at Portland, Or., is a well that yields water "a thousand times hotter than boiling."

At Pine Grove, Esmeralda county, Nev., there is a well, drilled in 1888, which furnished water for the miners to do their cooking with. Potatoes placed in the stone basin at the well will cook through and through in eight minutes.

The water of one of the artesian wells at Budapest has an average temperature of 200 degrees and flows at the rate of 175,000 gallons every 12 hours.

At Ritzia, Australia, there is a boiling spring which Professor Hilden avers is inhabited by millions of small red fish. If these little hot water denizens be scooped from their natural element and placed in a pail of common drinking water, they die instantly, and the queer part of the story is that the scales and skin slip off just as though they had been scalded.—Exchange.

Watts—Let's walk along until a car overtakes us.

Potts—No; let's walk the other way until a car meets us. We will catch it sooner, we will go down town just as quick, and we get more ride for our money.—Indianapolis Journal.

MODJESKA THE GRAND.

Found Paine's Celery Compound the Best of Remedies.

For the Nervous Exhaustion Consequent Upon Her Arduous Work—The Remarkable Artiste Who Stands Pre-Eminently at the Head of Her Profession.

The news of Modjeska's recovery from the recent severe sickness that compelled her to leave the stage will be a source of congratulation to the whole world.

Modjeska, in a letter to Wells, Richardson & Company, says she has found (what thousands of people in every station of life have so often heartily testified) that Paine's celery compound is the very best of all remedies for nervous exhaustion.

Joseph Haworth rightly calls Modjeska "the peerless queen of artistes."

Modjeska's health is a matter of world-wide interest, and her testimonial to the value of the great remedy which makes people well is of particular moment in the early spring, when from every quarter reports come of men, women and children who are taking Paine's celery compound, and are gaining in nervous vigor, weight and every other indication of better health.

The thoughtful portion of the community knows the need of purifying the blood and regulating the nervous and alimentary systems as spring comes on.

There is the danger that in their eagerness to take a spring remedy a thoughtless person may carry home some bogus concoction prepared with only such a smattering of medical knowledge as can be picked up behind a counter.

Paine's celery compound is prepared in exact accordance with the prescription of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college. Its curative effects have been closely watched by the ablest physicians of every school, and they are today agreed that it stands alone as the reliable remedy for building up a person's health in the spring.

The most overwhelming testimony to the value of Paine's celery compound that has recently appeared from men and women of national reputation:

Hon. George B. Swift, mayor of Chicago;

Francis Murphy, the foremost apostle of temperance in the world;

Mrs. Matthew S. Quay, wife of the great Republican senator from Pennsylvania;

Ex-President Cook of the National Teacher' Association.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., the brilliant Presbyterian leader of New York city;

Elizabeth Cady Stanton;

Secretary Carlisle's private secretary;

State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of New York;

John Graham, the foremost man in American athletics;

The wife of Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, the famous preacher and reformer, Mayor McShane of Montreal, Major General Birney, Judge Powers of Vermont, and a host more of prominent men and women, including no less than five U. S. congressmen, are among the thousands of grateful people who have recently sent to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy their expressions of its unequaled value—men and women who can well afford, and do command, the highest medical advice in the country.

And then also from the people in the ordinary walks of life there come thousands of honest, straightforward, heartfelt letters, telling how Paine's celery compound has made them well.

Their testimony simply goes to show what New England's most vigorous editor so aptly said in a letter telling of the benefit Paine's celery compound had been to a member of his family; "Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nervine—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass."

It makes people well. It is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. Prof. Phelps gave to his profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For all such complaints Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again, where everything else has failed.

When Modjeska in a letter published in Boston said: "I have found Paine's celery compound the very best of all remedies for the nervous exhaustion consequent upon the arduous work of my profession," she voiced the experience of every tired-out, run-down, exhausted woman whoever went to this greatest of all spring remedies for relief.

No one ever yet failed to find strength and health returning who faithfully used nature's true remedy—Paine's celery compound.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

FORTUNE SEEKING EMIGRANTS.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, and protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters tones the stomach and digestive organs; cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all ills produced by a disordered stomach.

Jack—I understand you are to be congratulated. Jess—Not at all. Jack—Then you are engaged to Tom, after all.

Pimples, blotches, boils, black-heads, moth-patches and scrofulous sores disappear never to return by using Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

The Universal Supply House, Established 1888.

FARM DAIRY SUPPLIES MINE MILL

Groceries, Hardware, Agricultural Implements,

Harness, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Music, Etc. Send 4c for Large Illustrated Catalogues.

Produce Taken in Exchange.

HOME SUPPLY CO., 13 Front St., San Francisco Cal.

Send for our No. 21 Catalogue of

Vehicles and Harness.

Lowest Prices. HOOKER & CO.,

16-18 Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal.

RAZORS FINEST IN THE WORLD. FINCK'S "C. C." RAZOR in Sizes 4-8, 5-8 and 6-8. $2.50 each.

Can be Exchanged if not satisfactory.

Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of Sporting Goods or Barber Supplies

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820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Sample Free. Address the Dr. Boscanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

$10 FOR THE ONLY perfect Incubator made. Freight Prepaid to your nearest Railroad Station or Steamer Landing. The finest Incubator Catalogue ever issued mailed free if you write and mention this paper

PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal.

"CHILDREN TEETHING" MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

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THE CHAFING DISH.

Oh, ye bachelors, a-wooing maidens fair
and fortune's maid,
After dance and dim flirtation and the
proper promenade,
If her heart you fain would capture and
secure your dearest wish,
Just display your lordly knowledge of the
mystic chafing dish.

Gently hint that you're a gourmet of a
palate hard to suit,
And disparage old Lucullus and some
other chaps to boot,
Then prepare a dainty rarebit with an air
of unconcern,
And there may be millions in it—if you've
done it to a turn.

Love hath naught of sweet persuasion
that can beat the art of dining,
And the maiden will surrender to your
epicure designing,
And I'll imitate a motto, when you've
caught this gentle fish,
Quite an up-to-date escutcheon—"Heaven
bless our chafing dish."
—Judge.

ROMANCE OF A HOSPITAL NURSE.

"And so," I observed to Miss Wreford-Brown, "you like your new life?"

"I am delighted with it," she said.

"Ah!" I said, "I rejoice to hear that you have altered your mind. A month ago, if I recollect right, your mother informed me that the duties you had to perform were injuring your health to such a degree that you seriously thought of leaving St. Matthew's hospital. However, the lapse of another month seems to have altered the complexion of matters."

"A little," murmured Miss Winifred, gently stirring her coffee.

I noticed that she smiled as she made this reply.

"In my opinion," I said, "nursing is the noblest of all professions legitimately open to women. I cannot imagine anything grander than the death-bed scene of an aged sister—the head nurse of each ward is caller 'sister,' is she not?—who, drawing her last feeble breaths, murmurs to those around her: 'For fifty years I have been tending the sick, and keeping an eye on the more giddy of the probationers when medical students were present. I have done my work, requiescat in pace!' Ah! what a glorious demise is there!"

If you believe me, Miss Winifred actually giggled.

"I am not," I said sternly, "jesting to you. I am sorry that I have not aroused your sense of the ridiculous. You do not appreciate such pathetic moments—you are but 19."

"Twenty, Mr. Wormholt, please."

"Well," I returned, "twenty, then. But," I continued, "I was about to observe—as touching the career which, in opposition to the wishes of your family, you have seen fit to adopt—that a hospital has endless claims upon the sympathy of all, is worthy of our fullest gratitude and esteem. For think—does she not give up the world? Does she not relegate herself to an atmosphere of suffering—to the depressing surroundings of the sickroom? Does she not cut herself off from all the pleasures—such as they are—that a social life offers to those who care to seek them? Is not nursing a life of self-denial, of wearing vigils? A trying tax on the patience? A sure test of courage? Yea! it is all these and more, Miss Winifred, I honor you and your truly noble profession!"

"Thank you," said Miss Winifred.

It was the after-dinner period. We were sitting in a dim corner. Mrs. Wreford-Brown was chatting, in somewhat raised tones, to her neighbor, a retired Anglo-Indian colonel.

Pausing in my rhetoric, Mrs. Wreford-Brown's words came plainly to my ear. She was evidently discussing her daughter. The one by my side—for there were three others.

"The poor child," the good lady was saying, "is worked dreadfully hard. She hardly ever gets out for even half a day. Indeed, this is the first night she has been off duty for a month."

The Anglo-Indian glared fiercely in our direction. He found me leaning back in a cheerfully meditative mood. Miss Winifred put down her cap and took up a volume of political cartoons which was lying conveniently at hand.

Perhaps she overheard her mother's speech. Perhaps she fancied I did. At any rate she began to draw my attention to the first cartoon most assiduously.

"Do look at this, Mr. Wormholt," she said, laughing—in a palpably forced way—"isn't it funny?"

"A drawing," I said, "which represents a distinguished cabinet minister in the costume of a lady of the ballet cannot very well help being—er—funny. But I was speaking of hospitals—of the confined and restricted life which the nurses live, and of the unfeeling manner in which the authorities debar the nurses from enjoying even the simplest pleasures—judging, that is to say, from the representations which the ladies themselves make to their own families," I concluded, shooting a keen glance at Miss Winifred's by no means unattractive profile.

"It is comforting to know," I heard Mrs. Wreford-Brown say, "that the child is absolutely trustworthy. At hospitals, you know, there are——"

"Oh, Mr. Wormholt, just look at this!" exclaimed Miss Winifred.

"The undignified attitude in which the premier is represented," I said, "does not amuse me in the least. I have no objections to comic draughtsmanship," I went on, "but when a right honorable gentleman is drawn in the guise of a monkey dancing on the top of a barrel organ, I think it is time for a censor of cartoons to be appointed."

For reasons of my own, however, I had to turn my face away from Miss Winifred's inquiring gaze. I remembered, then, that I had brought the volume of cartoons to the house and explained them to Miss Wreford-Brown herself (mine—I mean the one I was conversing with now).

"And if——" came from Mrs. Wreford-Brown's part of the room, "the nurses allow attentions to be paid to them——"

The conclusion of this utterance was drowned by the general buzz of conversation.

"The other night," I said to Miss Winifred, "I went to 'Rosemary.'"

"Indeed," she replied, and turned over the cartoons more rapidly than ever.

"A very well written and attractive piece," I continued.

"Yes," said Miss Winifred, "I've heard——"

"Agatha," said Mrs. Wreford-Brown to her eldest daughter, "won't you sing?"

"Oh, do, Agatha," said the second girl (rather wickedly as it struck me). "Give us 'Resignation.'"

"Oh, I can accompany that!" exclaimed Miss Winifred, starting up.

"Thank you," said Miss Agatha, coldly, "but I prefer to accompany myself."

So Miss Winifred was obliged to resume her seat by my side, and Miss Agatha proceeded to oblige us with the dirge in question. When the polite applause which greeted (a very proper expression) its conclusion had ceased, I said to Miss Winifred:

"I sat in the dress circle."

Miss Winifred buried her eyes with the cartoons.

"In the dress circle," I went on, "at the back——"

"Who is this meant to be——"

"Where I had an excellent view not only of the stage, but also of the other occupants—(I dwelt on the words)—of the seats in that part of the house."

I waited for her remark, but there came only a rustle of leaves.

"Yes," I said, "the profession of nursing is an honorable profession—a profession of self-denial—a calling which debars its followers from enjoying many pleasures of life. We enjoyed 'Rosemary' very much."

"But," said Miss Winifred, looking up from the cartoons, "I thought you went by yourself."

"Who told you I did?" I asked, suspiciously.

"—Nice, gentlemanly fellows, many of them, but, of course——" came from Mrs. Wreford-Brown. I did not hear the rest of the sentence.

"Oh, I—I always thought you went alone," was Miss Winifred's weak rejoinder.

"I see. Well, you are right. I was alone. But 'we' refers to myself and all the other people in the dress circle. I like to speak of my fellow beings in a broad, kindly, unselfish sense like that. And I felt—I felt grieved!"

"What about?" asked Miss Winifred.

"Grieved," I said, "to think that you, Miss Winifred, only get one night off in a month. I felt that it was selfish of me to enjoy 'Rosemary' when you were watching by the sick and dying——"

"—Perfectly straightforward, truthful girl," came from Mrs. Wreford-Brown, "in whom I have the utmost confidence. Some girls placed in her position would——"

"Is this meant to be the chancellor of the exchequer?" asked Miss Winifred, quickly.

"The man," I said, "selling the dreadful commodity known as—excuse me for mentioning it—dried haddock, is the first lord of the treasury, but the cat which is rubbing itself against his legs is, as you suppose, that great statesman, the——"

"—Think for a moment that my dear child allowed even a house surgeon to pay her——" was wafted from the maternal lips over to our corner.

"—Chancellor of the exchequer!" I concluded with disgust.

"I saw a man there that I knew," I whispered to Miss Winifred. She nodded and, I think, breathed more freely.

"I have reason to believe," I whispered, still more confidentially, "that he is a member of the medical profession. I think he is at some——"

Crash, went the bass notes. Whish! went the leaves of the cartoon book.

"——some hospital!"

"Mamma," cried Miss Winifred, jumping up (I do not like to say bounding up), "it's time for me to be——"

"Sh-h-h!" came from the eldest Miss Wreford-Brown, in a vicious hiss.

Miss Winifred sat down again—reluctantly. Once more she buried herself in the cartoons.

"I have heard," I continued, "that he is on the indoor staff——"

"Is this Morley?" demanded Miss Winifred, quite loudly.

"Winifred," came from the eldest Miss Wreford-Brown, in an angry snap.

"That," I whispered, "is Mr. Morley. The master who is flogging him is the minister of agriculture."

The music went on. I beat time for a minute with my hand, and then, bending close to Miss Winifred's ear again, observed:

"He was with two members of the honorable profession of which I have been speaking. The member sitting by him—the less repulsive-looking of the two, that is——"

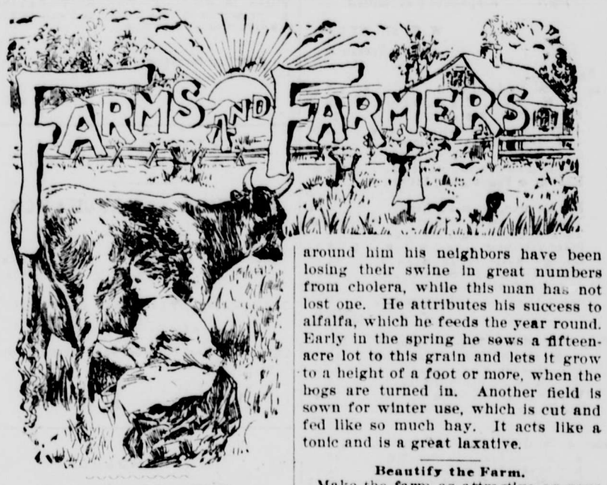
The pianist was playing the last chords. Miss Winifred shut the cartoon book with a bang.

"—— had," I concluded, speaking very hurriedly, "brown eyes, darkish hair, rather dimpled chin——"

Crash!!! and the musical operation had been brought to a gratifying termination.

"And so, colonel, you see," came in Mrs. Wreford-Brown's voice, clear as a bell, through the silence which followed the finishing of the music, "I have every confidence in my dear child. Thank you, Miranda. Time for you to go, Winifred? You seem to have been having a very entertaining time, you and Mr. Wormholt, with that book of cartoons."

"Extremely entertaining," I said. But of course I spoke only for myself.—Westminster Gazette.

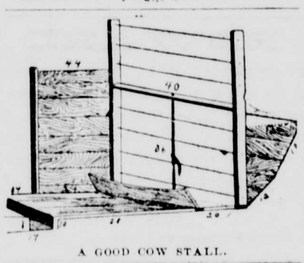


An Improved Cow Stall.

I herewith inclose a sketch of my form of cow stall. In many respects it is similar to those of my neighbors, while in some features I think it an improvement. The breast-board directly under the cow's neck is made shallow (six inches), while at the ends it is made wide so that the cut feed cannot be so easily rooted out by the cows.

The front, which also serves the purpose of rack, is made of No. 9 wire, except a single two by eight oak scantling, which runs horizontally with the wires about three feet from the floor with five wires equally spaced below and three above scantling. The wire should be made tense by using on each wire a ratchet. The scantling should be blocked out two-thirds of its width and let in on each post, which will serve as a stay or brace when drawing the wires.

The tie-chain plays on a vertical five-

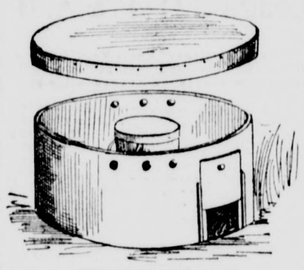


A GOOD COW STALL.

eighths-inch iron rod, which runs from the horizontal scantling to the bottom of the trough, one-half inch from wires, and is fastened with staple at top, and auger hole at bottom. This is much better than fastening at side of stall. The cow can lie on either side, can lick herself, or lie with her head on her side and still be unable to get far from her proper place. The best fastening is a strap left permanently about the cow's neck with a ring sewed on strap. Then with a snap on the end of chain, one can fasten or unfasten the cows from the adjoining stall.—R. E. Roberts, in Ohio Farmer.

Brooler for Late Chicks.

The late hatch of the incubator or of a half-dozen hens can be put into such a brooder as is shown herewith. It is a cheese box, with sliding door and ventilating holes, as seen in the sketch. For



CHEESE-BOX BROODER.

late broods but little heat is needed. Have a lard pail and fill it with boiling water, and wrap closely in a piece of felt or flannel. This will keep warm all night and the chicks will contentedly encircle it. Even if they get a bit cold on any night there are no corners to crowd into with disastrous results.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Defense of Cash Rent.

There is a great outcry among farm renters against cash rents just now, says the Fort Dodge Messenger, but the system of cash rents is a better one for both tenants and landlords than a system of grain rents. The cash rents are sometimes too high, but it would be better for the landlord to reduce them than to go back to grain rent. That means no stock and everything to be sold off the place. It is the wrong system of farming for Iowa. There should be stock on the place to save the rough feed, which on a grain rented farm goes entirely to waste. Farming in that fashion cannot pay and ought not to pay, for it is a crime against bountiful nature to waste her offerings to man.

A Nebraska Experiment Farm.

The Frontier, of O'Neill, Neb., says that O'Neill will have an experiment farm this season for the purpose of thoroughly testing the Campbell method of soil culture. "A couple of our citizens were around town last week," the Frontier says, "and raised $100 with which to purchase machinery to cultivate crops under this method. A contract has been entered into with John Kelly Jr., who will cultivate fifty acres under the direction of an overseer. He will also cultivate fifty acres, on land adjoining, using the system now in vogue in this county. This experimental farm will be watched with interest by farmers in this section."

Good Luck with Hogs.

A farmer of Clay County, South Dakota, has had remarkably good luck with hogs the past season, while all around him his neighbors have been losing their swine in great numbers from cholera, while this man has not lost one. He attributes his success to alfalfa, which he feeds the year round. Early in the spring he sows a fifteen-acre lot to this grain and lets it grow to a height of a foot or more, when the hogs are turned in. Another field is sown for winter use, which is cut and fed like so much hay. It acts like a tonic and is a great laxative.

Beautify the Farm.

Make the farm as attractive as your means will allow. The farm that is improved by straight, neat fences, the fence rows free of briars and weeds, with a stolid stone road leading in from the pike, will sell for more money, if it has to be sold; and if kept in the family will add much to the comfort and happiness of all its members. Every improvement put on the place will make the children more contented with home, and give them larger and better ideas of life. Money should not be made the one great aim; it is only a means to accomplish an end; that is, to make more out of life.

Remove the rubbish from around the dwelling, and if it needs it, make a drain to carry off the slop water from the back yard. Spread a thin coat of manure over the grass in front of the house; trim up the trees and bushes, and whitewash the fence surrounding the house. These are little things, and can be done at odd times, when the ground is too wet to plow, or when an hour or so can be spared from other work. Make it an object to beautify the place, and it will be done. A few apple, pear, peach and plum trees should be planted out in the garden every spring. Plant in rows thirty feet apart, and set the trees twenty feet apart in the row. Have a few rows of strawberries, raspberries, currants and blackberries. They are as easy to raise as corn or potatoes, and four times more profitable. If a farmer has a good vegetable and fruit garden, with a good-sized poultry yard, he can live without going often to the store. Two or three sugar maples, white poplars, or a tree or two of the American linden, planted in groups of three or five, in front of the dwelling, will be a great addition. Do not attempt too much; lay off in your mind what can be done, and then push it through. Name your farm, and paint it on your gate.

Investigation of Corn.

The Iowa Agricultural College is undertaking some investigations concerning the germination of corn, oats and wheat. They desire to test not only the germinative energy but to get all the information they can concerning the time of harvesting, how kept during the winter, on what kind of soil it was planted last year, and whether collected before or after frost. They request all who are willing to send samples as soon as possible so that their results may be more general. Send not only last year's corn, but that of the year before, and by all means give them the name of the variety. They will make a report in ten or twelve days.

Clover Hay.

Clover hay is much better appreciated than it used to be. While most horsemen in the city are still shy of it, the farmers know, as they always have done, that in nutritious value it far surpasses timothy or other grasses. It contains more nitrogenous nutrition than the grasses. This is what makes it hard to cure without turning dark colored, but the late clover crop, which is always nearly black when got into the barn, is for sheep, cows and calves the best hay of all.—Massachusetts Plowman.

The Best Way to Begin.

The best way to enter the poultry business is to begin with a small flock, and gradually enlarge, the object being to learn and also to breed for the kind of fowls desired. No one can succeed who goes on the market and buys his hens, of all sizes, breeds and characteristics, for he will know nothing of them, and may lose all from disease or inferiority of the stock. By breeding his stock he gets those best suited to the objects desired.

Sheep Losing Their Wool.

Whenever a sheep begins to lose wool it shows its digestion has become impaired, causing fever. In most cases this means that the sheep is past its prime, so that it can no longer chew its food as formerly. The sooner such a sheep is disposed of, the better for the farmer's profit. It is not possible even by feeding ensilage to keep sheep in good condition after their teeth fail.

Dickens and the X Rays.

An amusing instance of anticipation of the penetrating character of the so-called X rays, according to an exchange, has been discovered in a most unlikely place, i. e., in Dickens' "Christmas Carol." It will be remembered that when the miser Scrooge sees the ghost of his former partner Marley entering the room, Marley's body appears to be transparent, so that Scrooge can see clear through him and discern the two buttons on the back of his coat. It may be presumed that Marley wore the old-time blue coat with brass buttons, and that flesh and blood became transparent when metal buttons would not. It is now in order for the Society for Psychical Research to try the X rays for the detection of ghosts, but if they are successful they must give the credit to Dickens.—Electrical Review.

ARMY OF EMPLOYES.

178,717 Persons Draw Salaries from the National Treasury.

The Civil Service Commission has prepared a report showing that there are 178,717 people in the employ of Uncle Samuel, not including those in the military and naval service, and that they receive as compensation for their services annually the enormous sum of $99,589,827. Of the total number of persons employed in the civil service 91,609 are unclassified and are not subject to examinations for appointment. The total number in the classified service, who cannot be discharged without good cause and cannot be appointed without competitive examination, is 87,108. Of the classified service 4,120 are examining surgeons for pensions. The remainder are divided by salaries as follows:

$720 or less	19,745
$840 or less	8,617
$900 or less	1,666
$1,000 or less	10,605
$1,200 or less	18,179
$1,400 or less	6,770
$1,600 or less	4,701
$1,800 or less	1,563
$2,000 or less	1,570
$2,500 or less	1,131
More than $2,500	510

The unclassified service consists of 66,725 fourth-class postmasters, 8,850 laborers, 5,570 persons whose salaries average less than $300 annually, 4,230 clerks in second, third and fourth class postoffices, 2,061 Indians and 4,818 persons whose appointments are confirmed by the Senate. In addition to these are private secretaries and confidential clerks, cashiers in customs and postoffices, deputy collectors of customs and internal revenue, deputy postmasters, marshals, attorneys and assistant attorneys, employes in the quartermaster's department of the army, custodians of military reservations, clerks in Congress and in the library of Congress, commissioners of various kinds, special agents, superintendents of national cemeteries, etc., amounting in all to about 700.

The following table shows the division of the employes of the government under the various departments, and the total compensation paid to each department:

Executive office, 21	$35,200.00
Civil service commission, 62	91,340.00
State department, 122	144,980.00
Treasury department, 15,163	11,971,227.00
War department, 14,967	9,951,699.62
Department of justice, 704	1,344,909.00
Postoffice department, 8,465	8,826,458.38
Navy department, 1,252	1,322,399.53
Positions registered under navy department regulations, 5,063	3,835,754.58
Interior department, 9,713	8,084,407.07
Pension examining surgeons, 4,120	638,600.00
Department of agriculture, 2,241	1,713,565.70
Department of labor, 95	127,320.00
Commission of fish and fisheries, 183	180,440.00
Interstate commerce commission, 142	195,020.00
Smithsonian Institution, 292	243,716.16
Library of Congress, 39	51,720.00
Superintendent of state, war and navy building, 25	24,920.00
Postoffice service, 104,811	38,665,025.10
Government printing service, 2,852	2,509,830.97
Custom house service, 5,103	6,333,027.36
Internal revenue service, 3,282	3,298,266.81
Total executive civil service United States, 178,717	99,589,827.28

Antique Piano.

Landlord Carey J. King, of the Hotel Safford, has on exhibition at the hotel office quite a curiosity in the way of an old piano. Mr. King says that it is probably the oldest piano in this country. It is the property of his wife, and came into the possession of her family away back in the closing years of the eighteenth century, when it was purchased of the family of Governor John Sevier, of Tennessee, for the great-grandmother of Mrs. King. The piano was made for Governor Sevier by J. Stewart, of Baltimore, the Governor presenting it to his wife. It is a quaint old instrument, finely finished off in mahogany, and doubtless could tell many a romantic tale of the olden times if perchance it were gifted with the power of speech. The piano is very low, and has seven legs. The keyboard is smaller than that of the pianos of to-day, covering only five octavos.—Portsmouth (Ohio) Times.

Wealth.

Wealth is a blessing when properly used, and the mere fact of any man possessing it can by no possibility be held against him unless he came by it through dishonest or fraudulent means. One might ask with some show of reason, where would the hospitals, the infirmaries, the charitable institutions, the halls of learning and the thousand and one great interests of this country be had they not been endowed and assisted by people of means? There are many people in this country to-day who owe their education and training largely to the benevolence of those who gave of their substance to keep up the schools and colleges.

True Pleasure.

The unregulated gratification of the lower propensities is short-lived and unsatisfactory; and when the impulse of excitement is over, the moral sentiments condemn the conduct, so that no agreeable emotion arises from reflection on the past.

The indulgence of these, on the other hand, under the guidance of the moral sentiments, is pleasing at the time, and not painful on retrospection; while the direct exercise of the higher sentiments themselves and intellect affords the highest present delight, and the most lasting satisfaction in futurity.

A man hater in town calls every widow she knows a benefactor, because she has put at least one man under ground.

"How would you define ennui?" "It's when you're tired of doing nothing, and too lazy to do something."—Puck.

He was a stayer: He—I'm going to kiss you when I go. She—Do it now while I'm still young.—Town Topics.

Slumleigh—I don't see why you care so little for me. Miss Gyer—Have you ever taken a good look at yourself?—Town Topics.

She—Do you understand those French jokes? He—I'm afraid I do. She—Then I wish you'd translate them.—Pick-Me-Up.

Gosling—"What do you think of this new tie of mine?" Wiggins—"My boy, it's not a tie. It's a colored supplement."—Truth.

"George describes the girl he is engaged to as a perfect vision." "Yes. And his sister says she is a sight."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Has Mr. De Broken proposed to you yet, Beatrice?" "No; but he has a lawyer looking into papa's financial affairs."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Slimmer—Going to the ball to-night? Miss Antique—No, I don't dance the new dances. "Why not?" "Not asked."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a woman is saving up to buy a new hat she can never see any use in her husband's spending money to belong to a club.—New York Press.

"Boarding-houses have taught me one thing." "What is that?" "It couldn't have been a dried apple with which Eve tempted Adam."—Chicago Record.

Cannibal king—You haven't succeeded in fattening the captive? The chief cook—He's losing flesh all the time. I think he's worrying about something.—Puck.

George—I just saw you coming from the conservatory with Miss Goldie. Rather handsome girl, but too reserved for me. Thomas—Yes, I just reserved her for life.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Ever notice what an even temper Johnson has? No matter how much he is disagreed with, he never gets angry." "No; but what a deep pity he has for the other fellow."—Indianapolis Journal.

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably)—"But, madam, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for?" Female Patient (calmly)—"They weren't given to me—I bought 'em."—Odds and Ends.

"Theatres ought to be seated with the women all on one side and the men on the other." "Why?" "So that when men go out between the acts they can tramp on each other's toes."—Detroit Free Press.

A fashion paper announces that gowns this summer will come higher than they did last year, owing to a boom in the silk market. We trust they will—at the shoulders.—Commercial Advertiser.

"The bicycle is all right, I suppose," remarked Mr. Walker, "but it should not be carried to excess." "I don't think it should be carried at all," replied Mr. Sprocket. "It should carry you."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Philanthropist—"Yours is the first hand organ I have seen for some weeks. Got too cold for them, I suppose." Organist—"Eet ees so, signor. Zee peoples keepa windows shut and notta pay us to mova on."—New York Weekly.

Mr. Norris—"I won't hear a word of it! It is too preposterous!" Mrs. Norris—"Don't be severe with Frank; you know he has fallen in love." "Well, can't he fall out again?" "No, I'm afraid not without getting married."—Answers.

"I have seen some pretty hard knocks in my time," began the anvil, in ringing tones, when the bellows interrupted him with, "But think of the trouble I have. There isn't a day that I'm not hard pressed to raise the wind."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Esplanade—"I miss one topic from the program of the Mothers' Congress which I fully expected to see discussed." Mr. Monterey—"What is that?" Mr. Esplanade—"How to Manage a Husband," by Miss Soanso."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Chumley—"I hear one of your freshmen was pretty badly injured the other day. How was it?" Hankins—"Why, it was in the elocution and oratory class. He has such a heavy voice that he strained his back in trying to raise it."—University of Michigan Wrinkle.

Advance Agent—"You Western people don't seem to be quite up to opera. Everywhere we go the audiences weep in the wrong place." Local Manager—"You won't have any trouble here. My ushers are instructed to eject anybody who does not weep in the cuspidor."—Detroit Journal.

Mabel (studying her lesson)—"Papa, what is the definition of volubility?" Mabel's Father—"My child, volubility is a distinguishing feature of your mother when, on acount of urgent affairs, I don't happen to reach home until after 2 o'clock in the morning."—Baltimore News.

Mother—"Mary, that young Spinners has been paying a great deal of attention to you of late. Do you think he means business?" Mary (with a far-away look)—"I'm afraid he does, mother. He is the agent for a bicycle firm, and he has done nothing but try to sell me a bicycle ever since he has been coming here."—Spare Moments.

We are all looking for appreciation, though few of us deserve it.

DUKE OF LEEDS.

Will Succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada.

The Duke of Leeds, who will succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada, assumed the title and the estate of the family about a year ago on the death of his father, the ninth duke. The present duke's name is George Godolphin Osborne, and he is a second son. His elder brother died in 1861. The future Governor General is only 34 years old, but has already won a prominent name for himself in politics. He has been in parliament, where he sat for Lambeth. He was formally honored with the post of treasurer of the household, which he gave up, according to custom, when he retired from parliament. In 1884 he married Lady Katherine Francis Lambeth, a daughter of the second earl of Durham, and they have four pretty little girls. The duke, when he was in parliament as the Marquis of Carmarthen, was the youngest member in the commons and the youngest looking until he grew a beard. It is told of him that on the day of his election some one asked him: "Say, boy, does your mother know you're out?" "Yes," promptly replied the youthful politician, "and when the votes are counted to-night she will know I am in." The family of the duke—the Osbornes—is one of the oldest and most aristocratic in all the peerage. They were seated centuries ago in Kent and were distinguished lords in ancient times. The late duke had several brothers, two of whom were famous churchmen. Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin-Osborne earned a reputation as a working philanthropist, while Rev. Lord Francis Godolphin-Osborne was noted for his extreme leaning toward ritualism. He

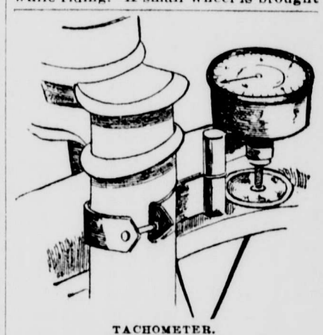
DUKE OF LEEDS.

afterward formally joined the Roman Catholic church. The duke is a popular member of the House of Lords, and his elevation to the distinguished position of Governor General of Canada is not much of a surprise to those who know the inside workings of the government. His wife is a charming woman, if not beautiful in person.

TACHOMETER.

The Rider May Always Know What Time His Wheel Is Making.

The tachometer is an instrument that indicates minute variations in the speed of the bicycle. It is attached to the right-hand fork by a neat clasp, and can be swung in or out of position while riding. A small wheel is brought



TACHOMETER.

into contact with the center of the tire; the wheel operates a hand on a dial, which shows the rate of hour. If, for instance, it is 20 miles to his destination, and he pedals fast enough to hold the handle at the 20-mile mark, he will reach his destination in exactly one hour. It is both a pleasure and aid to the rider to see the various changes in speed, and is the best time-keeper going. It costs little, and weighs about 2½ ounces.

Exhausted Resources.

"What are you bothering your father about?" asked the boy's mother.

"I want him to tell me a story, and he says he doesn't know any."

"Perhaps he will make up one as he goes along."

"I asked him to. But he said he had been testifying before an investigating committee all day and it had used up all his material."—Washington Star.

Soft Jobs.

They have just discovered in France that though the palace of the Tuileries was destroyed twenty-six years ago, four officials charged with the preservation and care of the palace still hold office and draw their salaries.

English Saddles Declared Better.

A Christiania, Norway, firm that sells American bicycles writes to Hardware, saying that Norwegians consider the saddles of most American bicycles less comfortable than those of English wheels.

A Brain Estimate.

If the entire population of the world is considered to be 1,400,000,000 the brains of this number of human beings would weigh 1,922,712 tons, or as much as 96 ironclads of the ordinary size.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4 1897

DURRANT MUST DIE.

Decision Reached by the Governor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Wm. Henry Theodore Durrant, the brutal murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, will be hanged by the neck until he is dead at the State Prison at San Quentin on the morning of June 11.

Yesterday afternoon Governor Budd came to this city from Sacramento, leaving his written opinion in the hands of his secretary. This morning a telegram was received from the Capitol to the effect that the document would be given out this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Durrant were notified at 10 o'clock last evening of the Governor's decision in the case of their son. They both accepted the inevitable without any scene. During the past two years they have been under such a constant strain of excitement that the determination of the chief executive not to interfere with the sentence of the law occasioned no great surprise.

Mrs. Durrant in her characteristic way, expressed her confidence in her son's innocence and then remarked that if they hanged her son she will attend the execution. "Theo shall never go to the scaffold alone," she remarked. "If they hang my boy I shall be at his side."

Yesterday Governor Budd telephoned his decision to Warden Hale at San Quentin. A few moments before the father of the murderer had been with him and had assured him that the executive would act in his behalf. Shortly after he had left, the determination of the Governor was received and was conveyed to the condemned man.

"I shall die like a man," the murderer remarked to day, "in the presence of my father and my mother, as the law gives me the liberty of inviting five relatives to attend the execution."

Under the law Warden Hale has no right to deny those invited by the condemned man to be in attendance. It has been suggested that Durrant might cheat the gallows by committing suicide. Regarding such a proposition the father of the murderer is very decided. When spoken to yesterday he denied that there is any truth in the report, and with emphasis declared that Theodore is too much of a man to resort to such a means.

The number of influential newspapers throughout the State that rejoice over the downfall of the A. P. A. movement in Stockton is a sure indication that the wave of disapproval is rising steadily against this proscriptive organization.

The caution of General Alger in beginning work at San Pedro is something very like the masterly inactivity of the supervising architect in the matter of the San Francisco postoffice. When a Federal official desires to delay public work he seldom has any difficulty in finding an excuse for his tardiness.

Pastor Gibson of Emanuel Church is taking and writing a good deal nowadays for a man who is innocent of all wrongdoing in connection with the death of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. Unless he is stopped he is liable to raise a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of Durrant, whom the public has convicted of both crimes.

Ex-Senator Peffer's new scheme to have the railroads carry freight, as they do mail, at a fixed charge regardless of distance, will raise the hair of the Kansas grangers. When it gets so that a man can send a barrel of hams or a tub of butter as cheaply from Chicago to Topeka as he can from Abilene or Lawrence to the same point, Kansas producers will rise as one lion and crunch Mr. Peffer's bones. Has the venerable statesman from the Kaw fallen a victim of some grasping trust?

Corbett and his manager continue to assert that Fitzsimmons ought to grant a return fight. There never has been any "ought" about it under the rules of the ring. By those rules a pugilist is under no obligation to meet a man whom he has once defeated. From another standpoint, too, Corbett cannot with good grace ask for another chance, for, in the case of Jackson, he evaded meeting a man with whom he had fought a draw. For still another reason Fitzsimmons would be justified in ignoring Corbett in future, and the reason is that Corbett asserted after the Carson fight that Fitzsimmons won by a fluke and, worse than that, that he struck a foul blow when he (Corbett) was down. The verascope pictures show that Fitzsimmons aimed for the spot he reached and that no foul blow was struck. From a sporting standpoint Fitzsimmons has a very straight, clean record, and under the rules of the ring need not take any notice of any invitation or challenges to fight until September 17th. When that time shall come he will no doubt be ready to accommodate some aspiring ringster, and Corbett may be the one. Should Fitzsimmons reach the conclusion that there would be more money in that match than any other. One with Sharkey would draw quite a crowd; but it is very doubtful whether Sharkey will challenge Fitzsimmons, as Fitzsimmons undoubtedly beat him in the Mechanics' Pavilion, although the decision went otherwise. Any match Fitzsimmons might make would probably be welcome to the public for the Greek war is a fizzle, the Fair case is dull as ditch water, the Cuban struggle has become monotonous, and Kruger shows signs of "outwitting" the British by backing down.

ESTIMATES FOR REDEMPTION.

The following circular letter has been forwarded by Controller Colgan to each Board of Supervisors and to each County Auditor in the State:

"To the Board of Supervisors and County Auditor. Numerous inquiries have been made regarding the interest and penalties to be charged in making up estimates for redemption under the several laws covering the same, and in reply to those inquiries and for general information, I have issued this circular letter.

"On March 24, 1874 (amendments 1875-75, page 148), Section 3773 of the Political Code was amended, providing for the sale of property to the State for delinquent taxes.

"On April 1, 1876 (Statutes 1875-76, p. 637), April 1, 1878 (Statutes 1877-78, p. 951), and March 15, 1880 (Statutes 1880, p. 9), Acts were approved providing for the redemption of property sold to the State. These Acts were special in their nature, and in each case the time allowed for redemption was limited to one year from the approval of the Act.

"By an Act approved March 2, 1883 (Statutes 1883, p. 23), Section 3817 was added to the Political Code, providing for the redemption of property "at any time after the purchase thereof by the State, and before the State shall have disposed of the same," and fixing the penalty on redemption at 25 per cent. and interest interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. By the Act of March 28, 1895, Section 3817 was amended, providing for the graduated penalties.

"In making up estimates for redemption, the Acts of April 1, 1876, April 1, 1878, and March 15, 1880, should be ignored and the following penalties and rates of interest should be observed:

"On all sales prior to March 28, 1895, 25 per cent penalty and interest at 7 per cent per annum.

"On all sales subsequent to March 28, 1895, the graduated penalties and interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

"That portion of my circular letter of the 10th inst. relative to the 50 per cent penalty is withdrawn and should be disregarded.

"In reply to my request for an opinion covering the question of refunding the penalties illegally collected since the amendment to Section 3817 of the Political Code, on March 28, 1895, the Attorney-General has this to say:

"'I am of the opinion that when real estate has been sold for delinquent taxes, the payment of penalties imposed by law to redeem the property from such a sale is an involuntary payment; that as the amendment to Section 3817 of the Political Code, enacted in 1895, is unconstitutional and void in so far as it provides for changes of penalties for past sales, and being a matter of which the officers had notice, therefore any amount collected by the officers under said amendment in excess of the penalties imposed by the law in force at the time of the sale, was erroneously and illegally collected, and whether paid under protest or not should be refunded to the redemptioner under Section 3804 of the Political Political Code.'

"The Attorney-General also rules as follows: "I am further of the opinion that the effect of the decision in the case of the Peralta Land & Water Co. against Shaffer, etc., is to cause redemptions from delinquent sales to be made under the law in force at the time of the sale, and where the law in force at the time of the sale provided that the County Auditor should receive a fee of $2, such fee should be taxed up against the redemptioner.'

"Boards of Supervisors and County Auditors will therefore govern themselves in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General quoted above."

At all points where Bryan is to speak in his trip through the State, preparations are being made to receive the leader of the reform movement in fitting manner. A Los Angeles dispatch, referring to meeting there on July 5th, says: "The Silver Republican Club is constantly at work preparing to receive Wm. Jennings Bryan, July 6th. The present plan contemplates having the visitor arrive here on Saturday, July 2d, and remain until the next Tuesday. The principal appearance of Mr. Bryan will be at a banquet given by the Silver Republicans on the evening of the 5th of July at the Pavilion, at which provision will be made for 3000 guests. The idea of inducing Mr. Bryan to come here and its successful accomplishment originates with and was carried out by this organization.

A man back East committed suicide the other day because he had asked a number of his friends to vote for McKinley, assuring them that times would be better if the Republican candidate was elected. The delay in the arrival of the "wave of prosperity" caused his conscience to hurt him so bad that he resolved to die rather than face the men whom he had asked to vote for the "advance agent of prosperity."

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howe & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 312.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 65 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft to the southwest corner of the Eureka from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 & 12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west. 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit. from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—	
Jan 1, 1896 Cash on hand	$17 427 40
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 50
F A Chalfant, Assessor	12 7
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15 00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	6 05
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44 80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20
" " " " "	14 00
R P Keating, Int State Land	5 00
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22 40
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11 20
State Treasurer, school money	5 708 16
George McIntyre Int St Land	44 80
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00
H A Wood, on redemption	26 39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50
	23 732 75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	39 17
A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees	10 00
D J Hession, Clerk fees	36 05
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50 55
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40
R J Roberts Int on State Land	206 93
	24,460 85
Mar. A. M Given, Tax-Collector	428 26
A Given Tax Collector, fees	23 00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14 00
D J Hession, Recorder fees	66 05
D J Hession, Clerk fees	22 00
S. W. Austin Supt. Schools	6 00
	25,020 16
DISBURSEMENTS—	
Jan. Salary	1 140 88
General Expense	1,888 16
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29
Property Tax Fund	5 5
Hospital	504 20
Bridge	47 76
Sundry Road Districts	1,412 03
Teachers Library	5 10
Bishop School	390 00
Big Pine School	4 00
Fish Spring School	25 80
Independence School	160 00
Lone Pine School	220 00
Liberty School	70 00
Round Valley School	51 00
Riverside School	60 00
Tabousse School	71 67
Valley School	30 00
Warm Spring School	170 00
Valley School Library	9 25
Big Pine Library	1 6
	6 5 6 88
Feb. Independence School Bond	535 00
Salary	1,143 32
General Expense	100 75
Hospital	55 00
Property Tax	2 10
Road District No. 5 Fund	99 25
Bishop School	42 69
Round Valley School	76 25
Liberty School	91 00
Warm Springs School	5 00
Riverside School	63 95
Independence School	80 00
Milton School	150 00
Tabousse School	6 00
Valley School	60 00
Lone Pine School	218 25
Big Pine School	169 00
Irving School	100 05
Fish Springs School	65 00
Union School	85 00
County School	15 00
Sunday School Districts Library	9 75
Liberty Library	2 41
Valley Library	6 00
Riverside Library	13 00
Independence Library	1 00
	10 297 90
Mar. County Bond	1,50 00
Fish Springs School Bond	213 00
Salary Fund	1,021 98
Hospital Fund	51 00
General Expense	114 50
Property tax fund	14 30
Union School Bond	82
Round Valley School	73 35
Tabousse School	71 83
Warm Springs School	85 80
Bishop School	263 00
Liberty School	72 80
Big Pine School	271 60
Riverside School	60 00
Fish Springs School	68 00
Independence Bond	80 00
Lone Pine School	155 00
Irving School	55 00
Valley School	67 30
Station School	79 50
Union School	7 00
Union Library	9 11
Lone Pine Library	12 44
Valley Library	6 80
Milton Library	19 25
Bishop Library	17 60
Big Pine Library	17 65
Cash	10 262 00
	25,020 16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	1995 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	959 82	
Bond		349 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1632 95	
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	143 76	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	3 60	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	193 21	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 32	
Institute	21 00	
Teachers' Library	8 33	
Property Tax	253 86	
County school		914 68
To the school Districts:		
Riverside	232 68	
Round Valley	272 59	
Irving	655 95	
Bishop	599 08	
Station	369 10	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	121 62	
Milton	284 43	
Independence	206 21	
Fish Springs	172 68	
Union	422 87	
Lone Pine	687 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	161 48	
Tabousse	114 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	25 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	15 37	
Station	11 39	
Warm Springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 25	
Independence	32 73	
Union	35 84	
Riverside	10 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish Springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Tabousse	28 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	356 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	932 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish Springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Tabousse Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A C FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE....

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff

Dated February 2nd 1895

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and convenience of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1897 will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16 th
" ..... February 13 th
" ..... March 13 th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4 th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE W. M
I. V. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
jan8-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 23, 1896 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:19 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Cillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:00 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:39 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	145	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	230	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	243	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	291	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	295	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	2:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	1:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:35 a m	6:42 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 8:35 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	8:66 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	9:42 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:12 a m
Reno	Ar 8:40 p m	Ar 11:45 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening, where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 4 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEARNEY.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HOSKINS.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (ex officio) ..... JOSEPH SELBY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

BORN.

DEARBORN—At Lone Pine, May 29, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dearborn, a son.

DIED.

HUCKABY—Near Laws, Cal., May 29, 1897, James W. Huckaby, a native of California, aged 22 years.

On Sunday, June 6, religious services will be held as follows:

Lone Pine, at 11 a. m.

George's Creek, at 2:30 p. m.

Independence, at 7:30 p. m.

Subject, "What Christianity Has Done for Woman."

In treating this subject we purpose to show what was the condition of woman under Roman law, under early Teutonic sway, and under the oldest and best religions of the East, and then show how her condition has been improved by the uplifting power of Christianity.

All are cordially invited. A collection taken at the close for missions.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

SATURDAY, May 29, 1897.

Foorman vs. Coats—Filed complaint. Summons issued.

Estate of W. R. Tibbetts, deceased—Filed order appointing administrator.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Order of partial distribution.

TUESDAY, June 1, 1897.

Edwards vs. Brown—Filed complaint. Summons issued.

Edwards vs. Day—Filed default.

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1897.

Sanders vs. Crocker—Filed default.

Ben Lusky was up from Lone Pine last Tuesday.

Wm. Mills came down from Round Valley yesterday.

Gustav Singer and his son Will were down from Alvord on Wednesday.

County Clerk Hession went to Bishop last Saturday, returning Wednesday.

Fred Edgington has gone to Long Valley for a couple of weeks' outing.

Sheriff Given left for Ballarat last Tuesday, going with a private conveyance.

J. A. Yerrington visited Keeler last Friday, in company with R. J. Laws.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop last Monday, returning next day.

Dick Williams came up from Olancha Wednesday and spent a couple of days in town.

Bob Blake came down from Big Pine last Monday on business in the Land Office.

Joseph M. Zorne made final proof on Wednesday on his homestead near Alvord.

Superintendent Hoskins and Harvey Edgington came over from the Reward on Wednesday.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland and daughter and Miss Mary Mulholland spent the week at Bishop.

Tom Webb got back from Long Valley last Monday, and will return in a day or two with the second drive.

F. K. Andrews was down from Bishop early in the week on business connected with the Bell estate at Big Pine.

Governor Budd has refused to interfere in the case of S. D. Warden, sentenced to be hanged June 4th for train wrecking.

Miss Rita Church came down from Hawthorne on Monday, and is visiting with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Blair.

Charley Robinson has just finished packing thirty-two tons of ore for Julius Schroeder at the Alabamas. The ore is now being worked in an arastra.

R. Hession came down from Big Pine Wednesday, returning yesterday morning. Mr. Hession has been in ill health for some time past, and will leave for San Francisco Saturday. Mrs. D. J. Hession will accompany him.

Louis V. Olcese, P. S. Flanigan and H. Anderson were at Independence Wednesday evening, going to Bishop yesterday morning. Mr. Olcese recently sold 20,000 head of sheep, to be delivered to parties at Bishop, Messrs. Flanigan and Anderson being two of them. Mr. Flanigan owns a large number of sheep and extensive ranges in Nevada.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Decoration Day at Bishop

The people of Bishop entered into the spirit of the day last Saturday, and as a result one of the most impressive memorial exercises was delivered at the Academy. The school children and the older people united in making the day one long to be remembered in the community. Most of the veterans of the county were present, and an old Indian who helped the whites in the stormy pioneer days was prominent in the procession. At 12:15 all marched to the cemetery, when the graves of our dead soldiers were decorated and a short exercise held. The stirring notes of fife and drum led the procession back to town, where the following programme was rendered:

Prayer ..... Chaplain
"Hail Columbia" ..... Choir
Address ..... S. E. Vermilyea Esq.
Double quartet, "Dream, Sweetly Dream" .... Miss Emma Chalfant, Miss Gertie Gunter, Mrs. C. W. Greiger, Mrs. L. S. Judd, Messrs. McClure, Neill, Collett and O'Neal.
Poem, "O, Sacred Dust" ..... Mrs. S. W. Austin
Chorus, "Flag of the Free" ..... Choir
Recitation, "Thirty-two Years Ago" ..... Miss L. Shirley
Quartet, "When Circles Are Broken" ..... Male Quartet
Recitation, "After the Battle" ..... Mrs. J. E. Meroney
"Tenting To-night" ..... Male Quartet
"Drake's Address to the American Flag" ..... Allie Shelly
Chorus, "Star Spangled Banner" Choir
"America" ..... Choir and Audience
Benediction.

A feeling of reverence and patriotism stirred the hearts of all those who had listened to the above, and its effect on the younger portion of the audience cannot be overestimated.

Baseball.

In response to an invitation from the employees of the Reward Mining Company, the Independence boys went over to Francis and played a game of baseball last Sunday. Besides the players, quite a number of the townspeople were also in evidence. By order of Superintendent Hoskins, dinner was ready for the guests upon their arrival, and the hearty cheer was washed down with copious libations of Dave Jonason's best claret. On account of the heat it was agreed to play but five innings, and what the boys lacked in skill was made up in enthusiasm. Each side was a man short and to fill in the vacancy two Pintes were pressed into service. The Lo's were all right when "on deck," but when it came to base running, cold molasses was a cyclone in comparison. This defect was remedied, however, by a coacher inserting a fishhook in the Pintes' anatomy and taking a "good lead." The score at the close of the game stood 14 to 13 in favor of the Rewards due to the frequency with which the burly first-baseman of the Rewards would "tally Laird." Mr. Hoskins is the prince of hosts, and was ably seconded by Harry Edgington and his brother Fred, the latter being captain of the Reward nine. Our boys expect to get even by giving a return game on the Fourth at Independence.

The Engine in Place.

A. A. Niel and his packing outfit got in yesterday. He succeeded in delivering Keyes' gasoline engine at the mine in good shape. The method pursued was in building a one-wheel affair on which the casting, weighing over six hundred pounds, was placed. A horse was hitched to it and the machine steadied by men walking on each side. It took nine days to perform the task, most of the time being consumed in repairing the trail.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending June 2, 1897:

Thomas Williams and Lusilla Arcularius to J. E. Jones Jr.—Lot of land at Round Valley; consideration $25.

Charles Valencia to Inyo Exploration Co.—Mines at Jail Canyon, Panamint mining district; consideration $1.

United States to James McFinn—160 acres land at Camp Independence.

C. J. Stone to Clark Brothers—Mines at Panamint—Consideration $200.

United States to Wm. M. Breeding—160 acres land at Blackrock.

United States to Lottie M. Angel—160 acres land at Camp Independence.

United States to John G. Smith—160 acres land at Camp Independence.

United States to Maria Leonard—160 acres land at Alvord.

Sarah J. Nichols to Thomas Boland—Lucas ranch at Lone Pine; consideration $3,000.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Be sure and attend the Fourth of July meeting at the Courthouse next Tuesday evening. By all hands taking hold with a will, a good celebration can be gotten up.

Frank Whitmore met with a painful accident on his recent trip to Long Valley. In some unaccountable manner he was thrown from the wagon seat and fell upon some stones with such force as to break a rib and bruise himself severely.

Randsburg.

Although there is but little said about it, there are many small mining deals going on just now, and hardly a stage arrives that does not bring one or more would-be investors in mines. Prospectors are hustling and, by their ability to sell their prospects, are enabled to see new ground.

J. D. Brown returned from Bakersfield Thursday, where he had been summoned as a term trial juror, but was excused on account of a press of business at home.

The value of the Johannesburg Sampling Works to the camp cannot be overestimated. There are plenty of places within reach of Randsburg where the prospector can obtain a grub stake by picking up float and selling a few sacks of the rich stuff to this institution.

A discovery of the greatest importance has recently been made of an extensive coal deposit within about twelve miles of Randsburg, by Messrs. Anderson, Hoffman, Carly and Quinn. A force of men are now at work and their efforts are meeting with great success. The vein is now about four feet thick and seems to be of an anthracite character, as it can be used in the forge. It is estimated that coal can be delivered in this town for a price not to exceed $7 per ton.—*Miner.*

RANDSBURG, Cal., May 30.—This camp is proving itself a remarkable one, both in the richness of the ore found here and in the number of good paying mines. Without exception the mines have paid from the grass roots down and have been developed by men without means and—some of them—without experience in mining. Twenty-five or thirty claims are producing good paying rock in quantities to satisfy the most avaricious.

Heretofore the question has been, Do the veins go down to any depth or are they but pockets? The uncertainty has deterred many from delving far from the surface. The owners of the Wedge mine, feeling certain that the vein on their claim went down to a depth sufficient to make of it a mine in every sense of the word, concluded to remove all uncertainty. They have sunk to a depth of 315 feet and found the vein at that depth as good as it was at the top. They took out rock that paid over $200 to the ton. The rock at this depth was of the same character as that the Kinyons took from the 135 level of their Good Hope mine. The Wedge and the Good Hope are the best producers in the camp. So encouraged are the owners of the Wedge over their success that they will continue to sink until they reach the 500 level.

In the adjoining claim on the east—the Butte, lately purchased by Montana capitalists—a shaft is at present down 225 feet, and it will be sunk lower. The owner of the J. I. C. group, Cripple Creek mining capitalists, are sinking a double compartment shaft in the J. I. C. mine and are down to a depth of 160 feet. This is the only double compartment shaft in the camp.

Over the hill from these mines is the King Solomon group. At present they are down to a depth of 200 feet, and their owners have shipped in the necessary machinery to go down 600 feet.

The latest new find is that of the Alameda mine, in which there is rock that assays into six figures.

The Petalama mine, 5½ miles west from Randsburg, is now showing a seven-foot ledge between well-defined walls, and the ore is rich in free gold.

The Rand group has resumed operations and is shipping ore every day to the mills.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo.
May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $80 in labor and improvements upon these certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Dorinda mine, Montana mine, and the Santa Cruz mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit: $20, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 21st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

——x——x——

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

——x——x——

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ...

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished.

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

The Complete Programme of the Fourth of July Celebration at Independence will Appear in this Space Next Week.

The citizens of Independence are requested to attend a meeting at the Court Room in the Court House on Tuesday evening for the purpose of appointing committees and making necessary arrangements for the fitting celebration of the Fourth

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

——x——

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

——x——

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention.

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

GOOD LOOKS.

There are more wrinkles in the face of a baby monkey than there are in that of an old baboon. And speaking of wrinkles, more of them can be wrought out in a fair young face by neuralgia than will be found in that of an aged person. Constant pain will shrivel, and neuralgia neglected will plow its furrows deep. It not only wrinkles, but takes the bloom away and gives the skin a dull and yellow look. St. Jacobs Oil is a prompt and sure cure for neuralgia, and it should be used, as while it soothes and cures, it smooths out the tracks of pain and leaves the skin healthy and fair again; besides it rids the sufferer of much torment and restores a happier disposition. Good looks come only with good health, and health is found in the absence of pain.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Sweetest and richest flavored table syrup ever made. Try it.

When your liver is inactive, when you are dull and drowsy by day and restless at night, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

Teacher—Tell me a few of the most important things existing to-day which did not exist a hundred years ago. Tommy—Us.

HORRID TORTURE.

This is often felt in every joint and muscle of the body by users, by people who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to arrest the malady, as they may easily do, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abruptly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

One hundred and twenty firemen are required to feed the furnaces of a first-class Atlantic steamer.

Enlarged Joints, From Rheumatism.

Such a Condition Indicates a Chalky Deposit and is Seldom Cured—There is Hope in Some Cases, However, From an Enriching of the Blood.

From the Record and Union, Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, wife of Mr. John Pratt, one of the oldest settlers in Olmstead County, Minnesota, for many years has been painfully afflicted with rheumatism in its most aggravating and inconvenient form. Mrs. Pratt is well known in the vicinity of Viola, having during one administration held the responsible position of postmistress. She tells the tale of her affliction and subsequent restoration to health, which is printed in order that others similarly suffering may read and adopt the same remedy she did.

Viola, Olmstead Co., Minn., August 24, 1896.

"A little over ten years ago I discovered that the joints of my fingers were enlarging, and very sore. I consulted many physicians, with some slight relief at times from pain, but the joints grew larger and larger, and my neck, shoulders and limbs were so stiff that I could not move them without great pain. My toes, too, were swollen out of all shape, and my fingers were so drawn, and the muscles so contracted, that I could not use them. I had given up all hope of cure, when my attention was called about three years ago to the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I procured a supply.

"It was not long after I began taking them before I experienced considerable relief, and I continued using them according to directions until I have taken altogether about three dozen boxes. My fingers are now straight and flexible, and the joints reduced to their normal size, the rheumatic pains are almost gone, and now, though I always keep Pink Pills by me, I never use them unless I catch cold, or get wet through. I am willing that this testimonial shall be published, in order that the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Williams' medicine may be known to rheumatic sufferers.

(Signed) "Mrs. E. A. Pratt."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

DOGS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Strict Sabbatarian and a Traveler In Hansoms.

The Ladies' Kennel Journal consists of a number of dog anecdotes selected from many sources, new and old. The stories are arranged to illustrate different features of the dog's character. Here is an example of what is called a dog's "tenacity of impression," vouched for by an Edinburgh minister:

"One sacrament Sunday the minister left his house to the care of the servants, who thought it a good opportunity to give a party. During the day the dog (a Newfoundland) accompanied them through the garden, and indeed wherever they went, in the most attentive manner and seemed well pleased. In the evening, when the time arrived that the party meant to separate, they proceeded to do so, but the dog, the instant they went to the door, interposed, and, placing himself before it, would not allow one of them to touch the handle. On their persisting and attempting to use force, he became furious and in a menacing manner drove them back into the kitchen, where he kept them until the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson."

From which it would appear that some dogs are Sabbatarians. At all events, he seems to have been of opinion that revelers in a manse on sacrament Sunday were out of place.

Another story, illustrating the reason of a dog, is quoted as having been told by William Robson of Penshaw, the owner of the animal. The dog was in the habit of going about in hansom cabs with his master. One day, after being lost, he went home by himself in a hansom.

"The cabman rang for his fare, and, thinking he had somehow captured the runaway, I inquired how and where he found him. 'Oh, sir,' said cabby, 'I didn't hail him at all; he hailed me. I was standing close by St. James' church looking out for a fare, when in jumps the dog. I shouts through the winder. He wouldn't stir. So I gets down and tries to pull him out and shows him my whip, but he sits still and barks as much as to say, "Go on, old man." As I seizes him by the collar I reads his name and address. My fine gentleman settles himself with his head just a-looking out, and I drives on till I stops at this gate. Then out jumps my passenger, a-clearing the doors, and walks in as though he'd been a regular fare.'"

The driving in cabs dog is by no means a rare variety. It is told of Lady Ashburnham's collie that, after jumping into a hansom, he so plainly intimates that he wants his collar read that, as one cabman said, "Blowed if he didn't ask me to."—Westminster Budget.

A Pearl Farm.

There is only one pearl farm in the world. It is in the Torres strait, at the northern extremity of Australia, and belongs to James Clark of Queensland. Mr. Clark, who is known as "the king of the pearl fishers," originally stocked it with 150,000 pearl oysters. Now 1,500 men—200 of whom are divers—and 250 vessels are employed in harvesting the crop.

"I have been 15 years engaged in pearl fishing," Mr. Clark told a correspondent of the Melbourne Age. "I began in a small way and have given the fisheries my close attention during all this time. My experience has led me to the belief that, with proper intelligence in the selection of a place, one can raise pearls and pearl shells as easily as one can raise oysters.

"I started my farm three years ago and have stocked it with shells which I obtained, in many instances, far out at sea. To grow shells successfully, however, according to my experience thus far, the water must not be too deep.

"My pearl shell farm covers 5,089 square miles. Over most of it the water is shallow. In shallow water shells attain the greatest size, and, besides, it is hard on the divers to go down deep for them.

"I ship my pearls to London in my own vessels. The catch each year runs, roughly speaking, from $200,000 worth up to almost five times that amount."

A Poet's Chivalry.

The poetry of Longfellow reveals its author's sensitive, chivalrous spirit, so that those familiar with his verses will read without surprise this story told by Mrs. Phelps-Ward in her "Chapters From a Life:"

Longfellow was reading aloud a poem one day to Mme. Modjeska, whose eyes filled with tears as the reading proceeded.

"I shall never forget," observes Mrs. Phelps-Ward, "the tone and manner with which he turned toward her. 'Oh,' he cried, 'I meant to give you happiness! And I have given you pain.'

"His accent on the word 'pain' was like the smart of a wound."

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters cleanses and renovates the vital fluid (or blood) and healthfully stimulates every bodily function.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters act as a mild cathartic, removing all undigested and refuse matter from the stomach and bowels, and cures constipation.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

More Fun.

Mother—Instead of beating the cat, Willie, I wish you would amuse yourself with your doll.

Willie—Yes; but when I beat the cat he howls, and the doll doesn't.—Boston Globe.

Her Weakness.

She—You took the words right out of my mouth.

He—You musn't talk while I'm kissing you.—New York Journal.

Between the Lines.

"She says she's 25, but she's 35. I can read it between the lines."

"What lines?"

"Those on her face."—Harper's Bazar.

On the Hip.

Tenant—Our house is in a frightful condition, Mr. Quarterday. One of the walls has bulged out three or four inches.

Landlord—Ha! Then the house is larger and I shall have to raise your rent.—Philadelphia Press.

His Little Weakness.

Inquiring Tourist (in Oklahoma)—What kind of a man is your pastor, the Rev. Jack Jonks?

Alkali Ike—Finest kind of a feller! Hain't got but one fault in the world—he's so danged quarrelsome when he is drunk.—New York World.

An Odd Antediluvian.

Teacher—Noah sailed forty days and forty nights.

Dick Hicks—And did it all without a yachting cap.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Job for Ex-Presidents.

What shall we do with our ex-Presidents? Why, set them to minding the baby.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Could He?

She surveyed her lord and master as he lay snoring in the stupor of intoxication. She wrung her hands.

"Oh, how can he drink so?" she wailed.

"How can he?" she continued. "Especially when I don't allow him more than a dollar a week out of his salary for spending money."—Indianapolis Journal.

Casus Belli.

"Why does Mrs. Van Meter hate Mrs. McMasters so cordially?"

"Somebody told her they looked enough alike to be sisters."—Detroit News.

A Definition.

Freddie—What's a sickle, dad?

Cobwigger—It's to cut grass with, my boy. Sometimes you will see a tramp carrying one around with him in the winter when he is looking for work.—New York Journal.

Very Quick.

Mrs. Farmer—You say you are a sufferer from quick consumption?

Weary Willie—Yes, lady; dese five-minute hand-outs is suthin' fierce.—New York Truth.

Thoughtful Husband.

Jagson Bowles (murmuring in his sleep)—I'll bid nine.

Mrs. Brown (not yet asleep)—Poor dear! he's always trying to buy me something handsome at those lovely auction stores.—Omaha World-Herald.

Flooring the Teacher.

Teacher—Johnnie, spell needle.

Johnnie—N-i-e-d-l-e.

"Why do you put the i there?"

"Every needle has a eye, hasn't it?"—Philadelphia Call.

A Disgusting Sight.

Mudge—I think a woman on a bicycle is one of the ugliest sights there is.

Yabsley—She isn't half as disgusting a spectacle as a fellow on a tandem with your own best girl.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Forced Smile.

Mother—Tommy, what on earth is baby crying for?

Tommy—He's angry with me, mamma, because I was trying to make him smile with your glove stretcher.—Punch.

The Difference.

"There is no occasion for you to envy me," said the prosperous person. "I have as many troubles as you."

"I allow you do, mister," admitted Dismal Dawson, "but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got nothing else."—Indianapolis Journal.

Corrected.

Mrs. Gray—It's positively disgraceful. Black has begun courting again before his dead wife is hardly cold.

Mr. Gray—My dear, I think you wrong Black. I happen to know that his wife was cremated.—Minneapolis Times.

Useful.

"Do you think, Professor, that the theory that Mars is inhabited has any practical value?"

"Do I think so?" returned the Professor. "I know it. Some periodicals pay $20 a page for articles on the subject."—Washington Star.

Had It All to Himself.

"Had a whole seat in the car to myself coming up to-night."

"How was that?"

"Carried a cake of limburger in my pocket and sat near the stove."—Plain Dealer.

On the Vestibule Limited.

Mrs. Slowboy—Say, Mister Conductor, don't this train stop at Plunktown?

Conductor—No, madam. It doesn't even hesitate.

A Contradiction in Terms.

Johnny—What is civilized warfare, papa?

Papa—Well, Johnny, a great many people think there isn't any such thing.—Twinkles.

Thoroughly Cured.

"George, I hope our boy will never smoke."

"I don't think he ever will. I guess I've thoroughly cured him of all liking for cigars."

"How did you do it?"

"I kept him in the room while I smoked one of those cigars you gave me Christmas."—Plain Dealer.

An Enjoyable Performance.

She—I understand that Mrs. Krochet played on the piano at the reception last night. Did they appear to enjoy her performance?

He—Oh, immensely. It was the most enjoyable time of the whole evening. Everybody was talking away as if they would split their throats.—Boston Transcript.

No Opportunity to Observe.

Mrs. Gaskett—Is Mrs. Snooper much of a talker?

Mrs. Ricketts—I don't know, I'm sure; I've never sat in the same box with her at the opera or been with her in a whist game.—New York World.

Not Hard.

Sillicus—Is your pugilistic friend a hard hitter?

Cynicus—I've never known him to strike anybody for more than fifty at a time.—Philadelphia Record.

Painless Method.

Mrs. Achem (reading)—The Chinese are a cheerful people. In China, while the dentist pulls the tooth an assistant stands by and drowns the lamentations of the victim in the noise of a large gong.

Mr. Achem—So they have adopted the painless method of extracting teeth in China, too, eh?—Norristown Herald.

A Lesson in Arithmetic.

Elliphalet—Uncle Ephrim, if yo' kin meck fow shirts outen three yahds, how many shirts kin yo' git from one yahd?

Uncle Ephrim—Well, honey hit depends on whose yahd yo's in.

A Mistake.

"Of course," said the jeweler, "you meant well, but don't do it again."

"What do you mean?" inquired the man in charge of the repair department.

"You charged that last man so much that instead of having his old watch fixed he bought a new one that I had marked down to cost as an advertisement."—Washington Star.

When to Stop.

Ted—Do you think it right to teach a young fellow to play poker?

Ned—Certainly I do. But be sure to stop playing with him as soon as he begins to understand it.—New York Journal.

A Queer Chicken.

Mr. More, a chicken fancier of Great Bend, Pa., has a queer chicken. It is a Plymouth Rock, two years old, that in addition to all the characteristics of a fine cock, possesses the natural instincts of a hen. He crows and fights and conducts himself as most chanticleers do; yet he has been known to adopt chickens, mother them, scratch and pick for them, raise a note of alarm when danger appeared and fold them under his wings at night. He raised two broods of chickens last year.

As soon as the chicks hatch under a hen, Mr. More removes them to a small cop, in which the cock is placed. He immediately adopts them, and is a model mother until they are ready to shift for themselves.—New York Press.

Horseflesh in London.

The meat inspectors of London have discovered that not only is horseflesh served to unsuspecting customers in the metropolis as beef, but also that goatflesh masquerades as venison at many restaurants.

Not Plagiarism.

Spats—Hackley is being accused of plagiarism in his last book.

Socratoots—I would not say that. He was merely collecting his thoughts.—Pittsburg News.

HE GOT HIS ANSWER.

But It Was Very Different From What He Had Expected.

As the train pulled out of Chicago a quiet, gentlemanly looking man entered the buffet car, and, ensconcing himself in a comfortable chair, drew out a long cigar and entered deeply into his paper. He remained so quiet and retained his seat so long that another passenger, whose bearing distinctly stamped him as a commercial traveling man, one of the kind full of chatter and curiosity, could no longer restrain himself. Addressing the quiet gentleman, he inquired, "Traveling east?"

Slowly removing his cigar, the gentleman turned and looked at his questioner with slightly elevated eyebrows, replying, "Yes."

"New York?"

"Yes."

"Pleasure?"

"Yes and no."

"Great place, New York. Ever been there before?"

"No."

"I'm going home this trip—New York, you know."

The gentleman made no reply, but resumed his paper. After a little silence the commercial man began again.

"I'm with C. & Co., on Broadway. If you drop in, I'll show you over the city."

"Thank you, it will not be necessary!"

"Excuse me, but might I ask what you're going to New York for?"

By this time most of the other passengers were interested. The gentleman, who was extremely annoyed at the drummer's curiosity, laid down his paper and exclaimed:

"I'm going to New York, first, because the train is taking me there; second, because I've got lots of money and can afford it, and, last, because if I like the place I intend to buy it."

The commercial man subsided amid a roar of laughter.—Philadelphia Times.

The Center Table.

Some one recently has spoken a word in favor of the old time center table, and it would indeed be a good thing could it be restored. The very presence of its bright lamp, its periodicals and its books suggests sociability and delightful intercourse. The very opportunity it offers for the drawing up of many chairs is a silent invitation, and it so possesses a subtle charm that is all its own. What we most need in our modern social life are informal gatherings where companionship can be enjoyed without the preparation and the fuss attendant upon a dinner or a reception. And, as the center table may properly be called a promoter of just such happy homes, it would be well were it once more given a place.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Following Precedent.

"I'm too practical to do as heroes do in books, Miss Slight, so I'll just ask you bluntly, will you be my wife?"

"No, thank you, Mr. Terse. I myself don't believe in those silly, bookish notions, and as the silly heroines always say yes, why, I'll tell you bluntly, no, sir, I won't."—Philadelphia North American.

YOU HAVE BACKACHE

Get Rid of It!

It is a sign that you have Kidney Disease; Kidney Disease, if not checked, leads to Bright's Disease,

and Bright's Disease Kills!

Because the Kidneys break down and pass away with the urine.

Heed the Danger Signal

and begin to cure your Kidneys to-day by taking

Warner's Safe Cure

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's.

Blood Poison.

Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians cannot cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, to surely break forth in a more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pensylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says: I was for a long time under treatment of two of the best physicians of this city, for a severe case of blood poison, but my condition grew worse all the while, notwithstanding the fact that they charged me three hundred dollars. My mouth was filled with eating sores; my tongue was almost eaten away, so that for three months I was unable to taste any solid food. My hair was coming out rapidly, and I was in a horrible fix. I had tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured sound and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery." S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) will cure any case of blood poison. Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

FOR EVERY BICYCLIST

Champion Michael Advises Use of Paine's Celery Compound.

James Michael is the champion long distance bicyclist of the world.

He recommends all wheelmen to take Paine's celery compound.

His experience is that of thousands of others. With the opening of the bicycle season many a young person and hundreds of older people who have determined to take up bicycling as a health-giving exercise find themselves really lacking the proper "snap" or stamina to begin on. Their bodily condition prevents so spirited exercise. They would like to ride, but they are out of sorts, run down by a winter of work or indoor life. Many who are really sick, who have suffered from debility or wasting diseases for a long time until they had begun to think their troubles had become chronic, as nothing gave them relief, would turn to bicycling for relief. But this splendid exercise, like any other, requires strength to undertake. The blood is out of order, the nerves are deranged, and nature's food for both is needed.

All such persons will find to their immense joy that Paine's celery compound, taken now, will make them well.

Paine's celery compound works wonders in the spring. If you have labored under the load of repeated headaches, neuralgic pains and days of nervous debility, now is your best time to get well.

Michael is today the most phenomenal rider in professional ranks. As far back as 1894, he was undisputed champion of Great Britain, and in the following year he went to France, and scored 25 straight wins against the picked riders of Europe. He has defeated such famous men as Jacquelin, Gougoltz, Huret, Rivierre, Bonhours, Bourrillon and Barden of England, and Leyten, the Belgian champion.

He has just returned from Europe and is now ready to join the racing men on the Pacific coast, despite the large amount of work he has gone through during the past months.

Michael has made cycle racing a careful study and is in a position to give excellent advice not only to racing men but to wheelmen and athletes in general. In reference to his own methods the following letter will interest everybody:

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 21, 1897.

After the exertion of my record rides while with the Morgan & Wright team in the south last winter, during which I lost somewhat in weight, on account of the unaccustomed climate, I was advised to use Paine's celery compound. I am pleased to say that it gave such satisfaction that I was impelled to use it again to brace up from the effects of the two unusually rough ocean trips that I have taken during the past month. I believe that wheelmen who have to undergo the hardships of "circuit chasing" will find Paine's celery compound of assistance to keeping up their physical tone. Jimmy Michael.

Every one needs to take a spring remedy to purify their blood, arouse the circulation and counteract the debilitating effect of months of confining work, worry and excitement.

The more intelligent portion of every community are the ones who best recommend Paine's celery compound. They have looked into this great remedy, followed its remarkable achievements in the case of friends, neighbors and relatives, and know just what to expect from its use as a nerve and brain strengthener and restorer and an ideal invigorator for a run-down system.

Cheapest Power.

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

In Guaranteed Order. For Sale Cheap

1-1	H. P. Hercules,	Gas or Gasoline.
1-2	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-2	H. P. Regan,	do
1-3	H. P. Oriental,	do
1-4	H. P. Otto,	do
1-4	H. P. Pacific,	do
1-6	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-10	H. P. Hercules,	do

State your Wants and Write for Prices.

Hercules Gas Engine Works,

5-7 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GAS, GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES, 1 TO 200 H. P.

PRINTERS' SUPPLY HOUSE,

American Type Founders' Co., Proprietors.

PALMER & REY BRANCH

405-7 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DR. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 776 New Series No. 19

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

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OUR SUNDAY SERMONS

A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

Speak the Right Word at the Right Time—Keep in View the Real Principle of Life—Fruits of a Father's Prayers.

How to Succeed.

IF you speak the right word at the right time; if you are careful to leave a good impression; if you do not trespass upon the rights of others; if you always think of others as well as yourself; if you do not forget the courtesies which belong to your position, you are quite sure to accomplish much in life which others with equal abilities fail to do. This is where the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. It is where you make people feel that you are unselfish and honorable and truthful and sincere. This is what society is looking for in men, and it is astonishing how much men are able to win for self-respect and usefulness who possess these qualities of good breeding. It is almost the turning point of success in practical life. People will not, in the long run, have about them persons who make themselves offensive, and they yield position and influence quickly and gracefully to persons who make themselves useful in a genial way. This is the point where friends are at once most forgiving and most exacting. They will overlook great neglects if they can be assured of the loving heart behind the outward sight; but the moment you do rude things in a rude spirit and with personal coldness and selfishness the friendship is severed. This is why the best friends make the bitterest enemies. It may be set down as a rule that one can never afford not to be a gentleman. It is best to learn this rule early and practice it late. It is not well to say mean things of another, because in most cases you will have to take back all in bitterness of heart when he does you an unexpected favor. It is not wise to treat anyone brusquely, because you cannot always judge a bird by the feathers it has on. It is not well to look down on anybody, because the time may come when he may look down on you. There is a certain selfhood in everyone that should be respected. We have no right to infringe upon it. It is not morality, it is not a mere conventional rule, it is something in the nature of things, that you should always show a delicate regard for others. One who does not fail here is never known utterly to fail elsewhere.

Losing that We Might Gain.

In every department of life there is this principle at work—losing that we might gain; a present risk in order to secure, if possible, a future gain. But it often happens that the only certain thing about it is the present risk and loss; for the gain never comes. In this respect things temporal differ greatly from things spiritual; for in this spiritual world we must lose to gain—we must do to live; and if we do so there are no chances, but all prizes. "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." This is the law of the Master whom we serve, and he is able to make it good to us. You may lose your health, your strength, your liberty, your happiness, for his sake; but your promise to you is that you have only made a good investment by the loss, and the profits will come by and by, when the divine dividends are declared. "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto those who are exercised thereby." Take heart, then; for though weeping may endure for the night, yet joy cometh in the morning of resurrection and glory.

Where Father Used to Kneel.

Prayers are often answered when the lips that uttered them are sealed in death; and many a parent who has prayed and lived and died without realizing the fulfillment of his petitions, will have a glad surprise in the resurrection morning when they that sow in tears shall reap in joy.

Dr. J. B. Cranfield, in the Baptist Standard, tells this tale of a father's prayers:

"I heard a story of two young men that were very wicked, yet their father was a very earnest, consecrated Christian. He held family prayers every night, kneeling down by a little table that stood in the corner by the hearthstone; but the two young men did not care to bow with their father at that little old table. Finally the father died and left the two wicked sons. He had prayed for them many a time, and sometimes with tears in his eyes he had talked with them about their Savior, but they did not care to hear him.

"Time went on, and in after years they decided, as they had gained in property, to remove the old house and build a larger one. They were both carpenters and they undertook the job themselves. They took off the roof and then the sides of the house, and then they took up the floor, plank by plank, and finally they got near the old hearthstone, and one of them stopped and looked at his brother. He said:

"'Here's where father used to kneel and pray; there's where the little table stood, and the Bible was always on it.' The other says:

"'Yes, it seems to me I can see the print of father's knee on that old plank yet.' He continued, 'I can't take up that plank; you take it up.' The other one said:

"'No, I can't; I wish you would,' and as they looked into each other's eyes the voice of their old father spoke to them, and the Spirit of God vitalized the voice, and right there, where the old man had prayed a thousand times, the boys prayed that day and asked the old, old question, 'What shall I do to be saved?' And the Spirit of God came down and revealed Jesus to their hearts, and before that plank was ever taken up they gave their hearts to God."

Pray on, ye men of God; pray on, ye women of faith; faint not; your prayers are offered up by the Great High Priest before the throne of the majesty on high. Hold fast the promises of God, and may the Lord give you your heart's desire, and bring your households to his heavenly kingdom at last.

Straight Jabs from Moody.

A soldier cannot do much in battle if he's afraid his sword is going to break. The preacher who loses confidence in the Bible, or any part of it, is like the soldier with a weak sword.

It is easier to block the sun than to stop the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible.

There is no use of any law without its penalty. Men fear the penalty, not the law.

Jacob told one lie, and his ten sons lied to him the rest of his life.

Truth is truth whether the individual man believes it or not.

The church wants fighters who will strike from the shoulder; we want people all in the church or not in it at all. There is nothing so detestable in any walk of life as half-heartedness.

The merchant who tells his clerks to sell half-cotton goods for all-wool goods should not be surprised if his clerks tell him lies and steal his money.

You continue to elect saloon men to the council and you need not be surprised that each corner has a saloon.

A man gets as his reward exactly what he lives. If I sow potatoes I don't expect to reap onions.

Sin has caused more suffering in Chicago than leprosy has in all the Orient.

God will smite the American cities unless they repent; they shall become as the fulfillment of the prophecy of Babylon—the habitation of owls and the abode of wild beasts.

If I want to nail a board to a post I've got to hold the nail to the board and hit it with a hammer; the text is the nail; the preacher is the hammer.

Men who come out of jail will come to us with blood on their hands if we don't go to them with Bibles in the jails.

I may not be logical; I try to make my sermons a series of hooks, and I try to hook the points over the hearts of men and women.

The woman who sends her maid to tell a caller she is out tells as black a lie as any other lie.

An Evening Prayer.

Forgive us, O Lord, if we have this day said or done anything to increase the pain and sorrow of the world. Pardon the unkind word, the impatient gesture, the hard and selfish deed, the failure to show sympathy and kindly help where we had opportunity, but missed it; and enable us so to live that we may daily do something to lessen the tide of human sorrow and add to the sum of human happiness. We have our own sorrows, O Father. We wait for footsteps that do not come; we yearn for sympathy which is not given; we knock at doors that do not open; we think of graves that hide our dearest treasures. We fear the loneliness, the changes and chances of this mortal life, and the mystery of that unknown future that stretches away in the dark like a moor beyond the light of home. But Thou art ours and we are Thine—nothing can ever separate us from thee. Do not leave us orphans, but come to us by Thy Son and by Thy Spirit. Only let us not miss the lesson of pain and sorrow and long waiting, but be made perfect through suffering like Jesus our great exemplar. We ask it in His name. Amen.

Thy Will Be Done.

"Then face to face!" Sweet words of balm
To soothe and heal some aching pain;
To help each sorrowing soul grow calm
And bid us all be brave again.

Be brave! Ah, me! They little think
Who never yet have loved and lost,
How bitter is the cup we drink,
What burning tears this parting costs.

With tear-filled eyes we kneel to pray
For strength this grief to bravely bear;
Our trembling lips try hard to say:
"Thy will be done," but falter there.

At times the longing will increase
To have our dear beloved near;
Yet God is good and sends us peace,
His tender comfort dries each tear.

Our eyes look through a darkened glass
Life has been saddened for us here;
But still we trust this soon shall pass,
And heaven's sunlight will be clear.

So patient still we try to be
Content and cheerful in each place,
Till that glad day when we shall see
Our dear beloved face to face.

Ambition to Do.

It is not enough that one posseses a talent. It languishes like a morning glory at noonday unless accompanied by the characteristics which develop it. The unity of purpose, ambition, courage and industry must go with the gift. Sometimes these qualities have even been made to take the place of heaven-born talent. If we wait for the opportunity it will never come. If we work for it, it is already in sight, but everything then accomplished is in spite of. The phrase is a good one. Write it, if you will, in plain, large letters, and pin the slip of paper on your desk or some other place where it will constantly greet the eye and encourage the possibly flagging heart.

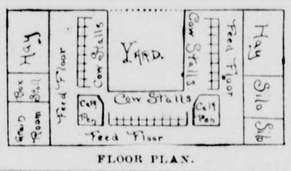
FARM AND GARDEN

Utilizing Two Old Barns.

On hundreds of farms are to be found two small barns instead of one large one. These are often detached or attached corner to corner. Space is wasted and work cannot be conveniently done in them without much loss of time. The illustrations show a plan for making the most of two such barns. They are moved to a position parallel to each other and are then connected by a shed-roofed one-storied

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARNS.

addition, as shown in the first picture. This gives a barnyard inclosed on three sides, and so protected from wind and storm, and an interior that can be advantageously arranged. The arrangement suggested in the floor plan that is given in the second illustration is for use on a dairy farm. Where other kinds of farming are followed, a different interior arrangement can easily be



FLOOR PLAN.

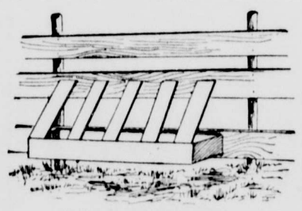
decided upon. In the plan given, it is intended that a feed car be used to convey silage, grain, etc., along in front of all the cattle stalls.—American Agriculturist.

Electric Light by Wind Power.

Electric lighting is commonly in the country regarded as exclusively a city luxury. It is likely that the expense of carrying wires from house to house in thinly settled districts would be too great to make it possible to furnish electric light on a large scale economically. But the experience of Nansen's ship, the Fram, on her northern voyage shows that electric lighting by wind power, transmitted to batteries and stored as electricity, is entirely possible. In the high Northern latitudes fuel was much too precious to be used in making electric light. So a big windmill was set up, which was run whenever the wind was favorable, and by stored electricity made a steady light all through the dark northern winter. Such windmills are often used on Norwegian vessels to work the pumps. We may yet see farm windmills providing power to run dynamos and charge storage batteries with electricity to be used for lighting farm houses, as well as to do much work that now taxes human muscles.

For Calves at Pasture.

The calves at pasture ought to have daily a little grain to keep them growing thriftily. Their increased size in the fall will more than pay for the outlay and the trouble. The sketch, from an agricultural exchange, shows a handy feed box. Put it on the inside of the pasture fence, so that the grain can be put in through the boards from



FEED BOX FOR CALVES.

the outside. Put slats on, as shown, far enough apart so that the calves can put their heads between them, but so near that the old stock, if in the pasture, cannot reach the box. The slats also support the box and hold it in place.

Eggs Chilled Before Setting.

Early failure to hatch eggs very seldom come from lack of vigor in the germ; for in this the early eggs are superior. They more often come from allowing eggs to be chilled before the setting begins. Everyone knows that chilling after a few days setting soon destroys the life in the egg. It may do so where eggs that have never been set on are kept in contact with metal, which rapidly abstracts heat when the eggs are kept for greater safety near the freezing temperature. Dishes for holding eggs should be of wood, which abstracts heat slowly.

Variety of Feed for Hogs.

The hog gets at any time in his life less variety in his feed than any other kind of stock. This is especially true when he is being fattened. There are other grains that have quite as good fattening qualities as corn. A mixture of oats and barley, or of peas and barley ground together, makes a feed that will not only fatten, but will also furnish the due proportion of lean meat that is required to make healthful and easily digested pork.

Stir the Soil.

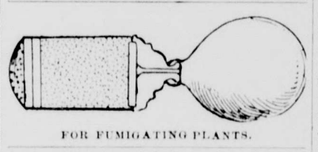
Next to mulching there is nothing like a constant stirring of the soil. I have found many workmen in gardens totally unacquainted with the principles of hoeing. The hoe is drawn over a surface already hard, cutting off weeds close to the ground. Then the weeds are raked off, leaving the ground in really worse condition than it was before, for the weeds shaded the surface if they did rob the ground. Hoeing should be fully as much to loosen the soil as to destroy weeds. Every stroke of the hoe should loosen up an inch or more of soil, and this loose soil should not be raked down too fine, or the first heavy rain will beat it down very hard. One would hardly believe what a help constant cultivation of this kind is to herbaceous and all other plants. And when rain comes the water is all taken up where it falls. Good mulching preserves the looseness of the soil in the same way. I am sure that very many more of our lovely native flowers could be successfully grown than there are if mulching or hoeing could be made a feature of cultivation.—Exchange.

Making Cider Vinegar.

First have a good, strong, iron-hooped barrel. Next have good apple cider. Cover the bunkholes with mosquito netting or other material that will keep out the flies. The bungs ought not to be put in, except temporarily, for at least a year. Keep the vinegar barrel in the garret, or other place where the air is warm and sultry. The cellar is a bad place in which to make vinegar. To hasten fermentation, occasionally turn the cider out of one barrel into another, thus exposing it more fully to the air, and, by adding a gallon of strong vinegar or a little "mother" to each barrel. There are other methods by which the process may be hastened still more, such as trickling it through beech chips or shavings; but these are hardly to be recommended, for those who are content to wait on the natural process rarely fail to find themselves amply repaid through the high value of their product.—Farm and Fireside.

Fumigate the Plants.

The lovers of flowers who try their amateur hand at raising a few flowering plants or palms at home sooner or later learn that plants require a great deal of attention in order to make them flourish properly. One of the greatest trials of the home gardener is to keep the plants free from the insects that are so apt to attack them, for which there are a number of remedies. One of the most effective and common of these is to fumigate the plant by means of tobacco smoke, and the invention here shown, the idea of a Philadelphia man, offers a remarkably convenient method of doing this. The appliance consists of a pepper box to which is attached a rubber bulb that takes the place of a bellows. The box is filled



FOR FUMIGATING PLANTS.

with tobacco and lighted, and by means of pressure on the bulb, that works on the principle of an atomizer, the smoke is blown wherever it is desired, so that the whole plant can be gone over in a few minutes.

Hedge Plants.

Hedges for protection are not as common as they might be. They are not only beautiful in themselves, but, if properly managed, are cheaper than any fence—except a stone wall. There are numberless instances of well-cared-for osage orange and honey locust hedges being kept in first-rate condition for half a century, and there is no reason to believe they might not last for nearly as long again. They have to be annually trimmed, and, indeed, are the better for two trimmings a year; but one who understands this will get over the work so rapidly, that it takes little more time than it would to give the annual whitewashing to an ordinary fence. When the expression "well cared for" is used, it simply means that the cutting must always be of such a character that the bottom of the hedge is left the widest part.—Meehan's Monthly.

Poultry Pickings.

A good man is merciful to his beast also to his chickens.

Sanitary surroundings are of more consequence than medicines.

If you cannot keep your poultry in comfort, cease to keep them at all.

Light is essential to the health of the hens, therefore, have good windows.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be kept over four weeks. They must be turned every day or two.

Use Plenty of Seed.

Seed is costly, but the poorest method of economy is that of using as little seed as possible. A large number of clover crops fail because not enough seed is used, and it is better with some crops to have an extra number of plants to come up and remove those not desired than to have failure and be compelled to replant, as the time lost cannot be recovered.

The Horse's Shoes.

Some farmers make the mistake of shoeing horses when it is unnecessary, and others refuse to shoe when it should be done. Some leave the shoes on too long, just because they seem to stick well. An expanding, growing hoof will soon outgrow the shoe. The shoes should not be left on longer than five weeks.

FANCIFUL NEW GOWNS

CLOTH DRESSES ARE NO LONGER MADE PLAIN.

Pleated Skirts Are Appearing in Large Numbers—The Continued Stylishness of the Fancy Bodice Is Assured.

Late Fashion Gossip.

New York correspondence:

REAL economy and prudence haven't been apparent to a marked degree in this spring's preparations, but seem to have been left for later consideration. Something frankly fresh and bright has been generally sought after. Women have left to others the question as to whether the times are hard or good, and have taken pattern after the sunshiny bloom that has come poking up out of the soft earth.

The tailor gowns of the past winter were significant of this desire for ornamentation, and were trimmed out of almost all of their suggestions of severity, and in the spring's showing of them the entirely plain ones are scarcer than ever. Then the cloth dresses that lacked tailor finish, and yet that have been classified as "simple," are no longer free from elaboration. If they are so, they inevitably take on a workaday look, so much have the standards changed. Gowns of this kind have given way to a sort of which the first small picture here is a type. Braid trimming is one of their characteristics, and velvet garniture is another and

WHITE THAT DOES NOT MEAN SIMPLICITY

newer one. This model included both these characteristics, and though soutache was applied to the skirt, jacket, epaulettes and sleeves, its quantity was not sufficient, by current interpretation of the term, to stand for free use. The velvet was seen in a band at the skirt hem and in the folded bodice belt, and was a shade darker than the dress goods, which was dark wine-colored cloth. Ball fringe trimmed jacket fronts and epaulettes. Velvet and velveteen are being employed in gowns that will be worn right up to summer, and the prophecy that such trimming will have summer vogue is voiced.

Another dress that stands for the shift toward elaborateness is put in the second picture. Its material was a brown and beige check suiting, and it had a vest of mauve silk. How long is it since such materials would have done the fashionable trick without other ornamentation? But it's another story in the spring of '97, and white taffeta was the vital chapter in this case. Bias folds of it trimmed skirt and jacket, the strips ending in ornaments composed of braid and the silk. Then the white silk showed in the laced slashes of the sleeves, faced revers and collar and lined the rippled basque. Without the silk trimming the gown would have been fairly described as neat, or, at the best, as jaunty; with it, it became what could be, without the least bit of gushing, characterized as stunning. This difference really sums

A NOVEL MATING OF SKIRT AND BODICE.

up the results of the change in standards of taste.

Another straw that shows the direction of fashion's winds is the continued stylishness of the fancy bodice. In midwinter we were assured that the fancy bodice was hopelessly out, and the attire of some of the most careful dressers confirmed this decree of the ever-restless designers. But the well-laid plan was swamped, and there's no end of fancy bodices just now. As everyone knows, there is very little to add to their novelties—almost everything has already been done—but we are doing it over again with charming grace, and adding a little touch now and then. The cross-over, double-breasted effect, fastening at one side, and the running of little rows of tucks in unexpected cross-slanting lines are new notions. All this tends to emphasize the bust, and that is the effort this season. To this end bows of ribbon, of tucks or of velvet are placed from under the arm near the belt, on a slant across the fig-

A SIMPLE FORM OF PLEATED SKIRT.

ure to the fastening of the bodice. The same idea is carried out startlingly in evening bodices. One example was so arranged that the drapery of the bodice appeared to begin under the left arm, being drawn up from there over the right arm. Swathing the torso in folds has been gaining popularity and artistic significance for several seasons, and is now made much use of, all the folds being pushed above the waist line, for not the least addition to waist size is allowed.

With some of the newest fancy waists it is attempted to have them match the skirt, and yet be suitable to wear with other skirts. The next picture illustrates this economical trick, which is one that demands good judgment on the part of the planner. The blouse waist was pale blue and brown plaid cloth, and the belt was black velvet. The skirt was beige cloth, and the item that mated skirt and bodice was the bolero, which was from the skirt stuff. It was in one piece in back, but each front was composed of three overlapping parts, each part and the back being edged with bias folds of white cloth. Both the plain and plaided cloth were put into the collar. While this bodice will appear to have been especially planned for this skirt, the matching is not so close but that it serves nicely with other plain skirts.

As fancy bodices have long been in fashion, their continuing elaborate does not strongly mark the growing favor for highly wrought effects, and it is left, after all, for skirts to show the change most plainly. Sun-burst pleated skirts are appearing in large numbers, and often, as in the fourth sketch, they are accompanied by pleated bodices.

PLEATING THAT ELABORATES.

This pictured dress was pale blue barege, its skirt trimmed at the hips with two bands of cream insertion. A band of lace gave yoke effect to the pleated bodice, and the dainty fichu was pale blue crepe de chine bordered with a ruffle. Blue gros grain ribbon gave belt and collar loops, and the sleeves were wrinkled from wrist to shoulder.

Accordion pleated silk skirts rush in to fill the need for dressy skirts, now that the black satin skirt is overworked for dress wear. These silken skirts are more becoming. They come in all colors, and are suitable for wear with the most elaborate bodices. Mouse gray taffeta thus pleated, for instance, is finished with a deep band at the knees of a glittering openwork embroidery, through which the gray of the silk shows. The embroidery is pleated in with the skirt, though how it was done without crushing the jewels is a question. So beautifully does the embroidery combine colors that almost any color scheme is possible for the bodice.

The model of pleated skirt shown is simplicity itself when compared with some of the models in rich fabrics. One of these comes in the concluding picture, and was found in black satin, decorated at the sides with three accordion pleated black chiffon ruffles, leaving back and front in panel form. The waist was white satin covered with rich white lace and trimmed in front with narrow black velvet ribbon. Collar and belt were cerise velvet, and the fitted sleeves were covered with wrinkled chiffon and were capped with lace epaulettes bordered with black chiffon ruchings.

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JOLLY JOKER

"Yarbley has taken a violent distaste for opera." "What a clever stroke of economy."—Chicago Record.

She—"I wonder if two really can live cheaper than one?" He—"I guess they feel cheaper."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—"I love you better than my life." She—"Considering the life you lead, I cannot say that I am surprised."—Indianapolis Journal.

"They say people who live together get to look alike." "Is that so? Well, just in the interest of science, let's try it."—Chicago Record.

Freddy—"What is statesmanship, papa?" Papa—"Statesmanship, my son, is successful politics."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Brown—"Why do they call the bicycle 'the silent steed'?" Smith "I don't know, exactly. The horse isn't saying a word, is he?"—Puck.

Hobson—"Is Robson a man you can trust?" Dobson—"Yes; that is, if you lend him anything; it's all you can do."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Frances—"Yes, he is pursuing literature." Gertrude—"Indeed! And is he very successful?" Frances—"No. It is still a long way ahead of him."—Cleveland Leader.

"Mos' men," said Uncle Eben, "talks 'bout de commones' kind o' troubles like dey done 'scovered 'em an' could git 'em patented ef dey chose."—Washington Star.

"While Miss Fitz was away, George took her parrot." "Anything happen?" "I don't know; she keep the parrot down cellar now, and the engagement is off."—Life.

Leola—"Don't you think they are two souls with but a single thought?" Hazel—"Well, I shouldn't wonder. They are both making fools of themselves."—Truth.

"What is a hardy rosebush?" "It is one that doesn't mind your mother pulling it up by the roots every few days to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Chicago Record.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "kin train er dog ter do anyt'ing dey tells 'im an' at de same time de mos' disobejintest chillun in de neighborhood."—Washington Star.

Wickwire—"You made some money on the fight, didn't you?" Mudge—"No; don't think I did. I won $25 and spent $48 of it the same night."—Indianapolis Journal.

He (fervently)—"Your eyes are like the stars above." She (sleepily)—"There are no stars above just now, Charles—the sun is about to rise."—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Hostess—"Ah, M. Le Ministre, sit down on this Ottoman." Russian diplimat—"Parblieu! I would zrazer stand. Ze vare thought eez eempossible!"—New York Press.

He—"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?" She—"No, but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wildly was thinking of a late experience at the club, when his wife asked: "Did Mr. Lusk call?" "Not him; I bluffed him with a $10—er—what was that, dear?"—Baltimore News.

She—"Did you have any trouble in getting papa to listen to you?" He—"Not a bit. I began by telling him I knew of a plan whereby he could save money."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Getting acquainted: "Are you the new girl?" asked Mr. Wheeler, coming down to breakfast. "Yes, sir," replied the maid. "What make of wheel do you ride?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"It's a shame," cried the young wife; "not a thing in the house fit to eat. I'm going right home to papa!" "If you don't mind, dear," said the husband, reaching for his hat, "I'll go with you."—Yonkers Statesman.

Hodge—"Hello, ole man, what's goin' on in Pumpkinville?" Podge—"Nuthin'. W'y, hit's jest got so blamed dull house rent has stopped an' the interest on what a feller owes hez plum quit."—Atlanta Constitution.

"There was a strange man here to see you to-day, papa," said little Ethel, who met her father in the hall as he came home on Wednesday night. "Did he have a bill?" "No, papa. He had just a plain nose."—Newark Call.

Walker—"They say that Napoleon was so self-possessed that not even the sound of pistol fired close to his ear could make him start." Wheeler—"He wouldn't have stood much show in a bicycle race."—Indianapolis Journal.

"'From state to state the spirit walks,'" quoted Mrs. Ticounter; "now, I wonder what Tennyson meant by that?" "I suppose," said Mr. Ticounter, reminiscently, "that he referred to Hamlet's father's ghost walking in from Fargo."—Puck.

"So you want to marry Fred, do you?" said the father. "Yes, papa," replied the daughter, with her arms about his neck. "And go away and leave me all alone?" "Why, no, papa! I know Fred will be willing to leave mamma with you!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Tenderly, touchingly, he wrapped the damp, warm cloth about the injured member. But no relief came. "Maria!" he shouted, after a long, hopeless pause, "it's no use. These blamed hot rags won't do. Get me the hammer!" And once again he rapped the pipe.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Aged Georgia Negroes.

Two negroes in the ripeness of age died at Solomon, Ga., one at 107 years, another at 95, and the reports of their deaths drew attention to Tenas Tharp, of the same neighborhood, a negro, 111 years old.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 1897

NEW MINING LAWS.

The text of the new mining law as passed by the last Legislature is here given. The amended measure went to the Governor just before the Legislature adjourned and received his signature in March. It became a law on May 6th:

Sec. 1. The location of mining claims on the public domain of the United States shall be made and perfected as provided in this act.

Sec. 2. The discoverer of any vein or lode shall immediately, upon making a discovery, erect at the point of discovery a substantial monument or mound of rocks and post thereon a preliminary notice which shall contain:

First—The name of the lode or claim.

Second—The name of the locator or locators.

Third—The date of discovery.

Fourth—The number of linear feet claimed in length along the course of the vein each way from the point of discovery.

Fifth—The width claimed on each side of the center of the vein.

Sixth—The general course of the vein or load, as near as may be.

Seventh—That such notice is a first or preliminary notice. Such notice shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the same is posted within twenty days after the posting thereof. Upon the erection of said monument and posting such notice, the discoverer shall be allowed the period of time specified in section 3 of this act to enable him to perfect his location as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Within sixty days from the date of the discovery of a vein or lode, the discoverer must perform $50 worth of labor in developing his discovery, and mark his location on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced, and must file in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the claim is situated, a certificate of location, which said certificate shall state:

1. The name of the lode or claim.

2. The name of the locator or locators.

3. The date of discovery and posting of notice, provided for in section 2 of this act, which shall be considered as the date of the location.

4. A description of the claim, defining the exterior boundaries as they are marked upon the ground, and such additional description by references to some natural objects or permanent monument as will identify the claim.

5. A statement that such certificate is final or completed notice of location, and that he has performed the aforesaid $50 worth of labor in development work thereon within the aforesaid sixty-day period, stating generally the nature thereof. Said certificate shall be dated and signed by or on behalf of the locator or locators, and verified by them or by some one in their behalf, and when filed for record shall be deemed and considered as prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited. A copy of such certificate of location, certified by the county recorder, shall be admitted in evidence in all actions or proceedings with the same effects of the original. The performance of such labor shall be deemed a necessary act in completing such location, and a part thereof, and no part thereof shall inure to the benefit of any subsequent location.

Sec. 4. The discoverer of placers or other forms of deposit, subject to location and appropriation, under mining laws applicable to placers, shall locate his claim in the following manner:

First—He must immediately post in a conspicuous place at the point of discovery thereon a notice or certificate of location thereof containing:

(a) The name of claim.

(b) The name of the locator or locators.

(c) The date of the discovery and posting the notice, hereinbefore provided for, which shall be considered as the date of the location.

(d) A description of the claim by reference to legal subdivisions of sections, if the location is made in conformity with the public surveys; otherwise a description with reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim, and where such claim is located by legal subdivisions of the public surveys, such location shall, notwithstanding that fact, be marked by the locator upon the ground, the same as other locations.

Second—Within thirty days from the date of such discovery, he must record such notice or certificate of location in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such discovery is made, and so distinctly mark his location on the ground that its boundaries can be readily traced.

Third—Within sixty days from the date of the discovery the discoverer shall perform labor upon such location or claim in developing the same to an amount which shall be equivalent in the aggregate to at least $10 worth of labor for each twenty acres, or fractional part thereof, contained in such location or claim.

A failure to perform such labor within said time shall cause all rights under such location to be forfeited and the land discovered thereby shall at once be open so location by qualified locators other than the preceding locators, but shall not in any event be open to location by such preceding locators, and any labor performed by them thereon shall not inure to the benefit of any subsequent locator thereof.

Fifth—Such locator shall, upon the performance of such labor, file with the recorder of the county an affidavit showing such performance, and generally the nature and kind of work so done.

Sec. 5. The affidavit provided for in the last section and the aforesaid placer notice or certification when filed for record shall be deemed and considered as prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited. A copy of such certificate, notice or affidavit, certified by the county recorder, shall be admitted in evidence in all actions and proceedings with the same effect as the original.

Sec. 6. All locations of quartz or placer formations or deposits, hereafter made, which do not conform to the requirements of this act, in so far as the same are respectively applicable thereto, shall be void.

Sec. 7. No record of a mining claim or mill site made after the passage of this act, in the records of any mining district, shall be valid. All notices of locations of mining claims, mill sites and other notices, heretofore recorded in such district records, if such notices conform to the local rules and regulations in force in such district, are hereby declared valid. Within thirty days after the passage of this act the district recorder or custodian of the records of the several mining districts in this State, shall transmit to the county recorders of the respective counties wherein the respective districts are situated, all the records of said respective districts, and thenceforward such county recorder shall be deemed and considered the legal custodian of such records. Thereafter copies of such records, certified by the county recorder, may be received in evidence with the same effect as the originals.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force sixty days after the passage.

Durrant and Worden Respited Until October

The execution of Worden and Durrant has been postponed by the U. S. Circuit Court until the questions involved in the appeals shall be decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Attorney-General Fitzgerald wired Warden Aull not to execute Worden until the Appellate Federal Court passed on the case. He also wrote an elaborate opinion.

An appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court was also allowed by Circuit Judge Gilbert in the case of Durrant. As the merits of the judgments of State courts do not arise in an appeal from a refusal to award a writ of habeas corpus, the Worden and Durrant cases now stand on the same ground. Neither one will be executed until the Federal appeal shall be decided by the Supreme Court.

There can be no further legal proceedings until the Supreme Court meets in October.

Under the Federal statutes and decisions no other course was open, as every person on American soil who alleges that he is detained in violation of the constitution of the United States may seek the ancient writ of habeas corpus in the Federal trial courts. In the event that these courts fail to award the writ, the law provides an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the Federal Judge who refused to award the writ in the first instance has no choice in the matter of granting the appeal. The right of the citizen to go to the higher court is held to be absolute and unquestioned.

The point last stated was decided with emphasis by Judge Sawyer in a well-known California case.

He held, in the case of San Hung, August 24, 1885, reported in the Federal Reporter, "that the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus cases is absolute and in no manner dependent upon the discretion of the Judge to allow or deny."

Durrant and Worden cannot lawfully be executed until the Supreme Court passes on their appeals, because it would be folly to grant a citizen a right and then allow him to be deprived of his life pending the final adjudication.

There was no hesitation by Judge Gilbert because he well knew he had no discretion. The law commands him to allow the appeal. Attorney General Fitzgerald advised the Warden not to hang the murderers pending the appeal because section 753 of the U. S. Revised Statutes declares all State interference pending the final decision null and void.

The rulings are not at all new to lawyers familiar with Federal practice, for they well know that the Ingersoll other New York electrocution cases were held in the air for years by the Federal law of habeas corpus, familiarly known as "every man's hoodoo."

A more startling possibility that lurks in the loosely drawn Federal law is the prospect of a multiplicity of writs in any given case. The Ingersoll case holds that the petitioner may apply again and again on the same grounds, the limit of applications and appeals being set by his own desires only. In this remarkable case Judge Lacombe says:

"This is the second application to this court for a writ of habeas corpus by this petitioner under the same conviction, and two of the grounds upon which he bases his present application existed when he made his former application. Whether this is the second or the twenty-second application, however, is immaterial. Under the statutes as they stand it seems to be left to the petitioner alone to determine not only how many times he will apply for the writ, and whether he will appeal from its denial, but also how often he will, by such appeal, invoke the operation of section 766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that, until final judgment thereon, any proceedings against his person under State authority shall be null and void."

The decisions in the Worden and Durrant cases bring the defects of the Federal law under the catholic ray and there is no doubt that the United States courts will from this time on be crowded with applications for a lease of life in the case of men under the death sentence.

Our Attorney-General said recently: "I had intended to call the attention of Senators White and Perkins to the defects in the law long ago, but I thought I might be accused of taking too much interest in the cases, so I dropped the matter entirely."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.00 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.00 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

Application for Patent.

Notice No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 & 12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 137.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1,230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93 chs. 250.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.05 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 09 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 09 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—	
Jan 1, 1897, Cash on hand	$17 427 40
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 30
P A Chalfant, Assessor	12 7
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15 00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	6 15
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44 80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20
" " " "	14 0
R P Keating, Int State Land	5 0
Yeats C Lawson on State Land	22 40
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11 20
State Treasurer, school money	5 708 16
George McIntyre Int St Land	44 0
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00
H A Woodson redemption	26 39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50
	23 733 75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	39 17
A. M. Given, Tax collector fees	10 00
D J Hession, Clerk fees	35 05
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50 55
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40
R J Roberts Int on State Land	206 93
	24,060 85
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	428 26
A. Given Tax-collector, fees	23 00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14 05
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	66 05
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	22 00
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	6 00
	25,020 16

DISBURSEMENTS—	
Jan. Salary	1 149 88
General Expense	1,884 16
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29
Property Tax Fund	5 5
Hospital	54 00
Bridge	47 76
Sundry Road Districts	312 63
Teachers Library	5 10
Bishop School	30 00
Big Pine School	4 00
Fish Spring School	25 30
Independence School	16 00
Lone Pine School	220 00
Liberty School	70 00
Round Valley School	51 00
Riverside School	10 00
Tabousse School	71 67
Valley School	30 00
Warm Spring School	170 00
Valley School Library	9 25
Big Pine Library	1 6
	65 6 88
Feb. Independence School Bond	555 00
Salary	1,143 32
General Expense	109 75
Hospital	55 00
Property Tax	2 00
Road District No. 5 Fund	99 25
Bishop School	42 69
Round Valley School	76 25
Liberty School	91 00
Warm Springs School	5 00
Riverside School	63 9.
Independence School	80 00
Milton School	150 00
Tabousse School	6 00
Valley School	60 0
Lone Pine School	21 25
Big Pine School	169 00
Irving School	1 0 65
Fish springs School	65 00
Union School	85 00
County School	15 00
Sunday School Districts Library	9 75
Liberty Library	7 41
Valley Library	6 00
Riverside Library	13 00
Independence Library	1 00
	4,297 90
Mar. County Bond	1, 50 00
Fish Springs School Bond	213 00
Salary Fund	1 024 98
Hospital Fund	51 00
General Expense	114 50
Property tax fund	14 41
Union School Bond	85
Round Valley School	73 35
Tabousse School	71 85
Warm Springs School	85 80
Bishop School	263 00
Liberty School	72 00
Big Pine School	271 60
Riverside School	60 00
Fish Springs School	48 00
Independence Bond	80 00
Lone Pine School	155 00
Irving School	55 0
Valley School	67 30
Station School	79 50
Union School	7 00
Union Library	9 11
Lone Pine Library	12 44
Valley Library	6 85
Milton Library	1 25
Bishop Library	17 6
Big Pine Library	17 65
Cash	10,262 00
	25,020 16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	1993 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	969 82	
Bond		249 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1152 95	
General Road	169 72	
Road District No. 1	143 75	
Road District No. 2	191 82	
Road District No. 3	7 00	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road district No. 5		29 41
Unapportioned County	183 51	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overflow Land	94 52	
Institute	13 00	
Teachers' Library	8 35	
Property Tax	253 86	
County School		914 68
To the school Districts:		
Riverside	132 68	
Round Valley	122 09	
Irving	155 95	
Bishop	199 08	
Station	269 40	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	134 02	
Milton	284 43	
Independence	109 21	
Fish Springs	172 48	
Union	42 87	
Lone Pine	687 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	111 48	
Tabousse	111 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 00	
Round Valley	25 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	15 57	
Station	11 39	
Warm Springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 55	
Independence	52 73	
Union	15 84	
Riverside	19 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish springs	1. 52	
Liberty	8 40	
Tabousse	18 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	51 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	286 70	
Bishop Bond (new)	9 2 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Tabousse Bond		21 97
	13,573 51	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 51

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A C FREEMAN,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fireproof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1897 will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16 th
"	February 13 th
"	March 13 th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7 th
"	September 4 th
"	October 2nd
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me local. JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County on business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug.4-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1800 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Glover	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 4:35 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:10 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:40 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	195	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Noble" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:00 a m	3:45 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	5:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:32 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:35 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:25 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:06 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:54 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:32 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:45 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening, where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $4.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 12 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug8-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 1897

OUR

Congressman .....MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M[illegible]VEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. [illegible]SSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... .....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist . FRANK FITZGERALD.

On Sunday, June 13, religious services will be held as follows:

Aberdeen, at 11 a. m.

Liberty at 3 p. m.

Independence, at 7:30 p. m.

Subject, "What Christianity Has Done for Woman."

In treating this subject we purpose to show what was the condition of woman under Roman law, under early Teutonic sway, and under the oldest and best religions of the East, and then show how her condition has been improved by the uplifting power of Christianity.

All are cordially invited. A collection taken at the close for missions.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

J. C. Miller was down from Big Pine last Saturday.

Quite a thunder shower in the mountains yesterday.

J. H. Bulpitt of Bishop was a visitor in town last Saturday.

Sheriff Given got back from a second trip to Ballarat last Monday.

Pastor Nicholas was unable to preach last Sunday on account of illness.

School Superintendent Austin left Independence this morning for Bishop.

Charley Collins expects to start for Los Angeles in a few days with a band of horses.

Rudolph Shober passed through town yesterday with his big train en route for Mojave.

Norm. Mairs got back from Long Valley yesterday. Fred Edgington returned with him.

Mrs. A. Stewart came up from Lone Pine on Wednesday, and is visiting with Mrs. J. R. Moffitt.

George W. Huckaby made final proof on his timber-culture claim near Bishop at the U. S. Land Office last Saturday.

Charley Robinson says the lakes above Onion Valley are free from ice, but that it is very cold up there and poor fishing.

Pete McGann has gone to Modesto with a band of mules. He had an order for all he owned that were old enough to work.

About half a mile of the depot road is badly washed out. A large stream of waste water has been running down it for about a week.

Charley Robinson brought down the first load of snow for the season last Tuesday. Charley's ice-house is well stocked this season.

L. V. Olcese left Bishop for San Francisco yesterday morning. While at Bishop he delivered about 20,000 head of sheep to Nevada parties.

Sam Spratt was down from Big Pine last Saturday. He says the Big Pine sawmill is running on full time, and is turning out a good grade of lumber.

Percy W. Palmer arrived at Bishop last Monday from Chicago. Mr. Palmer is one the owners of the Mammoth mines and is here looking after his interests.

Mrs. D. J. Hession started for San Francisco last Saturday in company with R. Hession, who is in poor health and has gone to the city for medical treatment.

Quite a number of the men at the Reward are on the sick list, and in consequence the supply of ore at the mill is getting limited. The main trouble seems to be a form of dysentery.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Miguel A. Otero as Governor of New Mexico; George H. Wallace, Secretary of New Mexico: Charles H. Akers, Secretary of Arizona.

The regular annual custom of making irrigating ditches out of the public roads has set in. All along the line from Bishop to Independence the roads are filled with running streams and lakes of water.

Mr Partridge, while painting for Billy Matlack, fell from a scaffolding and sprained his ankle badly. Dr. Woodin is bringing him round, and expects to see him in the merry dance on the Fourth of July.

An accident occurred to Supt. Hoskins last Monday at the Reward mill. He was fixing a belt on the tramway when his finger was caught and badly bruised. He came to town and was treated by Dr. Woodin.

An agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. was looking at horses in the valley this week with a view to purchase for express purposes. He stated that his company would ship the animals to Eastern points.

The factory of the Standard Biscuit Co., on Folsom street between Fourth and Fifth streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire last Monday, and three firemen were killed by a falling wall. Two of them, F. Keller and T. Hallinan, met death while bravely trying to rescue a comrade. Value of the premises, $[illegible]000; insurance only $50,000.

Horses and Mules.

There is a demand, not perceptibly diminished, for well built, well colored and well trained reliable family horses, says a St. Louis writer. A man with something of the tact and temper of a Rarey, it seems to me, could make, if not a large fortune, a very substantial living by buying up young horses, matching them and gentling them for family use, to go either single or double. They must be made familiar with the noises of a bustling city, obedient and reliable under all normal circumstances. Horses are often seen hitched up to drays or freight wagons standing or moving so close to a locomotive or a train of cars that they must needs turn their heads to have them pass, and yet they are not frightened. They get their assurance of not being hurt from their owner and their driver. The man and the animal trust each other. Still other uses might be named for which no machine will answer as well as the horse; hence we reason that there is a ready sale for an all-around good horse. Who among the patriarchs invented the mule we are not told. The prophets were satisfied with the ass. However, David at the inauguration of his son Solomon gave special direction that he (his son), as a distinguished honor, should ride his own mule. Of the genus equinus there is no surer footed animal than the donkey. In going over hill and mountain, over rocks and stones, the donkey keeps his footing. He does not receive credit for his thoughtfulness, but is charged with being lazy. That he transmits to his progeny, even when mated with the true female equine, this peculiar trait of surefootedness is well known. A woman principal of one of our public schools in St. Louis travelled on muleback through the canyons of the Yosemite on a trail so narrow that the skirt of her riding habit hung over the side of the precipice, 100 feet or more above the abyss. Another lady, a physician, crossed the Himalaya mountains, trying to enter Thibet, on a trail so narrow that she had to walk and take hold of the donkey's tail. Our finest jacks, even from the time of Washington, are brought from Spain. Whether this particular instinct, faculty or trait, whatever you please, was the reason for the Spaniards purchasing mules for their cavalry in Cuba, we cannot determine for the want of reliable testimony. They did, however, buy hundreds, if not thousands, of them and had them shipped to Cuba. The mule, like his paternal ancestor, is satisfied with thistles, sage brush or browse generally, but he does not despise and neglect corn and hay when put within his reach. He is very strong and is not judged valuable for his beauty, but for the strength and size of his legs A well trained mule can pull heavier loads than a horse of the same weight. He can also endure more hardships than a horse in the way of abstinence from food and drink, and it is currently believed that he will not founder by drinking when hot. Taking all these good points into consideration, it is no wonder that high-bred jacks are held at high prices and that "the passing of the horse" has not materially affected the market or the price of standard quality mules. It takes large, roomy mares for mule breeding.

Mail Route to Ballarat.

A petition was circulated about town this week, asking for the re-establishment of the old mail route from Darwin to Panamint, via Ballarat. The petition bore a large number of signatures from Southern Inyo and was signed by all the business men here. The town of Ballarat and its immediate surroundings has a population of over three hundred people, and is steadily growing. The nearest postoffice is at Darwin, about forty miles away, and in consequence it is a very uncertain matter of receiving mail. By the establishment of the route asked for, the people of that district would be brought into direct communication with the outside world. Ballarat is sixty-four miles from Keeler, the terminus of the Carson & Colorado railroad, and the mail could easily be carried through in a day, and by putting on a close connection, mail could be received at Ballarat from San Francisco only twelve hours later than Independence. It will be a great convenience to a large number of people, and Congressman De Vries will no doubt interest himself in the matter and see to it that it is carried out.

Real Estate Transfers

The following deed was filed for record during the week ending June 9, 1897:

M. Watterson to Charles Seigler—160 acres land near Big Pine; consideration $2400.

A fishing party consisting of Sheriff Given, Ben Yandell Esq. and "Dad" Showalter started for Cottonwood Creek yesterday morning. They stayed up all night so as to be up early in the morning and then forgot that they had any further use for their beds and went off without them.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Clifford Baxter and Charles Gringby left Berkeley last Thursday, taking train to Sanger and stage to Sequoia Mills, then walked to Onion Valley, where they were met by Harry Bert. The trio then rode in the saddle here. They had a rough trip, having to jump from rock to rock in crossing the snow, which in some places was hundreds of feet deep.

A Fourth of July meeting was held at the Courthouse on Tuesday evening, and a committee of four appointed to solicit subscriptions and report upon a programme at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening. It was decided unanimously to celebrate the day, and all, especially the children, will have a thoroughly good time.

Ballarat Briefs.

Sheriff Given visited the camp this week.

Jack Gunn of Independence came to town on the 3rd.

Court was in session several days this week.

There is considerable excitement in camp over the mines. New ledges are constantly being discovered and old mines changing hands.

Thomas B. Pheby of San Francisco has just purchased the mine known as the Williams mine, owned by Robert Montgomery and others. He will set about developing the mine and, if the result justifies the outlay, will put up a mill.

If you you are coming to Ballarat, leave your blankets and bring your fans. The temperature is pretty high. Within the last week it reached 113 deg.

NEMO.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

SATURDAY, May 29, 1897.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Order of distribution to Wells Barnes and Henry Levy, as assignees of one of the heirs, of the sum of $625.

TUESDAY, June 1, 1897.

Edwards vs. Adams—Filed complaint; issued summons.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the State, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE——
TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo,
May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montana mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to-wit, $200, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	15.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

A meeting will be held at the Court-house next Tuesday evening for the purpose of arrangeing the Fourth of July programme. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full o

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

In the Name of the Law

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

[Copyright, 1895, by the Author.]

On the moorland above the old gray village of Carbaix, in Finistere—Finistere, the most westerly province of Brittany—stands a cottage, built, as all the cottages in that country are, of rough hewn stones. It is a poor, rude place today, but it wore an aspect far more rude and primitive 100 years ago—say on an August day in the year 1793, when a man issued from the doorway, and, shading his eyes from the noonday sun, gazed long and fixedly in the direction of a narrow rift which a few score paces away breaks the monotony of the upland level. This man was tall and thin and unkempt, his features expressing a mixture of cunning and simplicity. He gazed awhile in silence, but at length uttered a grunt of satisfaction as the figure of a woman rose gradually into sight. She came on slowly, in a stooping posture, dragging behind her a great load of straw, which completely hid the little sledge on which it rested, and which was attached to her waist by a rope of twisted hay.

The figure of a woman—rather of a girl. As she drew nearer it could be seen that her cheeks, though brown and sunburned, were as smooth as a child's. She looked scarcely 18. Her head was bare, and her short petticoats, of some coarse stuff, left visible bare feet thrust into wooden shoes. She advanced with her head bent and her shoulders strained forward, her face dull and patient. Once, and once only, when the man's eyes left her for a moment, she shot at him a look of scared apprehension, and later, when she came abreast of him, her breath coming and going with her exertions, he might have seen, had he looked closely, that her strong brown limbs were trembling under her.

But the man noticed nothing in his impatience and only chid her for her slowness. "Where have you been dawdling, lazy bones?" he cried.

She murmured, without halting, that the sun was hot.

"Sun hot!" he retorted. "Jeanne is lazy, I think! Mon Dieu, that I should have married a wife who is tired by noon! I had better have left you to that never do well, Pierre Bounat. But I have news for you, my girl."

He lounged after her as he spoke, his low, cunning face—the face of the worst kind of French peasant—flickering with cruel pleasure as he saw how she started at his words. She made no answer, however. Instead she drew her load with increased vehemence toward one of the two doors which led into the building. "Well, well, I will tell you presently," he called after her. "Be quick and come to dinner."

He entered himself by the other door. The house was divided into two chambers by a breast high partition of wood. The one room served for kitchen. The other, now half full of straw, was barn and granary, fowlhouse and dovecot, in one. "Be quick!" he called to her. Standing in the houseroom he could see her head as she stopped to unload the straw.

In a moment she came in, her shoes clattering on the floor. The perspiration stood in great beads on her forehead and showed how little she had deserved his reproach. She sat down silently, avoiding his eyes, but he thought nothing of this. It was no now thing. It pleased him, if anything.

"Well, my Jeanne," he said in his gibing tone, "are you longing for my news?"

The hand she stretched out toward the pitcher of cider, which, with black bread and onions, formed their meal, shook, but she answered simply, "If you please, Michel."

"Well, the Girondins have been beaten, my girl, and are flying all over the country. That is the news. Master Pierre is among them, I do not doubt, if he has not been killed already. I wish he would come this way."

"Why?" she asked suddenly, looking up at last, a flash of light in her gray eyes.

"Why?" he repeated, grinning across the table at her. "Because he would be worth 5 crowns to me. There is 5 crowns, I am told, on the head of every Girondin who has been in arms, my girl."

The French revolution, it will be understood, was at its height. The more moderate and constitutional Republic-

Tellier bent over him.

ans—the Girondins, as they were called—worsted in Paris by the Jacobins and the mob, had lately tried to raise the provinces against the capital, and to this end had drawn together at Caen, near the border of Brittany. They had been defeated, however, and the Jacobins, in this month of August, were preparing to take a fearful vengeance at once on them and the Royalists. The reign of terror had begun. Even to such a boor as this, sitting over his black bread, the revolution had come home, and in common with many a thousand others he wondered what he could make of it.

The girl did not answer, even by the look of contempt to which he had become accustomed and for which he hated her, and he repeated: "Five crowns! Ah, it is money, that is! Mon Dieu!" Then, with a sudden exclamation, he sprang up. "What is that?" he cried.

He had been sitting with his back to the barn, but he turned now so as to face it. Something had startled him—a rustling in the straw behind him. "What is that?" he said, his hand on the table, his face lowering and watchful.

The girl had risen also, and as the last word passed his lips sprang by him, with a low cry, and aimed a frantic blow with her stool at something he could not see.

"What is it?" he asked, recoiling.

"A rat!" she answered, breathless. And she aimed another blow at it.

"Where?" he asked fretfully. "Where is it?" He snatched his stool, too, and at that moment a rat darted out of the straw, ran nimbly between his legs and plunged into a hole by the door. He flung the wooden stool after it, but, of course, in vain. "It was a rat!" he said as if before he had doubted it.

"Thank God!" she muttered. She was shaking all over.

He stared at her in stupid wonder. What did she mean? What had come to her? "Have you had a sunstroke, my girl?" he said suspiciously.

Her nut brown face was a shade less brown than usual, but she met his eyes boldly and said, "No," adding an explanation which for the moment satisfied him. But he did not sit down again. When she went out, he went also. And though, as she retired slowly to the rye-fields and work, she repeatedly looked back at him, it was always to find his eyes upon her. When this had happened half a dozen times, a thought struck him. "How now?" he muttered. "The rat ran out of the straw!"

Nevertheless he still stood gazing after her, with a cunning look upon his features, until she disappeared over the edge of the rift, and then he crept back to the door of the barn and stole in out of the sunlight into the cool darkness of the raftered building, across which a dozen rays of light were shooting, laden with dancing motes. Inside he stood stock still until he had regained the use of his eyes, and then he began to peer round him. In a moment he found what he sought. Half upon and half hidden by the straw lay a young man in the deep sleep of utter exhaustion. His face, which bore traces of more than common beauty, was now white and pinched. His hair hung dank about his forehead. His clothes were in rags, and his feet, bound up in pieces torn at random from his blouse, were raw and bleeding. For a short while Michel Tellier bent over him, remarking these things with glistening eyes. Then the peasant stole out again. "It is 5 crowns!" he muttered, blinking in the sunlight. "Ha, ha! Five crowns!"

He looked round cautiously, but could see no sign of his wife, and after hesitating and pondering a minute or two he took the path for Carbaix, his native astuteness leading him to saunter slowly along in his ordinary fashion. After that the moorland about the cottage lay seemingly deserted. Thrice, at intervals, the girl dragged home her load of straw, but each time she seemed to linger in the barn no longer than was necessary. Michel's absence, though it was unlooked for, raised no suspicion in her breast, for he would frequently go down to the village to spend the afternoon. The sun sank lower, and the shadow of the great monolith, which, standing on the highest point of the moor, about a mile away, rose gaunt and black against a roseate sky, grew longer and longer, and then, as twilight fell, the two coming home met a few paces from the cottage. He asked some questions about the work she had been doing, and she answered briefly. Then, silent and uncommunicative, they went in together. The girl set the bread and cider on the table, and, going to the great black pot which had been simmering all day upon the fire, poured some broth into two pitchers. It did not escape Michel's frugal eye that there was still a little broth left in the bottom of the pot, and this induced a new feeling in him—anger. When his wife hailed him by a sign to the meal, he went instead to the door and fastened it. Thence he went to the corner and picked up the wood chopper, and, armed with this, came back to his seat.

The girl watched his movements, first with surprise and then with secret terror. The twilight was come, and the cottage was almost dark, and she was alone with him, or, if not alone, yet with no one near who could help her. Yet she met his grin of triumph bravely. "What is this?" she said. "Why do you want that?"

"For the rat," he answered grimly, his eyes on hers.

"Why not use your stool?" she strove to murmur, her heart sinking.

"Not for this rat," he answered. "It might not do, my girl. Oh, I know all about it," he continued. "I have been down to the village and seen the mayor, and he is coming up to fetch him." He nodded toward the partition, and she knew that her secret was known.

"It is Pierre," she said, trembling violently and turning first crimson and then white.

"I know it, Jeanne. It was excellent of you! Excellent! It is long since you have done such a day's work."

"You will not give him up?"

"My faith, I shall!" he answered, affecting and perhaps really feeling wonder at her simplicity. "He is 5 crowns, girl! You do not understand. He is worth 5 crowns and the risk nothing at all."

If he had been angry or shown anything of the fury of the suspicious husband, if he had been about to do this out of jealousy or revenge, she would have quailed before him, though she had done him no wrong save the wrong of mercy and pity. But his spirit was too mean for the great passions. He felt only the sordid ones, which to a woman are the most hateful. And instead of quailing she looked at him with flashing eyes. "I shall warn him," she said.

"It will not help him," he answered, sitting still and feeling the edge of the hatchet with his fingers.

"It will help him," she retorted. "He shall go. He shall escape before they come."

"I have locked the doors!"

"Give me the key!" she panted. "Give me the key, I say!" She had risen and was standing before him, her figure drawn to its full height. He rose hastily and retreated behind the table, still retaining the hatchet in his grasp.

(To Be Continued.)

Wolseley's Close Call.

On one occasion Lord Wolseley's life was saved by Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, known as Count Gleichen. It was in the Crimea, when young Wolseley, badly wounded, was passed by the surgeon as dead. Undisturbed by the surgeon's remarks, Prince Victor tried to extract a jagged piece of stone which was sticking in the wound, and the prince succeeded in restoring Wolseley, for, after a little brandy had been poured down his throat and more asseverations from the surgeon that he was dead, he sat up and exclaimed, "No more dead than you are, you fool!"—Liverpool Mercury.

BITS FOR BOOKWORMS

E. L. Godkin, editor of the Nation, contributes to the Atlantic an article on "Our Nominating System," in which he shows that the weakest place in our whole political machinery is the way in which nominations are made. Mr. Godkin suggests certain remedies for the irresponsible methods which now so often deprive party nominations of all representative value.

The rising of the Greeks against the Turks in Crete gives special timeliness to the reminiscences of the Greek revolution in 1821, which F. B. Sanborn has prepared for the Scribner's, under the title "Odysseus and Trelawny—A Sequel to Byron's Grecian Career." Odysseus was one of the most picturesque heroes of that romantic age, and during part of the revolution Trelawny and he lived in a cave on Mount Parnassus.

It is said that if Du Maurier had not used the title "The Martians," that would have been the name of H. G. Wells' new story. "The War of the Worlds" is the title Mr. Wells has chosen for his daring piece of imaginative writing. The plot is founded on the idea that Mars, growing cold through the ages, has developed the faculties of its inhabitants far in advance of ours. So, when they migrate to the earth and arrive in England, there are some interesting developments.

Frank Podmore, who is well known among students of spirit-lore by his "Phantasms of the Living," has just concluded the writing of a work which is likely to cause some stir in the dovecotes of spiritualism. This book is entitled "Studies in Psychical Research," and is, in effect, a rather surprising exposure of many of the best-reputed mediums, together with a careful examination of some of the ghost stories which have hitherto been accepted by the followers of psychical research as incontrovertible.

It may be noted, in connection with the new edition of Charles Lever's works, that "The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer," the initial volume, has two endings. For one of them was lost in the post, and before it was recovered Lever had written another for the despairing publishers, who, exactly sixty years ago, were issuing it in the Dublin University Magazine. Both endings are printed in the new volume. It may be remarked that the last complete set of original issues of Lever's novels was sold in London a few years back for £160; but more than double this price has been obtained in America.

Transferring Pictures.

Prints or lithographs may be transferred to glass by a very simple process. The glass is cleaned with alcohol and a polisher, then coated with fine dammar varnish, laid on very evenly. It is then put away in a place where there is no dust, where it is to remain until it is so sticky that when touched with the finger, the glass, if a small plate, may be lifted by the adhesion. The picture to be transferred must be soaked in rainwater until it is completely saturated, then placed between sheets of blotting-paper, and gently pressed. This removes all superfluous water. Now put the pictures face down, upon the sticky side of the glass. The utmost care is necessary in placing it, as once it touches it cannot be moved without danger of tearing out pieces of the print. When it is adjusted, begin at one corner and press the picture closely upon the adhesive surface, watching it continually to see that no air-bubbles appear between the picture and the varnished surface. When this is finished, put the picture away again, let it remain until quite dry, then lay a wet towel over the back of the picture until the paper is thoroughly soaked. Now begin at one corner, and with the fingers, frequently dipped in water so that they will remain wet, rub off the white paper. Continue this until all the white portion is removed. This will leave only the color of the picture upon the glass. At the finish give the back a rather heavy coat of transparent varnish. Let it dry thoroughly, and add a very thin second coat. When this is perfectly dry, frame the picture with a very thin glass over the varnished side. Hang in the window as a transparency. A few attempts may be necessary before expert handling is acquired, but perseverance will bring success, and with care and a little ingenuity very many beautiful pictures may be prepared at the most trifling expense.

A Botanical Freak.

One of the curiosities of nature is known as a plant atol. There are but two or three of these known to scientists. This atol is made up of a circle of growing plants. They are found floating on the top of ponds or lakes. They form a hoop-shaped figure and are closely matted together at the roots, which make a sort of cup or basin, to which more or less vegetable matter falls or floats. There is a sufficient amount of nutriment in this to keep the plant growing. As it increases, the roots become longer and larger, and in time the plant may anchor itself in the soil at the bottom of the pond. These rings, after many years of accumulation and growth, make what appear to be small islands. It is the opinion of certain scientists that islands may have been formed in this manner. The roots catch all floating vegetable or animal matter. Leaves collect and form mold, and after a while birds may drop plant or tree seeds on the little pod that floats on the top of the water. These take root and further assist in the growth of the little island. It may take centuries for the plant to come to any size, but with nature a thousand years are but as yesterday.

His Idea of a Fool.

Chollie—What is you idea of a fool?

Dollie—A man who neglects to kiss a girl who has asked him to tuck her sleeves in her coat.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Contagious.

Teacher—Give an example of the use of the word "contagious."

Pupil—Street cars are not contagious. They are hard to catch.—Boston Transcript.

TENNESSEE HORSE TRADERS.

Their Devious Ways of Making Poor Horses Sell Well.

The first Monday of every month is horse-swapping day in Tennessee. There are thousands of men who gain their livelihood by their wits in this business. The tricks of the Tennessee horse traders are legion, and unless a man is accustomed to horses it is folly for him to depend upon his own knowledge in dealing with the tricksters in the horse markets of the State.

When a Tennessee horse trader wants to make a true-pulling horse balk, so he can purchase him at a low price, he mixes cantharides and corrosive sublimate, and bribes the stable boy to bathe the horse's shoulder with the mixture. One of the greatest frauds is to make a good horse appear lame. The professional trader takes a single hair from the tail, puts it through the eye of a needle, lifts the front leg, and presses the skin betwen the outer and middle tendons. Then he shoves the needle through, cuts off the hair at each end and lets the foot down. The horse goes lame within twenty minutes. When he desires to make a horse stand by his food and not eat it, he greases the front teeth and the roof of the mouth with beef tallow, and the horse will not eat until its mouth is washed out.

A horse is made to appear badly foundered by the fastening of a fine wire tightly around its fetlock, between the foot and heel. The wire is never left on over nine hours, or the horse would become permanently lame. Many men buy nice-looking animals, but by the time they get the horses home find these to be badly afflicted with the heaves. The trader has simply to force half a pound of small shot into a horse's stomach to disguise the heaves. A small quantity of melted butter poured into the ear of a horse will make the owner think the horse has the glanders.

When a horse goes dead lame in one shoulder the defect is always disguised by a similar lameness in the other shoulder. This is done by taking off the shoe and inserting a bean between it and the foot.

A lame horse is nerved to appear at its best by a small incision about half way from the knee to the joint on the outside of the leg. At the back part of the shinbone is a small white tendon which is cut off and the external wound is closed with a stitch. The horse will then walk on the hardest pavement and not limp. White horses are beautified with black spots often by the application of powdered lime and litharge boiled together. When a professional trainer finds a man who wants a handsome horse he often produces a star in its forehead by spreading warm pitch on a piece of coarse towel of just the size of the star and applying it to the part shaved. The pitch is left on for three days, and then is washed away with elixir of vitroil until the wound is well. The hair that grows out is white.

An old horse is made to appear young by filing down the teeth and removing the dark markings with a hot iron. The depressions over its eyes are removed by puncturing the skin over the cavities and filling them with air from the mouth, forced in through a tube.—New York Sun.

What His Good Intentions Cost.

There was just one vacant seat in the Wabash avenue cable-car when a woman carrying a large basket and leading a small boy by the hand came in and took the seat. She placed the basket carefully in her lap and let the boy stand leaning against her—an arrangement that suited everybody except the boy.

"I 'ant to sit there," he bawled, trying to push his mother aside.

"Look out, Johnny! you'll break them eggs," remonstrated the woman.

"Don't care if I do!" sobbed Master Johnny.

"I'll make you care!" answered his mother, sharply. "Five dozen eggs, an' every last one of 'em fresh!"

His answer was a kick aimed at the basket. A man sitting opposite here interposed.

"Come, my little man, and sit on my knee."

"Ain't a-goin' to sit on your knee," and the youngster kicked the eggs again.

"I just wish I had you home. Wouldn't I lay it on!" said his mother. "I'd trounce you right here if I knew what to do with this 'ere basket."

"I'll hold the basket, ma'am," said the man opposite.

He reached over and took it. Everybody hoped to see Johnny get his deserts, and a hush of expectancy fell on that car. But what that scheming woman did was to pick up the boy, cuddle him in her arms, and give him a comfortable seat in her lap. And the little wretch smiled at the general discomfiture, while the man opposite let the basket of eggs jounce as they would, and glared with murderous ferocity at Johnny and his mother.—Chcago Tribune.

Marking Linen.

The marking of linen is quite a business in these days of sumptuous trousseaus. In stores which make a specialty of fine napery orders are taken for the working of letters when the linen is selected, so that it can be sent home in boxes ready for use. One fiancee will choose two unpretentious initials placed side by side and worked in plain raised satin stitch. Another chooses larger letters, to be intricately interlaced and elaborately worked with both solid and open laced stitches. Huge ornamental monograms are also conspicuous in napery and bed linen, as well as on tea cloths. Three letters are a good rule in case of house linen, one for the respective initials of the Christian name of the bride and groom and the third for the family name.

The Strings.

Smart Girl—Mr. Nicefellow, this is my little sister, Miss Ella. What do you wish, pet? Why are you regarding the gentleman so intently?

Little Sister—I was looking for the strings, that's all.

"Strings? What strings?"

"Why, mamma said you had two strings to your beau."—Foster.

The Last Stage.

"Is Miss Oldly out of the matrimonial market yet?"

"No, but she's on the remnant counter."—Detroit Free Press.

"I am as lonesome as Canton, Ohio," said a man at the depot this morning, after seeing his best girl off on a train.

PLAYIN' POSSUM.

"Playin' possum" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being captured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people, leaving no chance to feign sleep. On the other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—prevents their increase and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Stories of Prinsep.

Mr. Valentine Prinsep, the well known English artist, is a very jolly Briton indeed, and is fond of telling amusing stories about himself and his profession. Even his name proves a source of mirth, and he likes to relate the blunders its oddity has occasioned. Once, when going to dine at a fashionable mansion, he was accosted by the butler:

"What name, sir?"

"Prinsep."

Great was the big artist's amusement when he was then announced loudly and pompously as Prince Hepp!

Mr. Prinsep's favorite anecdote is one often told, but always good, of which he claims to be the original narrator. Moreover, it is a true one. An old country couple, so he relates, had strayed into the Manchester Art gallery, catalogue in hand, and were wandering from room to room looking at the pictures, which were numbered anew, one, two, three and so on in each division, instead of continuously throughout the whole exhibition. The two old people stopped in awe and admiration before Madox Brown's heroic picture, the "Death of King Lear."

"Wha's this un, Jinny?" asked the old man.

"A'll see, Jarge, A'll see, ef ye'll give me a minute."

The old lady hastily turned to the catalogue division of another room, and read off the number corresponding to that of the picture before them. It chanced to be that of Landseer's famous picture of a collie fallen over a cliff, and just reached by the anxious shepherd, who calls the result of his examination of the poor beast's injuries to his comrades on the rocks above. She read off the title of the picture to her husband:

"There's Life In the Old Dog Yet."

Looking compassionately on the pictured form of the aged and forsaken king, Jarge failed to perceive anything wrong in the name.

"So there is, gal, so there is!" he exclaimed, in a burst of pity; adding, with dropped voice and a shake of the head at Lear, "but not much, not much!"—Youth's Companion.

From statistics recently published it appears that the dowries now given by French parents on the marriage of their children are becoming more slender. French parents are beginning to adopt the system of giving children away in marriage freely, without haggling over financial considerations.

There are now orders ahead in the shops of Paris and London for all the golden hair that can be purchased in the next five years

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dispeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

"The 'father of waters' is just like all the rest of you fathers." How's that?" "Spreads himself as if he owned the earth."

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

When your skin looks yellow, and you rise in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. Drs. Mansfield & Porterfield, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A Woman Talks on Woman's Ills.

The Sex Shuns Publicity on Their Own Weaknesses from Sense of False Modesty.

From the Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

Women suffer from certain diseases peculiar to their sex, and usually have great delicacy in speaking of such ills. Just why, we cannot say. There would seem to be no more reason for silence in such matters than there is about the ordinary every day ills. Occasionally, however, a woman of strong sense is found, and is an exception to the rule. Such a one is Mrs. Rosie S. Thompson, of 319 East First Street, Los Angeles, Cal. This is what she says:

"For five or six years I was seriously ill with female complaint. I could not go about, I suffered intense pain, and at times I was hardly able to raise myself up in bed. I was then living in San Bernardino and I consulted a physician who thought he could cure me. For seven months I was under his care taking his prescriptions, but he did me no good at all, and I grew worse instead of better. Finally I tried another physician and I was under his care for several months but he did me no more good than the first one. I tried all sorts of remedies without any benficial effects.

"Finally I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I resolved to try them. I began taking the pills. The effect was wonderful. Almost immediately I began to improve. I have taken these pills now for six or seven months and I am entirely cured. I had previously tried every sort of remedy that I could think of, besides consulting many doctors, and nothing helped me until I took these pills. They are the best remedy I ever used, and the only one I would recommend. I am now as well as I ever was in my life and have had no return of my complaint

"I make this statement voluntarily and in the hope that it may lead others now suffering as I suffered to try these pills.

"This statement is given solely with a view to helping others and directing their attention to the greatest medical discovery of the age—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

(Signed) Mrs. Rosie S. Thompson,"
319 East First Street.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1896.

J. C. Oliver, Notary Public,
in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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reaches out to suffering humanity in the form of a safe, sure and effective remedy for the ills to which flesh is heir. That is why restored millions pay willing homage to

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All experiment was passed long ago. It is known to be a positive cure for

BRIGHTS DISEASE, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND MALARIA,

and all diseases arising from disordered Kidneys and Liver. Easy to take, leaves no unpleasant taste, produces no ill effects.

Large sized bottles or new style smaller one at your nearest store.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

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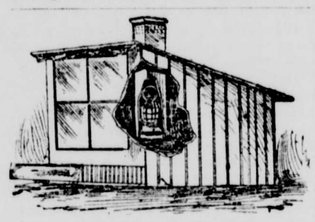
Brooding Small Chicks.

As a substitute for expensive brooders, this device illustrated in Farm and Home, will make a good home for early hatched chicks. It is 2½ feet square and about the same height in front, while behind it is enough shorter to give the shed roof a nice pitch. Nearly the entire front is glass, beneath which is a place for chicks to pass in and out. This can be closed when desired by a slide door as shown in the illustration. A curtain is let down over the sash during the night and rolled up out of the way in the day time. It is warmed by a common barn lantern which is held in position by a square box, which extends through the roof, and also serves as a ventilator. The cap of the ventilator is adjustable, permitting the lantern to be taken out and put in at pleasure. The ventilator is perforated at the base to permit the heat to radiate through the room, and also near the



A HOME-MADE BROODER.

top to allow the gases from the burning oil to escape. The entire bottom is arranged to slide in and out as a drawer, so it may be taken out and cleaned, which should be done every day. It costs but a dollar or so, according to material used.

The Corn Crop.

Mr. J. J. Chandler, of Solomon, Iowa, raised four thousand bushels of corn last season, and, after disposing of it, found it had netted him fifty-three and three-quarters cents per bushel. Where did he sell it? He did not sell it. He fed it to cattle. His account stands:

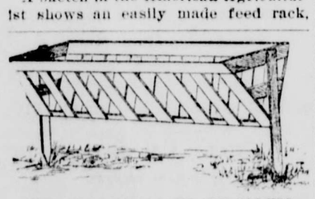
Sept. 1, 1896, 101 head of cattle cost in Omaha	$3,667 60
Cost of driving same home	9 85
Interest on money	71 47
Total	$3,748 92
Dec. 22, 1896, sold 101 cattle in Chicago, net	6,147 57
Balance	$2,398 65

Amount of corn fed, four thousand bushels; net per bushel, fifty-three and three-quarter cents.

How much better than selling his corn crop for what he could get for it. And the $2,398.65 does not represent the entire net profit. Hogs were fattened with the cattle and brought in additional dollars, and the manure from the herd for the four months they were fattening is also worth a good many dollars to Mr. Chandler's farm. It is brains that count on the farm.—Farm News.

Movable Feed Rack.

A sketch in the American Agriculturist shows an easily made feed rack,



FEED RACK FOR LAMBS AND CALVES.

that can be moved from place to place, with the work of but a moment. The construction is plainly shown in the illustration, nothing but narrow strips of board being used in any part. The uprights at the ends are nailed firmly to the rack and have the lower ends sharpened, so that they can be driven into the ground wherever it is desired to set up the rack.

Damp Weather and Roup.

There is more roup in the spring months than in winter, due to spring rains and dampness. While the drafts of air in the poultry house may not be cold, yet they are damp and chilly, rendering the fowls very uncomfortable. It is at night that fowls seem to take disease. During the day they are active and at work, but at night they cannot change their positions on the roost and are consequently helpless to avoid damp drafts of air. The longer days and warmth at midday induce the fowls to remain outside during the spring season, and they consequently do not always resort to shelter in damp spells. It is then that they are frequently attacked by roup. A little extra attention until dry weather sets in will greatly aid in preventing roup and the liability to disease.

Seed Potatoes.

At the Rhode Island Station fourteen varieties of potatoes of Maine grown and home grown seed were tested during two years on sandy loam soil manured with commercial fertilizers applied on [illegible] sod. Ten pounds of seed of each variety was used, cut in one case to 150 pieces, in the other to two sets, and planted sixteen inches apart in the row. The vines were sprayed for potato blight. Of the merchantable potatoes, the Northern grown seed tubers produced a greater percentage in eleven out of fourteen varieties and a greater yield in nine out of fourteen varieties, the average increase being 17.04 bushels per acre; the home grown tubers gave a greater yield in five out of fourteen varieties, the average increase being 20.94 bushels per acre.

Clover Needs Underdrained Land.

While the country is new clover seed with a little land plaster is sufficient usually to insure a good catch. What is quite as important, the clover grows and makes a good stand, living until it has produced a seed crop, when as clover is biennial it naturally dies. But as the country gets older and its vegetable matter is exhausted by continued cultivation the clover crop becomes more and more uncertain. It is hard to get a good catch, and even when the seeding is all right the clover winter kills badly. Wherever this is the fact it shows that underdraining is needed. Whoever has underdrained a field knows how much more certain the clover seeding and growth is thereafter. With an outlet below for water, and warm air constantly rising from the subsoil, it is easy to make a good seed bed for clover seed and get a good catch. The same conditions also prevent the clover seed and get a good catch. The same conditions also prevent the clover from being winter killed by freezing and thawing in winter and spring.

How to Graft.

Prepare yourself with a sharp knife, a small wedge, a saw, a ladder, cions and wax. Cions will keep best on trees. Cut as wanted until the buds begin to start, then cut, store in cellar covered with damp moss. You are now prepared to graft until apples set.

Graft cherries very early, splitting limb. All limbs must be split before sap starts. After the bark peels, all thick-barked limbs should be set under the bark. Cut tree shape of umbrella, not too far in or out; give room for grafts to grow. Cut cion to a thin one-sided wedge; be careful and take the outer bark off from point, then insert, by peeling bark from wood with point of knife; cut side to heart, two or more in each limb; nick bark back of cion if very thick; spread wax on all cuts and a little down the limb back of cion. When limb is split make a true wedge by cutting both sides, leaving side next to heart thinnest. Have three buds to every cion. Trim the sides of the split smoothly, insert, keep inside bark even. Put on wax and it is done. —Western Rural.

Plantain Weed Seed.

When buying clover seed it is always best to use a microscope to detect weed seeds that of late years have become very plentiful in clover. No one of these weeds is worse than the plantain, or sheep's tongue, as it used to be called from its long, narrow leaves. It has innumerable small, black seeds, much smaller than clover seed. When land is once seeded with the plantain it is almost impossible to get rid of it, as the seed remains in the ground for years only germinating when the plow brings successive strata of seed filled soil to the surface. Both sheep and cattle will eat plantain, though it is less nutritious and palatable than other grasses, and of course much inferior to clover.

Seeds in Apples.

There is great variation in number and size of apple seeds, even in fruit of the same variety. While the small natural fruit has usually the most vigorous seeds, this fact is often due to such trees being isolated, and having larger supplies of potash and other mineral elements than do trees in the orchard. It is known that potash is necessary to grow the seed. It is possible that the liberal use of potash, as a fertilizer, may make fruit seeds plumper and perhaps more numerous. This would only be an advantage to those who wished to plant the seed. In the fruit the seed and its attendant, the core, is commonly thought a necessary nuisance.

Frequent Churning Best.

It is harder work to make the best butter from a one-cow dairy, especially late in the season, when the milk messes. The best butter is made with least expense when the dairy is large enough to require churning every day. This makes a great deal of hard work, unless it impels the dairyman to provide power of some kind, so as to relieve the hard labor. This it generally does. Whenever the dairy is large enough to require churning every day, a creamery or a separator will pay, not only by the saving of labor, but by making more of the cream than is possible by the old process of hand skimming the milk.

Apropos of the gossip about Queen Victoria's ill health, Elwin Barron repeats in the Chicago Times-Herald the rumor that the Prince of Wales will never ascend the British throne. Albert Edward lacks ambition and energy, and many think he has by the conduct of his life forfeited the right to succeed a sovereign of such noble character as Victoria. On the other hand, the Duke of York is very popular, and it is predicted that Victoria will abdicate this year and b[illegible] some King George the Fifth.

THE MATURE BELLE.

Woman's Age of Greatest Charm Is Being Extended.

The ruling woman of the present day is the mature woman. The maiden of bashful 15, the bud of 18, the clear-eyed girl of 20, all must stand aside for their older sister, who leads the procession. The age at which women are supposed to exercise their greatest charm varies with the varying of fashion and taste. In the Elizabethan era it was 14. Other heroines as celebrated in their day and generation as Juliet were the instigators of tragic loves and hates at that extremely juvenile age. Half a century ago, Balzac astonished his countrymen by claiming unusual powers of fascination for the woman of 30. Ever since, she has held the stage as an incarnation of coquettish attraction. At the present day the period of beauty and charm has been extended even further. Blazac's 30 has received an additional ten years. Women of 40 are no longer looked upon as ruins in which the antiquarian may trace relics of bygone splendor. With the vanishing of the term "old maid," the old maid herself has withdrawn into the place of departed spirits. In France an unmarried girl of over 25 is looked upon as dead stock, for which there is nothing but a convent. To-day, in the United States, women of independent means, women of society, women who are self-supporting, rarely marry under 25, and generally put off that episode in their existence five or ten years later.

There are many reasons for the present vogue of the mature belle. She is more attractive, understands human nature better, than her younger sister. She is still good-looking. Her youth lasts longer than it used to, because she has learned how to take care of herself. American women formerly ruined their beauty by bad diet, no exercise, and too little fresh air. Now they know better. A healthy, well-groomed woman, who is not overworked or over-worried, looks about the same age at 40 as she did at 25. With her additional years has come additional wisdom. If she has not the engaging simplicity that was hers at 18, she has a knowledge of men and manners which makes her a more interesting companion, a more lovable human being. Experience has given her the gift of sympathy, of which the young girl feels nothing. To men she has come to represent not only all that is graceful and gracious and tactful in womanhood, but all that is broad and tender and feminine.

Among working women—from the artistic to the plain working woman—the maturer ones are naturally in the ascendant. The young girl among the workers is the novice whom no one knows or cares much about. It is when the years of endeavor have been passed, and mind and heart have reached their fullest powers of comprehension and feeling, that she is at the pinnacle of her development. In these days of hurry and pressure and intensity of effort, such a creature naturally takes precedence over the untried girl who is waiting with expectant eyes for the message of the future. Existence is too full, the struggle too serious, for the return of those days when youth, ignorance, beauty and folly were the great requisites of women. The times are stirring, the pressure of existence desperately earnest, and man in his struggle demands a helpmate, who can assist him onward, not drag him back. Chivalry, in its downfall, carried away many pretty myths, the pretiest the myth of the childwife hanging, frightened and faint-hearted, on her husband's arm.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Regarding a "Close" Shave.

"What makes my face so dry and dusty?" asked a man in one of the chairs at the hotel barber shop.

"You shave too close," replied the barber. "You get down under the skin and irritate it."

"Well, I have to shave close. I don't want to bother with shaving every day, so I get a shave every other day, and then get a good, close one."

"There's no need of that," replied the barber. "There isn't so much difference between a single going-over and a very close shave. After the razor has been over your face once you can still feel a fine stubble. By a second or third scraping you can get the face feeling perfectly smooth, but in three hours' time the beard has grown out to where it was after the first going-over. What I mean is that you save only about three hours by getting what we call a 'close' shave, and for a man who shaves every other day that isn't much of an advantage. Besides, it irritates the face and is liable to make the skin hard and scaly. A man who shaves himself simply goes over his face once, but in a barber shop the customer thinks he is not getting the worth of his money unless the barber scrapes for about ten minutes to get rid of that extra three hours' growth of beard."—Chicago Tribune.

Mountain Sheep.

The Denver News says that mountain sheep appear to be increasing in Colorado, and, stranger still, the rare and timid animals are leaving their dizzy haunts among the high mountain peaks and drawing nearer to the habitations of man than ever before. In the comparatively low lands, near the town of Jefferson, there is now a flock of fifty or more mountain sheep. Jefferson is on the South Park Railroad, about eighty-one miles southwest of Denver, in Park County. It is an old-fashioned community, and has near it the well-known summer resort, Jefferson Lake. The vicinity, disturbed by the rumble of trains, as well as the sounds of human life and industry, is not at all a quiet one. It has none of the characteristics which usually mark the natural home of the almost extinct mountain sheep.

And yet for several days past a band of at least fifty of the soft-eyed, large-horned native sheep of the Rocky Mountains have been calmly grazing around the town of Jefferson and close to the railroads. It is said that the sheep do not display any sign of fear of the Jefferson people. Many of them come in open daylight within easy pistol shot of the residences. They do not run away unless somebody purposely tries to frighten them.

For many years past the sight of a mountain sheep has been a rarity on Colorado, and usually but one at a time has been seen. A hunter far off from civilization might descry a solitary sheep perched on a crag, overlooking some wild and steep canyon, but hardly ever within gunshot range. No such thing as fifty sheep together has been reported, even by the veriest Munchausen of hunters. When a lone sheep was seen it usually disappeared from view at the slightest alarm.

Considering these things, the descent of fifty sheep upon the town of Jefferson, as though they had formed themselves into an excursion party somewhere among the mountains, does not look reasonably explainable. The general theory is that bitter cold and deep snows in the higher altitudes drove them downward, and that they joined together for mutual protection as they traveled from peak to peak. Killing mountain sheep is absolutely prohibited by law in Colorado. It is a closed season all the year round with the animals, just as it is with buffalo.

Lafayette's Visit to America.

Jean Fraley Hallowell, who writes, in the Ladies' Home Journal, of "When Lafayette Rode Into Philadelphia," says that "it is difficult to understand, at this late day, what a furore of excitement passed over this country when Lafayette arrived once more in America. The visit is an historic event to be remembered while memory endures. During President Monroe's second administration the United States extended its invitation to Lafayette. He arrived at Staten Island on August 15 (Sunday), 1824, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and also by his son-in-law. A formal reception took place on the following day—the first fruits of the most abundant harvest of welcome which Lafayette was to receive during his year of travel through the United States.

"Lafayette was 67 years old when he visited America as the Nation's guest, and carried his years lightly. His head was shaped like that of Burns. He had a high forehead, long, aquiline nose, and a rather thin face. His hair was sandy and quite plentiful. His eyes were dark gray, restless and twinkling; his eyebrows, light in color, but heavily marked. His mouth was firm, and his lips smiled courteously at the holiday crowd assembled to do him honor. The General was not very tall, but well made. His face was distinctly pleasant, and its expression was an odd mixture of shrewdness, decision and gay good humor. His costume was a swallow-tailed coat and trousers of dark brown, with a great display of white waistcoat and neckcloth. A bunch of seals hung from a broad black ribbon at his waist. Over his shoulders hung a cloth riding-cloak, greenish blue in color and lined with red."

A Bishop's Hat.

We are all sensitive as to our personal identity. Smith doesn't like to be called Jones, and Adams shows a good deal of the "Old Adam" when he is mistaken for an expressman. The London Realm tells a story illustrative of this sensitiveness:

The late Lord Allesbury was standing bareheaded in a well-known hatter's shop in Piccadilly while his hat was being ironed. A bishop—who, being still alive, has not reached his turn for posthumus anecdotes, and must consequently be nameless—entered the shop in full attire, and seeing Lord Allesbury bareheaded, mistook him for a shopman.

Taking off his own head-covering, the Bishop said, "I want to know if you have a hat like this?"

Lord Allesbury surveyed the hat and its owner, and turned on his heel with the curt remark:

"No, I haven't; and if I had, I'd be hung before I'd wear it."

A Foul-Air Recorder.

A foul-air indicator, which is expected to record bad atmosphere as the thermometer does the temperature, has recently been introduced in Zurich, Switzerland. The apparatus consists of a tube filled with a red liquid, below which a cord is hung tightened by a weight. This liquid has the property of changing its color when acted upon by impure air. The liquid is allowed to flow along the cord at the rate of one drop every hundred seconds. As the drop runs down the cord it changes color, becoming white at the end. The exact condition of the air is shown by a scale placed alongside the cord, divided into degrees marked "extremely bad," "very bad," "passable" and "pure."

The Reason.

"Well, little chap," said the stranger in the family, picking up one of the children, "what are you going to be when you're a man?"

"Nuffin,'" said the child.

"Nothing? Why so?" asked the stranger.

"Because," said the child, "I'm only a little girl."—Harper's Round Table.

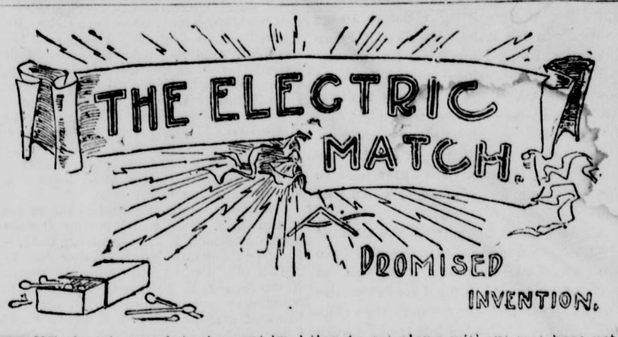
A Bargain.

Mrs. Younghub—Oh, Freddy, I have such a surprise for you.

Younghub—You have, love?

Mrs. Younghub—Yes, dear. See this sweet little dog I bought for us—only $10, and the dog-seller warranted him to be a pure mongrel.—Sketch.

Every time a woman picks on an unbecoming hat, her milliner gets an unfavorable advertisement.



THE electric match is the next important invention promised. Before very long the phosphorus-tipped wooden splints now in use will be replaced by a handy little tool that may be carried in the pocket or hung up conveniently for striking a light when wanted.

The portable electric lighter is bound

PUTTING ON PHOSPHORUS HEADS.

to come. Meanwhile, inventors, as shown by the records of the patent office, exercise much ingenuity in trying to improve on the common, every-day match. Not least interesting is a spherical match—a little ball of wood pulp covered with phosphorus composition. In using it a holder is required, inasmuch as there is no stick, the ignited wood pulp burning slowly until wholly consumed. Thus there is no residue of stick and tar to be disposed of, and matches of this kind have the further advantage that they are cheap and can be packed in very small compass-like pills. A perfumed match has been patented, the stick being dipped in oil of cassia. Of course, there are ever so many odd sorts of matches actually in use to-day—as, for example, the wax matches, which are employed in Europe to an extent vastly greater than in this country. Most of the wax matches are manufactured in Italy and Great Britain. They are made by drawing strands of fine cotton thread, twenty or thirty at a time, through melted stearine. This hardens quickly, and the tapers are rounded by pulling them through perforated iron plates. It then remains only to cut them into proper lenghts and dip them into an igniting composition.

It is an odd fact that even at the present day patents are sought for pipe-lighting contrivances in which flint and steel are utilized with mechanical modifications. It is probable that citizens of the United States use more matches than any other people in the world. Every man, woman and child in this country, taking the average, consumes eight matches every day in the year.

Pine and aspen are the woods which furnish most of the material for match

PACKING BY MACHINERY.

sticks. The logs are cut into blocks fifteen inches long, representing the length of seven matches. Freed from bark, the block is put into a lathe with a cutting tool, by which a continuous strip of veneer is turned off, just the thickness of a match. Thus the whole block is converted into a sheet fifteen inches wide, which is cut, incidentally to the same process, into seven ribbons, the width of each being just the length of a match. The ribbons are fed, 100 at a time, into a machine which chops them into sticks. Then the sticks are dried in heated drums,

TRIMMING THE ENDS.

sifted to get rid of splinters, bundled by machinery and dipped in the combustible mixture. From the felled tree to the finished match, everything is done by machinery. Women fill the match box at the rate of thirty-six gross in ten hours.

Truly it would seem out of the question to get along without matches; yet they were unknown sixty-five years ago. There must have been a time when early man knew not how to make fire, and some very primitive tribes to-day have not that knowledge. Savages quite generally believe that fire actually dwells in wood and stone, because from those substances it can be obtained by friction or by striking. Some savages are able to make a fire with two sticks in a fraction of a minute, whereas the Ainos of Japan require two hours to accomplish the same feat. One of the queerest ways of making fire is practiced by the Malays, who cut a V-shaped slit in a branch of the oil tree and saw at it with a knife-edged stick of ironwood. In three minutes the sawdust thus produced becomes incandescent, and tinder is applied. The ignited tinder is wrapped in dry grass and whirled around the head of the operator until it is in a flame.

The first practical friction matches were made in 1827 by an English apothecary named Walker, who coated splinters of cardboard with sulphur and tipped them with a mixture of sulphur of antimony, chlorate of potash and gum. The modern lucifer match combines in one instrument arrangements for creating a spark, catching it on tinder and starting a blaze—steps requiring separate operations in primitive contrivances. It was in 1836 that the first United States patent for friction matches was issued.

GLADSTONE RIDES A BIKE.

England's Grand Old Man Takes to Cycling at the Age of 88.

Gladstone has taken to the bicycle! Gladstone, England's "Grand Old Man," the greatest statesman of the century, the prime minister of all prime ministers, a hardy giant at 88, may

GLADSTONE ON HIS BICYCLE.

now be seen on any fine day, gliding over the smooth roads about Hawarden Castle on a swift-flying wheel of the latest approved pattern.

Where is there to be found another man of his age who would not totter in palsied dread at the mere thought of such youthful athletic revelry. Indeed there are few men at half his age who would not declare against the sport as one that they had far outgrown in years, so that apart from the fact that a man of Gladstone's world-wide fame has taken to cycling, it is really a marvelous performance for one so old. The great diplomat has fallen under the magic spell of the bicycle and is now an enthusiastic supporter of the fad. No more the long walk up hill and down dale, for which he is celebrated. No more the vigorous use of the keen-edged ax on some fallen tree trunk. The bicycle has replaced both as a means of outdoor exercise. And in the latter game he may be looked to excel, for at either of the former tasks he was par excellent.

His Face the Sole Guide.

Policeman Thomas F. Harrigan is one of the most conspicuous of the splendid force of bluecoats that protect pedestrians and straighten out the traffic tangles on Broadway, New York. Some time ago I noticed a passer-by take a snap shot at him with his camera. A few days ago there arrived at the New York postoffice a letter with only a photograph for an address. The officials were puzzled, but the letter was handed around among the carriers. One of them recognized the picture.

"That's big Tom Harrigan at Broadway and 28th street," he said.

And so the letter was delivered. The contents proved to be a mounted photograph of the policeman with the words, "Compliments of S. H. Rous, Chamberino, Donna Ana County, N. M., on the back.

Not knowing the policeman's name Mr. Rous used this novel way in forwarding the photograph, and, thanks to the letter carrier's powers of observation, it was safely and promptly delivered.

Girl—His spine is hurt. Another Girl—Then I suppose his football days are over. Girl—Oh, no. He can still play half-back, or quarter-back, anyway.—Detroit Journal.

A WOMAN GOLD HUNTER.

She Has Been One Fifty Years and Saves Half She Finds.

Mary Odom, gold hunter, lives in a little cabin on the mountain side about a mile from Auraria, the ancient mining town of North Georgia, whose best days were those prior to the discovery of gold in California in 1849, says a dispatch in the New York Sun. The cabin was built by a miner named Odom, and when the excitement in California began he bade his wife and daughter Mary, then a girl of 12 years old, farewell, and started West. His family never heard from him again.

His wife managed to support herself, and, having some knowledge of gold mining, taught her daughter Mary how to wash the golden grains from the sand in the beds of the mountain streams. The two were quite successful, and gathered a great deal of gold dust. When Mary was 16 years old her mother died. That was in 1852, and the United States mint was still in operation at Dahlonega. Mary soon grew expert in finding gold, and many a pennyweight did she carry to the mint. Having disposed of it, she secreted invariably half her profits in the cabin at the mouth of the gulch above Auraria.

The war came on and the mint was broken up and for four years Mary Odom had a hard time of it. The Confederate Government needed all the money it could get, and the tithe gatherers made frequent visits to her cabin in search of gold; but she was able to keep her hoard hidden. After the war matters settled down a little, and when she was assured of the protection of the civil authorities she went about her work boldly and devoted all the time she could spare from the cultivation of her little patch of cleared land to the business of gold hunting.

The richest deposits had been worked over so much that they were not so profitable as they had been when she first began to wash gold in the mountain streams. She lived very frugally and raised her own crops of corn, cabage and potatoes, and spun and wove her own clothing. She has always kept up the habit of putting aside half her findings, whether they were large or small. Sometimes her washings would not amount to much during the week, but if she secured only 50 cents she would put aside a quarter and spend the rest, piecing out her wants by going into debt. She is now in her sixty-first year, and she has hoarded away a sock filled with gold dust, which she has shown to some of her most trusted friends, and is worth several thousand dollars. Still she keeps at work, and on any fair day, when not busy about her cabin, she may be seen trampling over the hills in search of gold. She will tuck up her homespun skirt and stand knee deep in the chill waters of the mountain streams all day long washing the sand and gathering up the shining particles.

"It ain't so easy as it wer' forty years ago," she said as she smoothed back her iron gray locks from her forehead, "but I kin make a purty good livin' out'n it yit. I've seed the day when I could wash out from four to five pennyweights a week, but I hardly ever strike sich a streak as that nowadays. I 'spected pap to come home old an' po' fur years a'ter he lef' fur California, but I done gin up all hopes now. I seed so many o' them po' ol' fellers come back broke down thought nothin' to live on 'at I thought I'd save up part of all I foun' so's to he'p 'im out w'en he come back, an' that's how I come to save up my little pile. The Lord knows hit's little 'nough, in spite o' what folks say 'bout me bein' a rich 'oman an' all sich as that."

Seeing and Believing.

It is an old and a wise saying that "seeing is believing," yet everybody knows that very often what we see, and therefore believe, proves to be not really true at all. As we grow older, finding that our eyes have so frequently deceived us, we are often not satisfied with the evidence they give us until we have verified it by touch or smell or hearing or taste, or by looking at some doubtful thing from different points of view, or under a different lighting.

We are not willing to believe that a conjurer actually draws rabbits from a man's ear or coins from the tip of his nose just because our eyes tell us such tales. Sometimes our deceptions are so lasting that things must be made wrong in order to look right, which seems rather contradictory. If we look at the letter S or the figure 8 as carefully as we can, the upper and lower halves sem to be almost exactly the same size. If we turn them upside down, the difference in the size of the loops is quite astonishing, and we wonder how we could have been so mistaken; yet perhaps the truth is that the loops are neither so different nor so much alike as they seem to be, as we see when we look at them turned upon their sides.—St. Nicholas.

The Difference.

Stranger—There seems to be a Sunday law in this town.

Resident—Yes, sir. If you want to get shaved, you will have to wait till Monday.

Stranger—Oh, I don't want to get shaved. I want to get drunk.

Resident—Come with me.—New [illegible] Weekly.

Confirmed.

Lady Visitor—I am very [illegible] see you here again and I [illegible] become a regular atten[illegible] bye, have you been co[illegible]

Scholar (hesitati[illegible] I'm not quite sur[illegible] got the marks [illegible]

Then F[illegible]

"I used [illegible] remark[illegible] hes[illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18 1897

It is getting to be quite a fad to talk up a celebration of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in different parts of this country. It would be more in taste for America and England as well to settle the matter of the starving thousands of British subjects in India before wasting money or sentimenton jubilees.

Anent the question of investigating the charges of corruption in the Senate on the Sugar Trust, Senator Tillman pointedly said: "We cannot afford to lie back on our dignity and say it is beneath us to investigate charges of this character. If we have corrupt and debauched men in here, owned by trusts and corporations, we ought to find out who they are and purge the Senate."

In Pittsburg 2500 men are out on a strike. The McKinley wages offered them are not entirely satisfactory, and they have resolved to "stand firm for the old wages." What about that "protection to American workingmen," "steady employment at good wages," "restoration of confidence," etc., that we were to have just as soon as the Republicans got control of the Government? It seems rather queer that men in Pennsylvania who are employed in protected industries should have to strike in order to keep their wages up to what they were before the Republicans got control of the Government.

The Eastern dispatches continue to show how the waves are rising throughout the country. Here is the latest pointer from Peoria, Illinois:

"The coal miners at Minook have been on a strike since May 1st. During last week a few men have been working against the wishes of the majority. Today while Superintendent A. W. Morgan and one of the bosses were escorting some men to work a crowd of miners interfered. A fight ensued, and Morgan and the boss commenced to shoot, killing instantly a young married miner named John Wetoski and wounding another. This so enraged the miners that they attacked Morgan and the boss with clubs and stones and beat them badly. Morgan may not live. The town is excited and there is no telling where the trouble may end."

Good Times Have Not Come.

On the 18th of June, 1896, McKinley was nominated for the presidency and he was heralded as the advance agent of prosperity, the time of feasting and rejoicing to be ushered in immediately after his election. The day of election came. The apostle of protection was chosen. "Confidence" was about to be "restored," prosperity to dawn. Capital—whose traditional timidity had been constantly manifested during the previous years—was to gain courage and emerge from its hiding place to seek investment, the one particularly desirable thing for the American people.

However, there was an inexplainable delay, and the date for loud acclaim and the going of hats into the air was postponed until March 4th, inauguration day. Surely, then said the prophets, would come the end of the depression that had been the cause of so much unnecessary suffering.

McKinley lived to be inaugurated and Dingley lived to formulate his bill. Both the President and the bill have occupied the attention of the country for months. Both have been given hopeful consideration by the people who have believed that in the combination of the two—capital's trusted representative and capital's favorite measure—would be found the solution of the bitter problem.

But hope seems fast departing if the spirit of Mayor Rice's statement is any indication. Mr. Rice is chief executive of Mr. McKinley's home city, Canton, Ohio, and Sunday in an interview he said:

"There never has been anything like this in Ohio before. There are hundreds of families in Canton to-day who are suffering for want of food and clothing. Things are getting worse. In three months this year I have spent out of my private purse for food and coal and clothing to give away more than my year's salary as Mayor. The factories are cutting down wages and reducing their forces. Many of them are not operating more than three days a week; most of them are running without a profit. Farm land that has been worth $100 an acre cannot be sold for $30 an acre. It is almost impossible to borrow money on real estate because the prices sink and sink. The farmers and workingmen are deserting the Republican party by the wholesale. The Republicans cannot hide the evidences of distress here. They are to be seen everywhere. I know of scores of men who are insolvent and who continue in business simply because their creditors do not dare to act. And, in spite of this terrible condition of things, the Republican party contents itself with postponement of its private political debts in the form of a tariff bill."

...rind storm struck Haw... morning and continued ...day. Many trees were ...nces and outhouses ...part of the young ...rees, and those ...nselves on ...pointed. ...ay for ...

The Durrant and Worden T...

The complications in which the ... of Durrant and Worden have become ... volved are calculated to confuse a practitioner of the law, and would certainly bewilder the average layman. Durrant, after being tried by the Superior Court of San Francisco County, was sentenced by Judge Murphy, and from this verdict he appealed to the Supreme Court. The judgment of the lower court was confirmed, but the time originally fixed for the execution of the sentence had passed, and Durrant was brought before Judge Bahrs for a new date to be fixed. From this order, fixing June 11th for the execution, a second appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, upon the ground that Jukge Bahrs was not the trial judge, and therefore not competent to pass sentence. This appeal is still pending. In the meantime, a petition was presented to the Governor for a pardon, which was refused.

A new chapter began with the attempt of Durrant's attorneys to carry the case into the Federal courts. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for before the Circuit Court, on the grounds that Durrant had not received a fair trial because of prejudice created by the newspaper comments before and during the trial, and that the case had been tried on an "information" instead of an indictment found by a grand jury. The application was promptly denied by Judges Gilbert and Morrow, and the consent of the Circuit Court to an appeal to the Supreme Court, which is required under the court rules, was applied for. This was granted, and a citation was issued to Warden Hale to appear before the Supreme Court on August 3d to show cause why the decision of the Circuit Court should not be sustained. This date was fixed because it is customary to make returns on appeals to the Supreme Court within sixty days, but it is understood that the case will not be heard before the October term.

The case having thus gained a footing in the Federal courts, the question arose as to what effect this would have upon carrying out of the sentence. The final determination of the matter in the Supreme Court at Washington could not be reached until after the day fixed for execution. The revised statutes provide that, pending an appeal from a decision of the Circuit Court upon an application for a writ of habeas corpus, any proceeding against the person so imprisoned by or under the authority of any State for any matter pending under the writ, shall be deemed null and void until the final determination of the application. This provision is held to suspend the execution until the Supreme Court renders its decision. The Worden case stands in a similar position, except that applications for writs were made in the District and Circuit courts, and appeals were taken from both orders denying the applications to both the Circuit Courts of Appeals and to the Supreme Court. Whether sentence in both cases can be indefinitely suspended by a succession of appeals depends upon whether there is time to perfect an appeal between the order of the trial court resentencing and the day fixed for execution. The date fixed for execution in the original order must be not less than sixty nor more than ninety days after sentence. Where the sentence is not executed on the day fixed and remains in force, the court may order its execution at any subsequent date without limitation as to the intervening time.

The Governor has now reprieved Durrant until July 9th, to give time for a writ of mandamus to be issued by the State court, ordering Warden Hale to execute Durrant on the day set. The courts of last resort in this State have approved the decisions finding both men guilty of murder. This attempt on the part of the murderers' attorneys to defeat the law is, of course, justifiable from their point of view. But the people of the State of California do not share their view. We think that the officers of the courts of California should proceed to execute these men on the days fixed. The Federal authorities will not stop them. The point in view is not saving the necks of Durrant and Worden, but construing a Federal statute. And the U. S. Supreme Court will construe the statute, whether Durrant and Worden be dead or alive.

There has been formed in Chicago an association calling itself "The British-America Queen Victoria Coronation and Anniversary Medallion Presentation Corporation." It intends to congratulate the Queen on her jubilee, present her with a medal and ask her to pardon Mrs. Maybrick. If the name can be used as a pole it will be long enough to reach every persimmon aimed at.

The story that the Sultan sent a special agent to keep a watch on Edhem Pasha during the Turko-Greek war, and that Edhem arrested him as a spy and sent him to the Sultan to be killed, furnishes a good plot for a comic opera. It was a most amusing situation for the agent.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

...on for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howe & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54..06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office.

...ntil Je... ...and he was ...ds and mut... crowns

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1, 1896, Cash on hand	$17,427 40
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	278 50
P A Chalfant, Assessor	12 75
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	15 00
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	62 65
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	31 50
Paulin & Chambers, Int St Ld	44 80
Keating & Pendergast, Int St Ld	11 20
" " " "	14 00
R P Keating, Int State Land	5 60
Yeats C Lawson, on State Land	22 40
Thos W Perry, on State Land	11 20
State Treasurer, school money	5,708 16
George McIntyre, Int St Land	44 80
Mrs C Delaney Int State Land	8 00
H A Wood, on redemption	26 39
Samuel Levy, on redemption	8 50
	23,732 75
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	392 17
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	10 00
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	35 05
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	50 55
W H Murray, Int St Land	22 40
R J Roberts, Int on State Land	206 93
	24,460 85
Mar. A. M Given, Tax-Collector	428 26
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	23 00
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	14 00
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	66 05
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	22 00
S. W. Austin, Supt. Schools	6 00
	25,020 16

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary	1 140 88
General Expense	1,889 16
Lone Pine Bond Fund	29
Property Tax Fund	5 58
Hospital	504 20
Bridge	475 76
Sundry Road Districts	1,312 03
Teachers Library	5 10
Bishop School	300 00
Big Pine School	4 00
Fish Spring School	25 35
Independence School	160 00
Lone Pine School	220 00
Liberty School	76 00
Round Valley School	51 00
Riverside School	60 00
Taboose School	71 67
Valley School	30 00
Warm Spring School	170 00
Valley School Library	9 25
Big Pine Library	1 60
	6 5-6 88
Feb. Independence School Bond	535 00
Salary	1,143 32
General Expense	100 75
Hospital	55 00
Property Tax	2 00
Road District No. 5 Fund	99 25
Bishop School	424 69
Round Valley School	76 25
Liberty School	91 00
Warm Springs School	5 00
Riverside School	63 97
Independence School	80 00
Milton School	150 00
Taboose School	63 00
Valley School	60 00
Lone Pine School	216 25
Big Pine School	169 00
Irving School	130 65
Fish Springs School	65 00
Union School	85 00
County School	15 00
Sunday School Districts Library	9 75
Liberty Library	2 44
Valley Library	6 00
Riverside Library	13 50
Independence Library	1 50
	10,297 90
Mar. County Bond	1,550 00
Fish Springs School Bond	213 00
Salary Fund	1,024 98
Hospital Fund	51 00
General Expense	114 50
Property tax fund	14 39
Union School Bond	82
Round Valley School	73 35
Taboose School	71 83
Warm Springs School	85 80
Bishop School	263 00
Liberty School	72 80
Big Pine School	271 60
Riverside School	60 00
Fish Springs School	68 00
Independence Bond	80 00
Lone Pine School	155 00
Irving School	55 00
Valley School	67 30
Station School	79 50
Union School	7 00
Union Library	9 11
Lone Pine Library	12 44
Valley Library	6 86
Milton Library	19 25
Bishop Library	17 65
Big Pine Library	17 65
Cash	10,262 60
	25,020 16

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	1995 87
General Expense	820 09	
Hospital	939 82	
Bond		349 35
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1632 95	
General Road	609 72	
Road District No. 1	143 76	
Road District No. 2	291 82	
Road District No. 3	1 60	
Road District No. 4	199 82	
Road District No. 5		29 44
Unapportioned County	193 51	
Road Poll Tax	79 05	
Bridge	295 00	
Swamp and Overfld Land	94 32	
Institute	31 00	
Teachers' Library	8 33	
Property Tax	253 86	
County School		914 68
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	232 68	
Round Valley	222 59	
Irving	655 95	
Bishop	399 08	
Station	369 10	
Warm Springs	204 15	
Big Pine	121 62	
Milton	284 43	
Independence	206 21	
Fish Springs	172 68	
Union	402 87	
Lone Pine	687 92	
Liberty	180 41	
Valley	191 48	
Taboose	114 27	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	2 60	
Round Valley	25 19	
Irving	80 82	
Bishop	13 37	
Station	11 39	
Warm Springs	18 19	
Big Pine	16 25	
Independence	32 73	
Union	35 84	
Riverside	10 71	
Lone Pine	15 12	
Fish Springs	12 52	
Liberty	8 49	
Taboose	28 94	
Valley	2 64	
To the various School District Building Funds:		
Independence	3 00	
Fish Spring	19 84	
Independence Bond	56 92	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Union Bond	356 79	
Bishop Bond (new)	932 53	
Big Pine Bond	585 93	
Fish Springs Bond	17 88	
Lone Pine Bond	1208 48	
Taboose Bond		21 97
	13,573 31	
Cash on hand		10,262 00
		13,573 31

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved April 6, 1897.

A. C FREEMAN, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal ties.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

BISHOP AND LAWS MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN, SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR, Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION, COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY. COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA. Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, COUNTY PHYSICIAN, Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S., GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E. SURVEYOR —AND— U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor For California and Nevada. —BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY. July 28, 189... tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:35 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening when connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. [illegible]VEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. [illegible]SSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

DIED.

SPRATT—Near Big Pine, on June 13, 1897, Eda Vera Spratt, aged 2 years, 9 months, 4 days.

CALEFF.—At Big pine, Cal., June 13, 1897, Mrs. Hannah Caleff, aged 73 years, 11 months, 16 days.

Deceased was a native of Crowland, Lincolnshire, England. She leaves husband, three daughters and one son to mourn her loss. Her daughters are Mrs. Wm. McDonald and Mrs. Wm. Jenkins of Bishop and Mrs. D. W. Pitman of Big Pine; her son, J. R. Eldred of Big Pine.

On Sunday, June 20, religious service will be held as follows:

Lone Pine, at 11 a. m.

George's Creek, at 2:30 p. m.

Independence, at 7:30 p. m. Children's Day entertainment.

A very interesting programme will be rendered at the M. E. Church consisting of recitations, songs and solos by the children and choir. The Children's Day collection will be taken at the close. Everybody invited; come and fill the house and encourage the children who will take part.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

H. C. Bellows came up from Olancha yesterday morning.

Independence celebrates the Fourth of July on Monday, the 5th.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop last Monday, returning next day.

R. P. Hession came down from Big Pine Wednesday, returning yesterday.

Frank Leach, journalist, of Oakland, is to be Superintendent of San Francisco Mint.

Mr. Durrant, murderer, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Budd to July 9.

J. J. Gunn came in from Minnietta last Saturday and left for San Francisco Tuesday morning.

Haying is in full blast in this vicinity and from present indications some of it will get wet.

Supt. Hoskins will close down the Reward on the Fourth and give the boys a chance for a good time.

Gooseberries, blackberries, currants and raspberries are ripe, though the market is not overstocked as yet.

The Harmony orchestra will give a grand ball in the Pavilion on Monday evening, July 5th; tickets $1 50. See ad.

Sheriff Given has had the Courthouse grounds newly cleaned up and is getting them in condition for the Fourth of July picnic.

Mr. John Baxter is gathering the first honey of the season. A sample of it proves that it is the choicest of its kind, clear, crisp and of the finest flavor.

Messrs. Given, Yandell and Showalter report having had good sport in Cottonwood Creek. The water is too high yet for real good fishing, but they did very well.

Sam Gruber and Gilbert Christy got back yesterday from Coso Springs. Gilbert looks much improved from his trip, but Sam fell into a pool of hot water and got badly burned.

Randsburg people would enjoy the snow water which courses in crystal streams through Independence from the Sierras. The price of water at the bonanza town has been advanced from 20 cents to 40 cents per barrel.

Bar No. 36, valued at $1000, was shipped from the Reward this week. Owing to the hot weather, the cable became too slack and it was necessary to tighten it by setting out the angles. This has been done and it is now running in good order.

A party will go up to Onion Valley next week for the purpose of examining the Kearsarge trail with a view to repairing it. It is proposed to build a new trail around the steps, the only dangerous point on the trail, and also to repair it near the summit.

The little daughter of Sam Spratt died at Big Pine on Sunday last of cholera morbus, caused by eating cherries. Dr. Dorrence had her sent to the mountains and did all he could for her, but she passed away shortly after reaching the higher altitude. She was 3 years old.

Miss Maggie Bunney celebrated her thirteenth birthday yesterday by entertaining her little friends at her home from 2 p. m. till 8 p. m. Ice cream, fruit and cake were served and games played until dark, when a weary, happy flock of children wended their way home.

The Hawaiian Islands, in the opinion of those qualified to speak, are to be annexed to the United States, a majority of the Senate being favorable to the project. The President is said to favor it also. In the event of annexation, the Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii will not be allowed to enter the United States.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A Fourth of July meeting was held at the Courthouse Tuesday evening, and the subscription committee reported good progress. It was decided the same committee have general charge of the programme and management. A list of sports has been prepared and will be found elsewhere. The literary programme has not yet been decided upon. A picnic will be given in the Courthouse grove, in which all are invited to participate. The committee will arrange tables and put the grounds in suitable condition. Everybody should bring their lunch baskets and join in a general good time. In the morning a baseball game will be played between the Reward and Independence nines. This will be followed by the literary exercises in the grove. Lunch will then be spread under the trees and jolly social intercourse enjoyed until the cool of the afternoon, when the children's sports will be held. Additions will be made to the programme next week, and many impromptu features added on the day. In the evening a grand ball will be given in the largest hall in the county, and with good music provided. The citizens of Independence are requested to resolve themselves into a committee of the whole and labor to make the affair a complete success. The Fourth of July is essentially a children's day, and lessons in patriotism instilled in childhood become a fixed habit with growth. Stirring recitations and speeches listened to by youthful ears are never forgotten, and the dry, school history of national events becomes more real when reiterated by a fluent speaker beneath waving banners and the unfurling of "Old Glory."

The Silver Peak Mines.

The San Francisco papers report that a sale has been made of the Silver Peak mines, but as the published stories are palpably inaccurate in many particulars, the chances are that they were hatched in the fertile brain of the city space writers. According to the best information we can get, there are two separate parties bidding for this property. John W. Mackay is at the head of one syndicate, and he is negotiating for the mines through L. J. Hanchett, and is acting on the report of George D. Roberts and Professor Maynard.

The other syndicate is said to consist of James B. Haggin and a son-in-law of John I. Blair, the owner of the mines. They are acting on the report of experts Womble and Hague, and are dealing directly with Mr. Blair.

There is no doubt that either party is amply able to buy the mines, and as they are all experienced mining men, it is to be hoped that the sale may be consummated. There is no doubt that this is the greatest mining property on the coast, and if it is worked in a manner at all commensurate with its extent, it will give employment to several hundred miners and be instrumental in reviving work in many other adjacent mines, which, owing to the present meager milling facilities, are unable to work at a profit.

The successful working of the Silver Peak mines will necessitate the expenditure of perhaps a quarter of a million dollars in preliminary work—such as getting water to the mines, erecting big mills, building roads, etc. The bidders for the property are fully aware of this, and they are able and evidently willing to make the investment.

Unhappily, there are some annoying obstacles in the way in the shape of law suits. Young Mr. Hanchett informs the S. F. *Post* that he and his father have brought suit against Mr. Blair for $900,000 for money expended and loss from Blair's alleged failure to give an indisputable title, thus preventing the Hanchetts from selling the mines. In return Blair has sued the Hanchetts for $200,000 damages for bad mining.

L. J. Hanchett also had Experts Womble and Hague arrested for housebreaking, and Womble retaliates by arresting Hanchett for threats against life. These various suits have all grown out of the struggle for possession of the property, and it is difficult to foretell how the matter will end.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

From Ballarat.

Wm. Callaway, Dave Rogers and Robert Arnold got in yesterday from the new town of Ballarat. Mr. Callaway will load a big train with grain and other supplies and return immediately. He has opened a hotel and restaurant in Ballarat and is doing very well. He states that capitalists are becoming largely interested in that section of country and its future prospect is excellent. Thomas Pheby, a well-known mining man, has bought property amounting to $90,000 and has put a large force of men at development work, and has teams engaged in hauling in supplies and machinery. The Ballarat people are extremely anxious to get a mail route established, the nearest postoffice being at Darwin, forty miles distant. It now seems certain that the camp will be a fixture, and mail facilities should certainly be obtained.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the State, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, June 14, 1897.

Estate of L. M. Turner, deceased—Order confirming sale of real estate.

Woodin et al. vs. L. de Tourniel—Motion for new trial submitted and taken under advisement of Court.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1897.

Estate of R. L. Bulpitt, deceased—Filed final account and petition for distribution of estate.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending June 17, 1897:

United States to James McBride—Desert land near Bishop.

George D. Roberts to Richard V. Dey—Water and water rights at Silver Peak; consideration $1.

L. J. Hanchette to George D. Roberts Water location in Fish Lake Valley—consideration $1.

E. Robinson, commissiener, to P. Reddy et als—400 acres land at Blackrock; consideration $3635.

United States to Catherine de la Matyr—286 07 acres land near Bishop.

Catherine de la Matyr to Charles L. Logan—80 acres land near Bishop; consideration $500.

John W. King to A. C. Wertz—The Punch lode in South Park Mining district; consideration $50.

Ida C. Adams to Charles H. Bissikermer—280 acres of land at Lone Pine; consideration $10.

S. E. Lambert to W. H. Russell—Mines in South Park mining district; consideration $750.

R. Decker to Frank B. Willetts—Half interest in mines in South Park mining district; consideration $5.

Orin Dalton to Frank B. Willetts—Ontario, Chief of the Hill, Maggie and Skate mines, in Panamint mining district; consideration $5.

Frank B. Willetts to Elizabeth Hamlet—Lot in town of Ballarat; consideration $200.

A most unusual windstorm prevailed throughout the valley during the early part of the week. A vast amount of damage was done to fruit trees and growing crops. The weather to-day is quite cold and has been so all the week. Nothing of the kind has ever been known in the valley before et this season of the year.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Phil Cartier returned to Independence on Wednesday's train, after an absence of two years spent in Montana. Phil has done a great deal of prospecting in Mazurka Canyon and proposes to go to work there again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddependence, Cal.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE——
TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Atterney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo,
May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. DOUR[illegible]

A GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION

WILL BE HELD AT

INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,

——ON——

Monday, July 5th- 1897.

GAMES RACES SPORT DANCE

LITERARY PROGRAMME NEXT WEEK.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

Foot Race, boys under 12, 50 yards, prize	$3
Foot Race, girls under 12, 50 yards	3
Foot Race, boys under 15, 150 yards	3
Egg Race, free for all	3
Potato Race, free for all	3
Sack Race, free for all	3
Three-leg Race, free for all	3
Foot Race, boys and girls under 6	2
Squaw Race, 200 yards	2
Buck Race, 200 yards	2

Baseball game, Independence and Rewards, prize $27.

A GRAND BALL will be given by

THE HARMONY ORCHESTRA

AT THE AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

ON THE EVENING OF—

JULY 5th, 1897.

Ball Tickets, $1 50.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

[illegible]DENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSU[illegible]ANCE COMPANY, of Lo[illegible]

MAIL ORDERS receive i[illegible]

Give me call at [illegible] goods and learn p[illegible]

WARMTH FOR COMFORT.

An old cat loves a sunny corner and a long nap, and this is natural and wise. The genial warmth of the sun lulls to rest, and while asleep, it may be curative to the cat's few ailments. Soreness and stiffness come upon us suddenly and put the machinery of the body out of gear. St. Jacobs Oil goes suddenly to work upon the trouble, and with its warmth, like warmth to the old cat, it lulls the pain to sleep, drives out the cold, softens the stiffened muscles, lubricates the machinery, and in a short time puts the whole body in good working order. Soreness and stiffness are not much to cure by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, but, if neglected, they take the form of rheumatism, which gives a great deal more pain.

Thirty-two Times For Peace.

Out of 60 arbitration treaties among the nations of the world since 1815 the United States has borne a part in 32, far more than any other nation.—Boston Globe.

Schoolteaching seems to be the most popular of all the fields that are open to college women. In 1890 there were in the United States 735 women who were professors in colleges and universities.

At one time during the life of John Bright there were no fewer than seven members of his family with seats in the house of commons.

PHYSICIANS WISE IN THEIR GENERATION.

The above class of scientists recognize and have repeatedly borne testimony to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

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All ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels are quickly cured by using Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

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The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

To thoroughly eradicate the taint of hereditary disease from the system use Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

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FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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New Series No. 21

FOR ... 25 CTS. Use

In the Name of the La[illegible]

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

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"Stand back!" he said sullenly. "You may awaken him, if you please, my girl. It will not avail him. Do you not

Then she said, "He is not fit to die."

understand, fool, that he is worth 5 crowns? And listen! It is too late now. They are here!"

A blow fell on the door as he spoke, and he stepped toward it. But at that despair moved her, and she threw herself upon him and for a moment wrestled with him. At last, with an effort, he flung her off, and brandishing his weapon in her face kept her at bay. "You vixen!" he cried savagely, retreating to the door, with a pale cheek and his eyes still on her, for he was an arrant coward. "You deserve to go to prison with him, you jade! I will have you in the stocks for this!"

She leaned against the wall where she had fallen, her white, despairing face seeming almost to shine in the darkness of the wretched room. Meanwhile the continuous murmur of men's voices outside could now be heard, mingled with the ring of weapons, and the summons for admission was again and again repeated, as if those without had no mind to be kept waiting.

"Patience, patience! I am opening!" he cried. Still keeping his face to her, he unlocked the door and called on the men to enter. "He is in the straw, M. le Mayor!" he cried in a tone of triumph, his eyes still on his wife. "He will give you no trouble, I will answer for it! But first give me my 5 crowns, mayor. My 5 crowns!"

He still felt so much fear of his wife that he did not turn to see the men enter and was taken by surprise when a voice at his elbow—a strange voice—said: "Five crowns, my friend? For what, may I ask?"

In his eagerness and excitement he suspected nothing, but thought only that the mayor had sent a deputy. "For what? For the Girondin!" he answered rapidly. Then at last he turned and found that half a dozen men had entered, and that more were entering. To his astonishment, they were all strangers to him—men with stern, gloomy faces and armed to the teeth. There was something so formidable in their appearance that his voice faltered as he added: "But where is the mayor, gentlemen? I do not see him."

No one answered, but in silence the last of the men—there were 11 in all—entered and bolted the door behind him. Michel Tellier peered at them in the gloom with growing alarm. In return the tallest of the strangers, who had entered first and seemed to be in command, looked round keenly. At length this man spoke. "So you have a Girondin here, have you?" he said, his voice curiously sweet and sonorous.

"I was to have 5 crowns for him," Michel muttered dubiously.

"Oh, Petion," continued the spokesman to one of his companions, "can you kindle a light? It strikes me that we have hit upon a dark place."

The man addressed took something from his pouch. For a moment there was silence, broken only by the sharp sound of the flint striking the steel. Then a sudden glare lit up the dark interior and disclosed the group of cloaked strangers standing about the door, the light gleaming back from their muskets and cutlasses. Michel trembled. He had never seen such men as these before. True, they were wet and travel stained and had the air of those who spend their nights in ditches and under haystacks. But their pale, stern faces were set in indomitable resolve. Their eyes glowed with a steady fire, and they trod as kings tread. Their leader was a man of majestic height and beauty, and in his eyes alone there seemed to lurk a spark of some lighter fire, as if his spirit still rose above the task which had sobered his companions. Michel noted all this in fear and bewilderment; noted the white head and yet vigorous bearing of the man who had struck the light; noted even the manner in which the light died away in the dim recesses of the barn.

"And this Girondin—is he in hiding here?" said the tall man.

"That is so," Michel answered. "But I had nothing to do with hiding him, citizen. It was my wife hid him in the straw there."

"And you gave notice of his presence to the authorities?" continued the stranger, raising his hand to repress some movement among his followers.

"Certainly, or you would not have been here," replied Michel, better satisfied with himself.

The answer struck him down with an awful terror. "That does not follow," said the tall man coolly, "for we are Girondins!"

"You are?"

"Without doubt," the other answered, with majestic simplicity, "or there are no such persons. This is Petion and this Citizen Buzot. Have you heard of Louvet? There he stands. For me, I am Barbaroux."

Michel's tongue seemed glued to the roof of his mouth. He could not utter a word. But another could. On the far side of the barrier a sudden rustling was heard, and while all turned to look—but with what different feelings!—the pale face of the youth over whom Michel had bent in the afternoon appeared above the partition. A smile of joyful recognition effaced for the time the lines of exhaustion. The young man, clinging for support to the planks, uttered a cry of thankfulness. "It is you! It is really you! You are safe!" he exclaimed.

"We are safe, all of us, Pierre," Barbaroux answered. "And now"—and he turned to Michel Tellier with sudden "this man whom [illegible] are betrayed is our guide, [illegible]u, whom we lost last night. [illegible] in your defense, if you can. [illegible] you have to say why justice shall not be done upon you, miserable caitiff, who would have sold a man's life for a few pieces of silver!"

The wretched peasant's knees trembled, and the perspiration stood upon his brow. He heard the voice as the voice of a judge. He looked in the stern eyes of the Girondins and read only anger and vengeance. Then he caught in the silence the sound of his wife weeping, for at Pierre's appearance she had broken into wild sobbing, and he spoke out of the base instincts of his heart. "He was her lover," he muttered. "I swear it, citizens."

"He lies!" cried the man at the barrier, his face transfigured with rage. "I loved her, it is true, but it was before her old father sold her to this Judas. For what he would have you believe now, my friends, it is false. I, too, swear it."

A murmur of execration broke from the group of Girondins. Barbaroux repressed it by a gesture. "What do you say of this man?" he asked, turning to them, his voice deep and solemn.

"He is not fit to live!" they answered in chorus.

The poor coward screamed as he heard the words, and flinging himself on the ground he embraced Barbaroux's knees in a paroxysm of terror. But the judge did not look at him. Barbaroux turned instead to Pierre Bonnat. "What do you say of him?" he asked.

"He is not fit to live," said the young man solemnly, his breath coming quick and fast.

"And you?" Barbaroux continued, turning and looking with his eyes of fire at the wife, his voice gentle and yet more solemn.

A moment before she had ceased to weep and had stood up listening and gazing, awe and wonder in her face. Barbaroux had to repeat his question before she answered. Then she said, "He is not fit to die."

There was silence for a moment, broken only by the entreaties of the wretch on the floor. At last Barbaroux spoke. "She has said rightly," he pronounced. "He shall live. They have put us out of the law and set a price on our heads, but we will keep the law. He shall live. But, hark you," the great orator continued in tones which Michel never forgot, "if a whisper escape you as to our presence here, or our names, or if you wrong your wife by word or deed, the life she has saved shall pay for it.

"Remember!" he added, shaking Michel to and fro with a finger. "The arm of Barbaroux is long, and though I be 100 leagues away I shall know, and I shall punish. So beware! Now, rise and live!"

The miserable man cowered back to the wall, frightened to the core of his heart. The Girondins conferred awhile in whispers, two of their number assisting Pierre to cross the barrier. Suddenly there came—and Michel trembled anew as he heard it—a loud knocking at the door. All started and stood listening and waiting. A voice outside cried, "Open, open in the name of the law!"

"We have lingered too long," Barbaroux muttered. "I should have thought of this. It is the mayor of Carbaix come to apprehend our friend."

Again the Girondins conferred together. At last, seeming to arrive at a conclusion, they ranged themselves on either side of the door, and one of their number opened it. A short, stout man, girt with a tricolor sash and wearing a huge sword, entered with an air of authority. Being blinded by the light, he saw nothing out of the common and was followed by four men armed with muskets.

Their appearance produced an extraordinary effect on Michel Tellier. As they one by one crossed the threshold the peasant leaned forward, his face flushed, his eyes gleaming, and counted them. They were only five. And the others were 12. He fell back, and from that moment his belief in the Girondins' power was clinched.

"In the name of the law!" panted the mayor. "Why did you not"— Then he stopped abruptly, his mouth remaining open. He found himself surrounded by a group of grim, silent mutes, with arms in their hands, and in a twinkling it flashed into his mind that these were the 11 chiefs of the Girondins whom he had been warned to keep watch for. He had come to catch a pigeon and had caught a crow. He turned pale, and his eyes dropped. "Who are—who are these gentlemen?" he stammered in a ludicrously altered tone.

"Some volunteers of Quumpen, returning home," replied Barbaroux, with ironical smoothness.

"You have your papers, citizens?" the mayor asked mechanically, and he took a step back toward the door and looked over his shoulder.

"Here they are!" said Petion rudely, thrusting a packet into his hands. "They are in order."

The mayor took them, and longing only to see the outside of the door pretended to look through them, his little heart going pit-a-pat within him. "They seem to be in order," he assented feebly. "I need not trouble you further, citizens. I came here under a misapprehension, I find, and I wish you a good journey."

He knew, as he backed out, that he was cutting a poor figure. He would fain have made a more dignified retreat. But before these men, fugitives and outlaws as they were, he felt, though he was mayor of Carbaix, almost as small a man as did Michel Tellier. These were the men of the revolution. They had bearded nobles and pulled down kings. There was Barbaroux, who had grappled with Marat, and Petion, the mayor of the Bastille. The little mayor of Carbaix knew greatness when he saw it. He turned tail and hurried back to his fireside, his bodyguard not a whit behind him.

Five minutes later the men he feared and envied came out also and went their way, passing in single file into the darkness which brooded over the great monolith, beginning, brave hearts, another of the few stages which still lay between them and the guillotine. Then in the cottage there remained only Michel and Jeanne. She sat by the dying embers, silent and lost in thought. He leaned against the wall, his eyes roving ceaselessly, but always when his gaze met hers it fell. Barbaroux had conquered him. It was not u[illegible] had risen to close the door [illegible] alone that he wrung his ha[illegible]tered: "Five crowns! Five [illegible] and wasted!"

THE [illegible]

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young — Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

Perfectly Sound Proof.

Realty Agent (exhibiting flat, beamingly)—To prove to you that the walls are perfectly sound-proof, I have just run over into the next flat and told the gentleman there to play the piano.

Mr. Flatleigh (wearily)—Yes, my wife and I heard you telling him to play very softly.—Puck.

Took a Second Part.

First Thespian—Were you the leading man in your company?

Second Ditto—No; Jawkins walked home ahead of me.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Distinguished.

"What a distinguished-looking man!"

"Yes; the last time I saw him he was on the bench."

"What, a judge?"

"No; a substitute ball-player."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Where to Find Repose.

Tourist—But you Americans are always on the rush, you have none of that poise, that repose which marks the Europeans.

Citizen—Oh, wait, wait! You haven't been through the government offices yet.—Detroit News.

Ups and Downs.

"Life is full of ups and downs."

"Yes, and I know a young fellow who was in business and went under."

"Well?"

"And immediately his friends threw him over."—Indianapolis Journal.

Ike's Great Scheme.

Miss Birdie Bighat had the bulge on Alkali Ike at the theater

Until Ike went out and exchanged his seat for the one in front of her.—New York Journal.

Not So Bad.

"Doesn't your husband procrastinate, Mrs. Newly?"

"Oh, I don't think he's as bad as that, but he does have such an aggravating way of putting everything off."—Detroit Free Press.

The Wise Child.

Mother—You don't know how you worry me, dear; why, my hair is turning gray!

Florrie—My, how you must have worried grandma; her hair is all white!—Household Words.

Making Rates.

Justice (who has been a shopkeeper)—To you it will be six months; for anybody else it would be eight.—Boston Transcript.

A Frightful Blunder.

Suitor (seeing flower on the table)—May I take this as a token of your friendship?

Fashionable Miss—Good gracious, no, sir! Why, that's my new bonnet.—Spare Moments.

Bridget's Consideration.

Mistress (reprovingly) — Bridget, breakfast is very late this morning. I noticed last night that you had company in the kitchen, and it was nearly 12 o'clock when you went to bed.

Bridget—Yis, mum; I knowed you was awake, fur I heard ye movin' around, an' I said to meself y'd nade slape this mornin', an' I wouldn't disturb ye wid an early breakfast, mum.—New York Weekly.

Had a War Record.

Parson Bones—I hear dat good fer nuffin old Sam Jonsing dun applied fer a pension. I didn't know he had a war record.

Deacon Jones—Yas; he wuz in a while, and his record muz 'bout a mile in two minutes.—New York Journal.

Escaped.

"Aren't you late in getting home from Sunday school, Bobby?"

"Well, I guess! There was a man there who made an all-day speech and I thought we never would get out."

"Who was he?"

"Aw, I forgot his name, but he was an escaped missionary."—Judge.

Feed the Hungry.

Small Insect—I'm awfully hungry.

Mother Insect—Be patient, dear; the [illegible]er will be along pretty soon [illegible] more of that nice insect [illegible] York Weekly.

Lucky for Him that She Didn't.

"See here!" said the wife of his bosom, "let this be the last time you come home after midnight. There's no necessity for it and I have set my face against it. Is that plain enough to you?"

He gazed at her long and critically.

"It is," he murmured.

And she never caught on.—New York Press.

An Expert.

Photographer (to Uncle Si)—You are a splendid sitter, sir."

Uncle Si—Waal, so they say to home. I've been practicin' sittin' for nigh onto twenty years.—Harper's Bazar.

Far Worse.

He (at parting)—Oh, Edith! You have broken my ——

She (interrupting)—Not your heart, surely!

He (sadly)—No; my whole pocketful of cigars.—Somerville Journal.

Comforting.

Sick Farmer—That smells good, Mandy. What is it you're cooking?

Wife—Sauerkraut.

"Gimme a little, dear, and I'll die happy."

"No, I can't; it's for the mourners."—German Comic Paper.

Policy.

"Never mind brushing me off, porter," said the careful passenger on the sleeper; "you couldn't find a speck of dust on my clothes."

"Dat am so, boss, but if you ain't no objection I'll jest go through the motions with my brush, kase I must feel dat I earned dat quarter youse goin' to give me."—Detroit Free Press.

Everybody Shout.

Satan—Sonny, what kind of a boy were you on earth?

Sonny—An office boy.

Satan (opening the gate)—Come right along, sonny, there are lots of people who will be tickled to death to know you are here.—New York Journal.

The Deadly Quick Lunch.

Mrs. Farmer—You say you are a sufferer from quick consumption?

Weary Willie—Yes, lady. Dese five minute handouts is suthin' fierce.—Truth.

His Generosity.

"Wasn't it sad about Old Jobley's failure?"

"What, has he failed?"

"Yes, gone clean smash."

"That's too bad. He promised me something yesterday, but now, in his trouble, I will not hold him to it."

"That's generous of you. What was it?"

"His daughter's hand in marriage."—London Fun.

Not Talkative.

"Well, Tommy," said the visitor, "how do you like your baby brother?"

"Oh, lots and lots—only I don't think he's very bright."

"Why not?"

"We've had him nearly two weeks now and he hasn't said a word to anybody."—New York Tribune.

An Abused Wife.

"I saw a lovely fur boa downtown," said he, "and I had half a notion to get it for you——"

"Oh, how good of you!"

"But the price was so high that I fur boa."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Woman Scrape.

Coyotes and Antelopes.

George Bird Grinnell tells, in Forest and Stream, how the coyotes hunt and kill antelopes.

"I went one morning," he says, "to get the horses for the camp. They were nowhere to be seen, so I climbed a hill from which I expected to see them. Just before I got to the top an old doe antelope came into view, closely followed by a coyote. Both seemed to be going as hard as they could, having their tongues out as if they had come a long way. Suddenly another coyote appeared close to the antelope's heels, taking up the chase, while the first coyote left off following, while the first to watch. The antelope ran a long way, always bearing to the left, showing that she was circling like a dogged rabbit, and would most likely come close to the hill after a time. The wolf I had first seen trotted off 200 or 300 yards and sat down on the prairie again, almost in the line of the antelope's run.

"As the antelope approached, the sitting coyote crouched close to the ground, raising its head slowly now and then, crawling along on its belly a little as if to get directly in the antelope's path. As the antelope drew near the crouching coyote I saw that she was staggering tired. When she reached the concealed coyote, the wolf leaped at her throat, and down the two went. The wolf that had taken up the chase had been joined by another, and those two mixed in with the antelope and first coyote. When the waving tails and stretching legs had straightened out and were quieted down, the three coyotes were seen eating their breakfast."

Every mother believes that her children have poles that are long enough and that their lack of success [illegible] the scarcity of persi[illegible]

PROOF OF SINCERITY.

How An Army Officer Stood the Supreme Test of Belief In Fatalism.

In the days of the "old army" on the frontier, when military posts were sometimes hundreds of miles from any civilized place, there was little to do in the way of amusement in the winter time when the post was snowbound, and it was then that the reputation the army has for card playing and drinking was gained. And it is true that a great deal of both was done at that time.

It was in these days that an event transpired that showed that the principal actor had the courage of his convictions, and that he was most certainly born under a lucky star. It was after a very "wet" stag dinner party, and all had partaken most freely of the wine, and, strange as it may seem, the subject that came up for discussion was the Mohammedan religion. The Mussulmans believe in fate. To them a man's fate is written above, and the time of his death is set, and nothing can advance it. Well, this belief had been discussed long and earnestly. The pros and cons had been gone over at length, till one officer wanted to know of what use was reason if every one was born with a tag of destiny attached. One officer finally arose and said there was no use of discussing the matter any further. The only way was to make a practical test of the question, and he would give himself as a subject. Could a man willfully dispose of his life when the fatal moment had been chosen at his birth from above?

He could get no one to try the experiment on him. Finally a wager was made.

"Who will pay you if I lose?" said the subject as he drew his pistol and showed that it was loaded. He placed the pistol against his temple and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire.

"A joke," yelled the crowd.

The fatalist smiled, and, recocking the pistol, aimed it with a steady hand at the clock on the wall. He fired, and the bullet crashed through the center of the dial.

"Apologize to me now," he said. "I have won the bet. I always believed in fate."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FISH AS FOOD.

The Dark Is Better Than the White For an Active Person.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in The Ladies' Home Journal, contends that there has not been a sufficiently accurate analysis upon which to base any table regarding the chemical composition of fish at all reliable. "The albuminoid matter in white fish, as cod, haddock and halibut, is in about the same proportion as in beef and mutton. They contain, however, more phosphorus—the active fish, such as trout and pickerel, containing a still greater amount, due no doubt to their activity. The amount of carbon depends largely upon the amount of fat they contain. The whitefish are, therefore, deficient in carbon. If you should ask an intelligent cook what vegetable to serve with a boiled white fish she would answer quickly, potatoes, as they supply the wanting carbohydrates.

"There are other kinds of fish, however, such as salmon, catfish and sturgeon, that are quite well supplied with carbohydrates, in consequence of which they are not so easily digested as the white fish. The more oil they have dispersed through the body, the more difficult the digestion. In the white fish the fat is held in the liver; in the dark fish it is dispersed through the entire flesh. From this fact we learn that dark fish make a much better diet for the active man. Many authorities affirm that the more active fish, as well as the more active animals, give better muscle making food than their more indolent relations."

Where the Trouble Was.

"Brother," said the minister, "you should try to be content with what you have."

"I am," said the brother, who had been grumbling. "It is what I ain't got that I am dissatisfied about."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The barbers of India are so deft and light of touch that they can shave a man without awakening him.

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There is not even beginning of flavor in average tea, make it how you will.

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Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S.S.S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.

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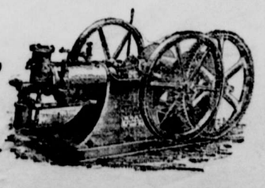

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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Anecdote and Incident

Judge Roy Bean, of Langtry, Texas, was once trying a Mexican for stealing a horse, and his charge to the jury (as given in Leslie's Weekly) was one of the shortest on record: "Gentlemen of the jury, that's a greaser in the box, and a hoss missing; you know your duty!" And they did.

At a table d'hote dinner at a hill station in India, a very young officer just up from the plains found himself seated next to a lady whom he took for one of the grass widows common in those parts. He made himself agreeable, but his neighbor seemed a good deal out of spirits; so he said, sympathetically: "I suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down below?" But the lady was a real widow, and when he learned that he changed his seat.

A certain clergyman would always wear a M. A.'s hood over his surplice. Some of his confreres objected to his doing so, as he was only a B. A. of one of the universities and had never taken his M. A. degree. One indignant and duly qualified parson (says Vogue) went and remonstrated with Archbishop Magee, and begged him to interfere in the matter, for, said he, "The man is simply wearing a lie." "Oh—no—not so bad as that," replied the archbishop; "only a falsehood!"

Justin Huntly McCarthy was once showing a young American woman over the houses of Parliament. In escorting her through the library of the Commons he casually mentioned, as a more or less interesting fact, that it was against the rules for a woman to sit down there. "Is that really a law of the place?" asked the fair American. "That is so," answered McCarthy, gravely. "Then," said his visitor, "you just see me break it," and, drawing up a chair, she sat resolutely down at the table.

When Washington Hesing, of Chicago, was devoting all his energies to the conduct of his paper, the Staats Zeitung, there was a big fire in Chicago which his paper failed to mention. "Why didn't we have a report of that fire last night?" he asked next morning of a fresh reporter who had been assigned to it. "My dear Mr. Hesing," replied the young journalist in surprise, "there was nothing new to print about it. Every one in Chicago was there and saw it." "Young man," said Mr. Hesing, "if any one asks you if you work for the Staats Zeitung, tell him no."

Thaddeus Stevens was once opposed in debate by Horace Maynard, of Tennessee. Maynard was very tall and straight, and had long black hair, which he wore well down over his coat-collar, and which gave him somewhat the appearance of an Indian. It was even rumored that he had some aboriginal blood in his veins. Maynard prided himself on his scholarly attainments, and at the close of his address he quoted one or two Latin verses. Old Thad replied to Maynard's argument in his usual vigorous manner, and then paused for a few seconds until he had secured the attention of the entire House. Turning to Maynard, who sat some distance behind him, he delivered this parting shot: "So much for the gentleman's English. As to his Choctaw, I do not profess to understand it."

Sheridan once had occasion to call at a hairdresser's to order a wig. On being measured, the barber, who was a liberal soul, invited the orator to take some refreshment in an inner room. Here he regaled him with a bottle of port and showed so much hospitality that Sheridan's heart was touched. When they rose from the table and were about separating, the latter, looking the barber full in the face ,said: "On reflecting, I don't intend that you shall make my wig." Astonished and with a blank visage, the other exclaimed: "Good heavens, Mr. Sheridan! How can I have displeased you?" "Why, look you," said Sheridan, "you are an honest fellow, and, I repeat it, you sha'n't make my wig, for I never intended to pay for it. I'll go to another less worthy son of the craft."

Once Was Enough.

"Like a good many young men who have more imagination than experience, I started out to be a detective."

The speaker was a man who buys real estate when some one has to sell, and sells when some one is anxious to buy.

"By sheer chance I happened to be on the ground when a new agency was being formed and found employment. There was a reign of terror then because of burglaries and hold-ups, just as there now is in many cities. On a certain evening one of the wealthiest men in the country was robbed by footpads and I was put on the case. I found his watch in a pawn shop and watched patiently there till the thief appeared with a gold match safe set with diamonds.

"Bent on doing the job alone, I shadowed him home with a view to getting the rest of the plunder and corral the rest of the offenders if there happened to be a gang. My man did not make a bluff, much less a fight. He gave up the pawn tickets, surrendered most of the money taken and declared himself my prisoner. As I was about to slip the cuffs on his wrists he asked me to step for a minute into the next room. There was a woman that looked about as substantial as a ghost, and three little children in rags, crying for something to eat. Not a word was said, and when we were back in the main room the man extended his hands for the wristlets. I took his right hand, gave it a hearty shake and told him to provide in some honest way for those in the other room.

"On the way back to the agency I was stopped by a revolver near the end of my nose and the money I had captured was taken away from me. The robber was the man I had just spared, and he grinned as he told me that I happened to drop in on him while he had his gun apart cleaning it. He was just stopping there temporarily, and had nothing to do with those who had so stirred my pity.

"I mailed my resignation to headquarters and left for another city."

An Untold Story.

She is a maiden aunt who has ceased to hide her spectacles when a gentleman calls, and likes to knit rather than be idle.

"Of course, there's a romance in your life, auntie," declared her dashing niece the other day. "There's a romance in every woman's life. Now be good and tell me yours."

"It's nothing." And the kindly face blushed almost into youthfulness. "There was a very attractive young man with whom I had grown up. We had been thrown together a great deal, and before he started abroad to pursue his studies as an artist he came to spend the evening with me and take leave. I recall that we talked of everything that offered an excuse for talking, until he rose to go.

"Then he took me by the hand. He faltered, turning red and then turning white. It seemed he could not speak then, and he took a nervous turn about the room. As he came back to me there was a steadier and more determined look in his grave blue eyes. Again he took my trembling hand in his strong grasp and pronounced my name——"

"Yes, auntie."

"Here father and your uncle entered unceremoniously, discussing some earthy matter of business. Man-like, they spread themselves out in front of the grate, talked to Hugh about his trip and remained there till he was gone."

"O, the horrid brutes!"

"Thank you, dear. Now you can share the curiosity I have indulged so many years. If he had spoken, what would he have said?"

The Finest Coach.

There is no accounting for taste, and when a man is going to make a purchase he has a right to please himself, let the result be as odd as it may. There is a story told in connection with the opening of the Nez Perce Indian reservation, in which the result of a purchase was odd enough, but the purchaser was unfeignedly happy in his strange possession.

When the Indians of the reservation had received their money from the Government, they went to the neighboring towns to spend it. Their visit having been anticipated, sellers were prepared to part with anything and everything that might take an Indian's fancy. It chanced that the red men coveted buggies, carts and wagons, and soon all the available conveyances in the little town of Farmington were in their possession.

But though the buggies were all gone, the Indians were not all satisfied. One old Indian had set his heart on the possession of a vehicle, and there was no vehicle to be had. The case looked hopeless, but the Indian was persevering. He was not to be outdone by his fellow-braves, and he started on a diligent search, visiting every place where buggies were to be sold, but always meeting with the same answer—there was not one left.

At last, however, perseverance was rewarded, and the seeker heard of a conveyance that—if the reality came anywhere near the description—was so much better than a buggy that it could not fail to awaken the envy of every purchaser of a common carriage, and once and forever establish its own superiority; so he hied him to the owner of the vehicle, who turned out to be the town undertaker, and made known his desire to secure it.

It did not take the undertaker long to discover that the Indian was asking for his hearse, and with an eye to business he decided to part with it for a good round sum. Money being just now no consideration to the red man, the somber carriage changed hands, and the lucky purchaser's two horses were speedily attached to the same.

Then, with an indescribable air of proud complacency, the Indian marshaled squaw and papooses into the new carriage, took his own place on the high seat, and started off for home, driving haughtily past his fellow red men, who lined the road to watch the progress of this the greatest purchase of the day, while the small, tawny faces of the Indian's progeny were pressed against the glass sides of the coach in eager appreciation of the sensation the family was causing.

A Probable Result.

Excited Novice (after eighteen misses)—I must have killed that bird; no one else fired.

Keeper—Eh, mon; I'm thinking the puir bird may ha' died a natural death —London Sketch.

Before and After.

Mrs. Missus—Why, before I gave you your breakfast you alleged that you could mend chairs.

Blinky Bensonhurst—True, madam; but havin' got de breakfust, I hev not alleged dat I would, hev I?—Judge.

Blew Himself.

Soxey—That fellow Primpas is one of the nicest men I ever met. He has such a breezy way about him.

Knoxey—Yes, I have noticed his bracing air, but it never touched me.—Pittsburg News.

We find in the course of a day that we have had all the outdoor exercise we need in dodging people who ride wheels.

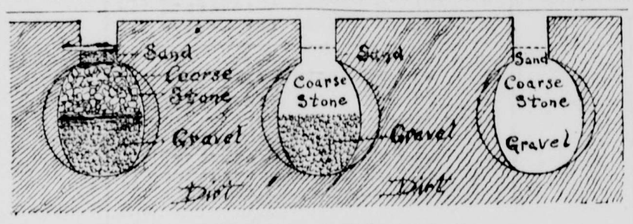
Farm and Garden

Planting Early Potatoes.

The earliest planting of potatoes ought always to be much shallower than late in the season. If the seed is planted deep, with the freshly cut pieces in contact with wet and cold soil, the potato will rot instead of growing. This can be prevened by cutting the seed a number of days before planting, and leaving the cut pieces in a place where they will dry out rapidly, and also be warm. Under such conditions the buds will start slowly and be of dark-green color if the cut pieces are exposed to light, as they always should be. The more thoroughly the pieces are dried out, the better it will be for early planting, provided the buds have not started so far as to begin to wither from lack of support. In the damp soil the cut potato absorbs some of the moisture. This not only dries the soil around it, but increases its warmth also, for as the water is dried from the soil the surface air, which in spring is always warmer than the soil, comes in to take its place. If potato seed for early planting is managed in this way, the seed will not rot in the soil. Besides, the crop will be two weeks earlier than from unprepared seed.—American Cultivator.

Sub-Irrigation.

Sub-irrigation by means of lines of tile is too expensive. I find the cheapest way to sub-irrigate is by using ditches filled with clean gravel with coarse stone on top of the gravel. These ditches are made with a mold ditcher constructed for the purpose. A double hopper is attached to the ditcher and kept full of gravel and sand, which fills the ditches as the machine advances. The ditches should have about three inches of fall to the 100 feet. At the upper end of the gravel ditch place a six-inch tile and keep it full of water during the dry time. Also place a line of tile at the lower end of the ditch to act as a drain during wet weather. Place the gravel ditches about six or twelve feet apart and about two feet deep. On a small scale for gardening this plan will work very well.—J. B. Hill, in Orange Judd Farmer.



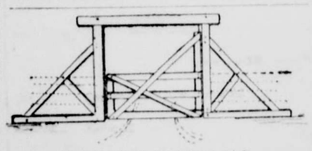
SUB-IRRIGATION WITHOUT TILE.

Girdling Fruit Trees.

There is a common opinion that girdling, or the removal of a small ring of bark from a limb or the body of the tree, will induce fruiting the coming season, as the sap coming back from the blossom is retarded and blossom buds are formed for the next season. The common practice is to remove a ring of the bark. Mr. Dart, however, adivses removing a spiral and finds that this gives better satisfaction from the fact that there is less danger of injuring the tree. To make a barren tree bloom, girdling should be done the last of July or the first week in August. About the only excuse for this practice is when it is desired to induce early fruiting, so as to learn the value of a variety as soon as possible. Cut out one-fourth inch of bark around some branch that will be removed anyhow in pruning. This has been practiced by experimenters, but it invariably results in causing a dead spot difficult to heal over when the branch is finally removed. It is generally agreed that the spiral system of grinding is the most satisfactory.

Substantial Farm Gate.

The illustration shows a farm gate that cannot sag, cannot "leave its moorings," and gives, moreover, a substantial and finished air to the surroundings. It is useless to make a gate that will not sag, and then hang it to supports that soon bend under the weight pulling upon them, or lose their footing and slide out of place. The gate and gateway here figured are braced from every point, as can be seen, and so must always remain firmly in position. It takes more time and lumber to build such a gate, but it is time and lumber profitably spent.—Farm and Home.



GATE THAT CANNOT SAG.

Care of Sitting Hens.

All the necessity for care is not ended when the hen is duly installed in her three weeks' task, and is sitting faithfully. The Asiatic breeds of fowls, including such crosses as the Plymouth Rock, are so persistent in sitting that unless the poulterer tempts them off to eat they may addle the eggs by too much warmth and exclusion of the air. The egg is porous, and the young chick must get all the air it requires through the shell. As hatching time approaches, there is less danger of addling the eggs by cold, even if the hen is off some time. The warmth from the chick will keep the egg from getting cold, anyway. Sprinkling the eggs with tepid water is useful where the sitting is too persistent.

Salt to Hasten Decomposition.

It is only when used in large amounts as a pickle that salt retards decay. Used in small amounts on either animal or vegetable matter, with enough water to dissolve it, salt will always hasten decomposition. For this reason it is an excellent plan to use it wherever it is desired to have manures act more quickly. A little sprinkled over a manure heap with water enough to wash it down will set it to fermenting. It will do the same when a tough sod has been plowed under which it is necessary to rot quickly.

Poultry House Rake.

The poultry quarters should have four or five inches of loam or road dust on the floor for the fowls to scratch in and dust themselves in, but this soon becomes covered with feathers and masses of droppings. A fine-toothed rake is serviceable in raking over the pens, thus collecting all feathers, etc., when they can be put into barrels with the dressing. An ordinary rake, and even a garden rake are too coarse for this purpose. The sketch shows a good homemade rake that answers well for this work. Wire nails, driven very close together, form the teeth. A strip of hard wood should be used for the head, while an old hayrake handle can be pressed into service for the handle.—American Agriculturist.

POULTRY HOUSE RAKE.

Pruning Currant Bushes.

It is very hard to keep currant bushes thrifty and productive when anywhere from six to ten or a dozen sprouts are allowed to grow in each hill. These conditions are just right for the currant worm to do a good deal of injury before he can be found and killed with hellebore. We always cut out all but three or four shoots. Though many advise training the bushes in tree form, only one in a place, two, three or even four shoots will bear enough more to pay for the extra trouble.

A Year's Wood Ahead.

There is nothing more provoking than trying to cook with partially green wood. So much more wood has to be burned to overcome the waste in turning the moisture in green wood to steam that more heat is given out than is needed. It is the mark of a good farmer to have a year's wood cut and piled always in advance of its use. When this is once begun there is a real saving in labor, as less of the dry wood will be required.

Farm Notes.

Protect the lambs against being drenched by sudden showers.

Good money can be made in raising sheep for mutton as well as for wool. Quality counts.

Grease or oil on sitting hens is positively injurious, either on the hen's feathers or body, as the least trace upon the eggs destroys the germs.

In growing ensilage corn do not use more than twelve quarts of seed to the acre, in drills three feet apart. Let it stand until it begins to glaze some. It is no trouble to get fifteen tons of ensilage to the acre. The idea that good ensilage will in any way taint or injure milk is ridiculous. An expert cannot detect ensilage-made milk if the ensilage is all right.

Do you receive the bulletins of your State experiment station? By applying to it on a postal for them these useful reports will be mailed you free. And the station is usually glad to answer your questions on any points upon which you need help in your agricultural work. That's one of the things the station is for. Its officers are liberally paid to serve the farmers' interests. It is your own fault if you don't make use of it.

Successful management of the calf lies at the foundation of stock-raising, and there must be no slack in attention or watchfulness. Scouring, the bane o fcalf rearing, indicates indigestion, and results from overfeeding, irregular feeding, giving food too cold, or permitting the young animal to get chilled or wet.

What Hobart Sacrificed.

The official salary of Vice President Hobart is $10,500. Mr. Hobart, upon taking office, resigned positions and connections paying him five times the amount of this salary, and he assumed social functions that will increase his expenses about ten times. In a pecuniary way the election has been a heavy loss to him.

Whales are never seen in the Gulf stream.

THE FALL OF MALAXA, CRETE—INSURGENTS CARRYING THE BLOCKHOUSE BY STORM.

ONE of the most interesting scenes in the Cretan war, now being waged with thrilling interest, was the fight for the blockhouse of Malaxa, and which was followed by the bombardment by the great powers. This blockhouse stood upon a hill overlooking Suda Bay, with its arsenal and its dock yards. For weeks the insurgents had tried to capture it from the Turks, but had failed. On the day mentioned, however, the Cretans succeeded. They had managed to get hold of a small field piece and had burrowed a hole in the sides of the stout building. All day long they kept up a continuous fire in spite of the Turkish warships, which persistently tried to shell their position. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cretans made a rush upon the position and surrounded the blockhouse with about 300 of their men. Sharp conflict followed and the Turks fought gallantly. Fierce firing was exchanged, and it is said that it was not until at least forty of the Turks were slain that the Cretans got control of the place. The Cretans, fired with conquest and patriotism, killed all of the enemy that resisted, excepting two, who happily made their escape. The Cretans had been previously warned not to attack this position of the Turks, and the admirals in the Bay of Suda, seeing their orders set at naught, began to shell the position of the insurgents. The Italian battle ship Sicilia gave the signal and opened fire on the Cretans. The other war ships followed, and later the British ships in port took part in the bombardment. This concerted action of course put an end to the attack.

A SECOND HELEN KELLAR.

Marvelous Education of a Girl Who Is Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Linnie Haguewood, a 17-year-old pupil of the South Dakota School for the Deaf and Dumb, is the Helen Kellar of the West and promises to develop the marvelous capacities for seeing, hearing and speaking while deaf, dumb and blind exhibited by the wonderful girl now a student at Harvard "Annex." Miss Haguewood is 17 years old and her story is almost a precise repetition of that of Helen Kellar. The Eastern girl, however, has had a great advantage over her Western sister in that her education began at a much earlier age and her teacher was more adept than Miss Haguewood's instructor.

Linnie was born at Ida Grove, Iowa, and, like Helen, was a perfectly normal child up to her 18th month. At that time she was stricken with a spinal disease and when she recovered it was found that she had lost the senses of sight and hearing totally. She lived in a world without sound and practically never having heard the human voice she was unable to speak, notwithstanding that the muscles and nerves used in articulating were in nowise injured. But Linnie's parents, unlike those of Miss Kellar, were not rich, and were unable to engage special teachers for her. Indeed, they did not know that their child could be rescued from the awful solitude in which she lived until she was nearly 14 years old.

Until she was 14 years old Miss Haguewood was cared for like an infant. She was unable to walk and could not communicate a single thought to any human being. At 14 she was placed in an asylum for the blind at Vinton, Iowa, and there Miss Dora Donald, one of the teachers, became deeply interested in the girl. A subscription was opened for the purpose of educating Linnie, the Iowa Legislature appropriated $500, and Miss Donald at once devoted all her time to her. For three years she had instructed the helpless girl and recently brought her to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Sioux Falls. The methods she has followed are those employed by Miss Sullivan in teaching Helen Kellar. She is now teaching her how to talk. Linnie places her delicately sensitive fingers on the mouth of her teacher. Miss Donald then enunciates a sound and the pupil endeavors to imitate it. One sound is repeated hundreds of times until it approaches perfection, and then another is tried. The various sounds are then combined, and the result is articulate speech. Miss Donald readily understands what her charge says, but others cannot.

LINNIE HAGUEWOOD.

Miss Haguewood is able to cut and sew her own garments, to write letters on a typewriter, to read readily her Sunday school paper and her Bible and to write slowly on the tablets which are provided for the blind. By her delicate sense of touch she is able to recognize her friends, and even to remember on second meeting those whom she has noticed before. She is able to recognize at the first touch those whom she knows well. She is passionately fond of flowers, of dress and jewelry. It was only until recently that Linnie began to realize that she differed in any respect from the ordinary human being.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR'S WIFE.

Mrs. Carter Harrison Was a Louisiana Belle.

One of the most talked about young men in the country to-day is Carter H. Harrison, who was elected Mayor of Chicago by a phenomenal majority. Naturally his wife and family are also coming in for a large share of attention.

Mrs. Harrison is a charming woman of the Southern type of beauty. She was Miss Edith Ogden, daughter of Judge Robert N. Ogden of the United States Court of Appeals in Louisiana. Her parental home is at New Orleans, and she usually spends her winters in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison first met at the old Harrison home in Chicago, where, during a visit to her Chicago cousins, she attended a reception. In December, 1887, they were married at the home of Judge Ogden in New Orleans. They have two children—Carter H., the third (the seventh of that name in the family), now 7 years old. The other is a bright little daughter, Edith Ogden, 15 months old. Mrs. Harrison was educated in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in her native city, and is a Catholic in religious belief.

MRS. CARTER H. HARRISON.

The Harrisons, owing to travels, etc., have not entered much into Chicago society during the last two or three years. Mrs. Harrison has studied French and German under private tutors and is an accomplished conversationalist.

Chinese Ideal of Beauty.

The ideal of beauty among the Chinese differs as widely from ours as do their written characters from our A B C. Not long since a member of the Chinese legation was looking at a photographic group of decidedly pretty young English ladies, and, being being asked whether he admired them, replied, "No, they are difficult to look at, difficult to look at." As to figure, a willow-like waist and a bending yielding form are the objects of highest admiration in China, and so a character formed of parts signifying "a woman" and "curved" is used to denote beautiful, lovely, comely. Many meanings connected with women are allied with characters which prima facie bear no relation to them.

The Modern Shark.

The modern shark is deteriorating. In ages gone by there were ferocious sharks, such as would make a mouthful of you without blinking, 70 feet in length. Plenty of their teeth have been found which are five inches long, whereas the biggest of the teeth belonging to sharks that exist at the present day are one and a half inches long.

MONUMENT TO VON MOLTKE.

Memorial to the Great German Marshal to Be Erected at Breslau.

A pretty monument to Von Moltke, the famous German marshal, is soon to be erected at Breslau. The design has already been selected. "Old Forwards" is seen in a single figure standing erect upon a pedestal and holding a map of war. At the base of the pedestal is an equestrian group showing a figure of Victory with winged head, tendering the general a laurel crown. Near by are standards, ordnance and other symbols of war. Von Moltke has been dead just six years. Germany is rather prompt in erecting monuments to its heroes, and the wonder is that the gallant field marshal has not been publicly honored in this way before this time. Just before his death Van Moltke was the recipient of signal honors by the German people. It was in 1890, on the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. Berlin took a holiday and celebrated the birth of the hero of the French campaign with great pomp and glory. The field marshal had been a member of the Prussian army since 1822. The statue at Breslau is said to be a splendid portrait in face and figure of the old soldier.

MONUMENT TO VON MOLTKE.

A Phosphorescent Lake.

This peculiar phenomenon may be seen at New Providence, near Nassau, in the Bahamas. It is an artificial lake, having originally been constructed as a place in which to store green turtles and fish. It is about 1,000 feet long and from 200 feet to 300 feet wide. In the daytime it looks the same as any other small lake, but at night, which is the proper time for visiting it, the least disturbance of the water causes it to emit phosphorescent light. When agitated the whole lake looks like a sea of fire. Rowing boats are for hire to visitors, and as soon as the oars touch the water they seem to pass through gold. A young girl who lives with the keeper of the property can be induced, for a trifle, to plunge into the water and swim and splash about for the delight of her audience, when she appears enveloped in flame or struggling in a lake of burning oil.

As Done in Japan.

A Japanese auction is a most solemn affair. The buyers do not call out the bids, but write their names, together with the amounts they are willing to pay, on slips of paper, which they put into a box. These slips are looked through, and the articles awarded to the person who has made the biggest offer.

After a boy gets in a three-base hit he is never good for anything else.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25 1897

A mining recorder in San Joaquin county has refused to surrender his books unless ordered to do so by the Superior Court. This will be a test case.

Charles D. Lane, the wealthy mine owner, is at Buckeye, Nev., where he will arrange plans for constructing an aqueduct from Alpine county to the famous Pine Nut mines, containing fabulous wealth. The cost of construction will aggregate a million dollars.

Trains will be running on the new railroad from Los Angeles to Johannesburg within ninety days. That is what Conductor Marsh says. He has returned to Los Angeles from Johannesburg, whither he went with Receiver Smith of the Atlantic & Pacific road to locate station buildings and attend to construction business.

The fact that no bonds have been issued by the McKinley administration is considered a matter worth mentioning by some of the organs. But none of them have yet thought of giving the credit to the Wilson bill, which seems to be producing sufficient revenue to run the government—all criticism to the contrary notwithstanding.

Los Angeles will have the biggest celebration of the Fourth of July this year in its history. Wm. J. Bryan will be there and will deliver the oration of the day. Seats have been arranged for 13,000 people at the grand stand, and there will be standing room for 15,000 more. A sounding board is being put up behind the speaker's stand that will be thirty feet wide and fourteen feet high. Everybody is on the qui vive, and the Silver Republican Club of that city is rapidly increasing its membership. Bryan is without doubt THE prominent citizen of the United States to-day.

Two corps of surveyors in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company are running a line through Walker's Pass, in the mountains north and east of Mojave, leading to Owens Lake. This is said to be the only unoccupied mountain pass through which a railroad could be built into this district from the north, and its possession will be contested by the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and San Joaquin Valley roads. Each has surveyed through the pass, but neither has yet taken possession. Railroad men believe the present operations of the Southern Pacific engineers is only to keep out some formidable rival, but the fact that the surveying is being done at this season indicates some serious intentions.

The treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will be sent to the Senate soon after the return of the President unless the present plans are altered. The treaty has been written and all the details fully agreed upon before the President and Secretary Sherman left for the South. There is no doubt, it is said, of the President's acquiescence in the terms of the treaty, for the reason that he was made fully aware of them before he left. The treaty is on the general lines of that negotiated during the administration of President Harrison and withdrawn by President Cleveland. It provides for annexation without the exaction of conditions on the part of the Hawaiians as to the form of government to be vouchsafed to Hawaii, leaving that question to be entirely disposed of by the Government of the United States.

The United States will agree to assume the debt of the present Hawaiian Government, but will come into possession of all the Hawaiian crown lands and other possessions.

Japan has protested vigorously, but the American Government will take no notice, as the interests of the United States in Hawaii are greater than those of any other nation.

Temblor de la Tierra

An earthquake occurred at 12.13 p. m. last Sunday, being felt at Salinas, Gilroy, Santa Rosa, Monterey, San Francisco and other places. Salinas suffered severely, and from one end of the city to the other evidences of the far-reaching effects of the temblor could be seen. In buildings of solid stone or brick were great cracks through which the interior of the structures of which they were part could be seen. Buildings were wrenched from their foundations, and many of them laid low to the ground. Chimneys had fallen from their perches and there was not a whole pane of glass in the city. In the drugstores the bottles that had contained medicines lay about in broken pieces, and the fluids they had held dyed the shelves and the floors. The fine and costly plate-glass fronts in many of the stores were seamed with fissures.

Rev. Robert Ritchie, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Oakland, was drawing a terrible picture of the wickedness of the world and how it was going to the bow-wows, when he saw a woman and two choir boys fall in a faint from the shock. He also turned pale and left the pulpit being too sick to continue.

Rev. A. Kummer of Oakland was preaching on the "General Judgment" when the shake came. He had pictured the terrible scene, the lightning, thunder, falling stones, etc., when the church began to tremble and three women fainted.

Independence did not feel the shocks.

The harbor of Acapulco, Mexico, was altered in shape by the quake.

Tehuantepec, a city in Mexico (population 15,000) was destroyed, not a building remaining standing.

At Assam, in India, 6000 lives were lost by earthquakes last week, and railroads, public buildings and other structures have been swept from the earth.

AN OPINION ON NEW MINING LAWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1897.

Sir—The enclosed correspondence appearing to have value as news in all the mining counties of California, we take pleasure in forwarding the same to you for the benefit of the many readers of your journal. The correspondence indicates clearly that the effect of the Act of March 27, 1897, is not clearly understood by some, and the questions propounded are such as naturally must suggest themselves to many of your readers who are directly concerned in having them answered.

The gentleman to whom we referred the letter of inquiry, J. F. Cowdery, attorney-at-law of this city, has such an intimate knowledge of the laws of California, and is so widely known as the editor of "Cowdery's Forms and Precedents," and the editor of the most correct publication of legal blank forms on the Pacific Coast, that his opinion will, we think, be received with general interest. Mr. Cowdery, it will be observed, is of the opinion that the Act of March 27, 1897, means that "the miners of a district have no right to require a notice to be recorded at any place other than the County Recorder's office, nor by any other person than the County Recorder." This is a matter of such personal concern to miners, mining recorders and all persons interested in mining in California, that it appears to be advisable to give it the greatest possible publicity.

A. CARLISLE & Co.

BODIE, June 3, 1897.

Carlisle & Co.:

Gentlemen—What does Mr. Cowdery think about the right of the Legislature abolishing the office of "Mining Recorder and transmitting records to County Recorder?" Under Sec. 2324, Revised Statutes U. S., privilege is granted and always recognized that miners have the right of electing a Recorder and recording their claims in the district, which law has been in force and recognized in Bodie mining district upwards of 25 years.

Also, can the Legislature legislate an officer out of office for the term for which he was elected? Mining Recorders are generally elected for one year from January 1st to January 1st succeeding. The records and seal are purchased by the Mining Recorder and have always been considered the property of the mining district. The last mining law also fails to provide a penalty for failure to transmit mining records to County Recorder.

The general opinion of mine owners and miners here is that the above part of the law is clearly unconstitutional.

X.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1897.

Carlisle & Co.:

Gentlemen—Answering the letter of inquiry directed to you, I say that, notwithstanding the Act of March 27, 1897, I think the miners of a district have a right to meet and adopt rules and regulations not in conflict with the State law and the laws of the United States. They may add to the State law a rule that notice of location shall state whether the lines of the location are parallel to or about upon a claim already located; the character of the ledge, or in case of placers whether the claim is in a river, on a flat or on a sea-shore and the like.

As to the place where a notice is to be recorded, I think the miners of a district have no right to require a notice to be recorded at any other place than the County Recorder's office nor by any other person than the County Recorder; and this because the U. S. mining law permits the miners of a district to make laws not in conflict with the United States or with the laws of the State or territory where the mine is situated. The State, by the Acts of March 31, 1891, Statutes, page 219, and the Act of 1897, has directed the aforesaid notices to be recorded in the County Recorder's office, and that direction is final.

If I lived in a mining district I would advocate the holding miners' meetings and I would also advocate the passage of a resolution abolishing the office of District Recorder and requiring all locations to conform to the California law of March 27, 1897.

If this is not done a locator may—in contested cases—have trouble in proving his location or, if he applies for a United States patent for his mine, he may have trouble.

I think the Legislature had a right to anticipate that miners would do substantially as above indicated, and that district recorders would turn over their books of Record to the County Recorder.

Section 74 of our Penal Code provides that every person who . . . intrudes himself into a public office is guilty of a misdemeanor, and Section 76 says that "Every officer whose office is abolished by law who . . . withholds or detains from his successor the records . . . of his office . . . is guilty of a felony."

I am inclined to the opinion that the office of Recorder for a mining district was abolished by the Act of 1897 and that a Recorder under the old law will be liable if he refuses to obey the new.

J. F. COWDERY.

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O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

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Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22 72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2 75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22 72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9 09 ch 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft to the southwest corner of the Eureka from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 & 12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22 72 chs 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9 09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12. S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16 73 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

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OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST UNPAID.
Hunter, W. L.	431	June 20, 1887	15, July 13, 1887	M. D.	14 S	35 E	10	40	NW ¼ of NE ¼	$10 00	$40 00	$4 00	$16 00
Bell, Andrew	446	Dec. 13, 1887	10, Dec. 5, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	W ½ of W ½	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Davis, John	41	April 5, 1887	6, June 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	W ½ of SW ¼, SE ¼ of SW ¼, and W ½ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Rosh, William	424	April 5, 1887	6, June 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	W ½ of SW ¼, SE ¼ of SW ¼, and W ½ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Williams, Thomas	42	July 11, 1887	1, Sept. 1, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	W ½ of SW ¼, and NE ¼ of SW ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Williams, William H	74	Feb. 17, 1888	1, Sept. 1, 1888		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Mack, P. H	14	Dec. 28, 1886	1, Nov. 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	W ½ of SW ¼, SW ¼ of NW ¼, and NE ¼ of SW ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Powers, James H	7	Feb. 17, 1888	1, Nov. 4, 1888		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Bamber, John	7	Feb. 17, 1888	1, Nov. 4, 1888		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Cadbaugh, Augustus A	15	April 11, 1887	1, Dec. 6, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Gordon, Clara V	11	April 11, 1887	1, Dec. 6, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Gordon, William	12	April 11, 1887	1, Dec. 6, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Smith, Marion L	17	April 11, 1887	1, Dec. 6, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Page, A. C	4	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Hedinger, Elizabeth	1	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Berson, John A	2	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Berson, John A	3	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Carroll, T. A. de la Cour	5	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Perry, Thomas W	6	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Perry, Thomas W	8	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	9	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	10	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	13	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	14	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	16	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	18	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	19	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	20	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	21	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	22	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	23	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	24	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	25	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	26	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	27	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	28	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	29	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	30	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	31	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	32	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	33	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	34	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	35	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	36	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	37	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	38	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	39	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	40	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	41	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	42	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	43	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	44	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	45	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	46	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	47	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	48	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	49	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	50	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	51	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	52	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	53	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	54	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	55	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	56	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	57	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	58	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	59	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00
Crocker, Edwin A	60	April 4, 1887	1, April 4, 1887		14 S	35 E	26	160	All	40 00	160 00	16 00	64 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL., June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

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Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

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DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

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JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

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S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY. July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Glover	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Cillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 4:55 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	4:18 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
Newton	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Pelleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Lossalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	243	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	296	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coacher for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 15 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downieville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages for Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma,

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY JUNE 25 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEARLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD

On Sunday, June 27, religious services will be held as follows:

Independence, at 11 a. m.
Lone Pine.
George's Creek.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Assessor Chalfant is in town this week.

Albert Lewis got in from Salt Wells Valley yesterday morning.

Robert O'Neal came down from Bishop on Wednesday and will return to-morrow.

Wm. Callaway pulled out for Ballarat last Monday with an eight-animal team loaded with supplies.

C. F. Fuller has gone to Coso, where he has a good prospect. He will put in the summer developing his claim.

Mrs. S. A. Densmore arrived home Wednesday evening from a visit to her son, L. Gill, at San Bernardino.

George Thorpe got back to Independence this week from a prospecting trip to Tule Canyon and the Bodie region.

Hicks called the turn on the weather all right. The unusual windstorm which prevailed for over a week ended on the 22d.

Mrs. H. Levy went to Big Pine on Tuesday's train, where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting with her brother, L. Josephs.

Master Eddie Eibeshutz arrived from San Francisco on Wednesday's train, and will spend the summer vacation at Independence.

Lester Shepherd arrived from San Francisco on last Thursday's stage. He has been at school there for several years and is home for the summer vacation.

Frank Revada was tried at Bridgeport last week for the murder of Leahy, about seven years ago. The defense set up that Revada did not fire the fatal shot, and he was acquitted.

The County Board of Education has been holding a meeting this week for the purpose of correcting the final examination papers of the various graduating classes in the county.

The Superior Court has been occupied all the week on a suit involving the title to the Wiblelt mine, in the Slate range. About a dozen lawyers and witnesses are here from the lower country.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

An arrangement has been made by which a mail will leave Modock every Sunday for Tuber and Lail Canyons, in the Panamint range. Tom Fitzgerald has secured a contract from San Francisco parties who are operating in those camps. All persons who wish to send letters and other mail to those points should address the same "via Modock."

The oldest squaw in Inyo county died on Tuesday last in Independence. She was aged 105 years. According to Piute custom, her house and bric-a-brac was burned to preclude the possibility of her ghost haunting the spot, and her body was buried. She was a familiar figure about town, and was the mother of Squaw "Maggie." Doc Woolin says he was not the cause of her death. Maybe not.

Two rich strikes are reported this week in the Hirsch mine. One is a strike of about 18 inches of galena in the tunnel and the other about the same width of gold ore in the lower workings, which assays over $595 per ton. Neither strike has yet been opened up sufficiently to form an opinion as to the extent, but it is fully expected they will both prove of considerable value, particularly the strike of gold ore. This is in dark-colored iron quartz and appears to be very strong.

Some miscreant stole a saddle belonging to Jacob Vagt on Tuesday evening. Young Vagt rode his horse to town and tied him to a hitching rack near the store of L. Wood. About half-past 8 some unknown person removed the saddle from the horse and turned the animal loose, evidently with the idea that it would run away and give the impression that it had broken loose with the saddle on and that the saddle had got lost. A reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Arrangements are being perfected to have a jolly good time here on the Fourth. The literary exercises are in the hands of a committee which is striving earnestly to get up something well worth listening to. The Reward boys have signified their intention to turn out in force, and the ball game will be hotly contested. The ball in the evening is certain to prove a highly enjoyable affair. Particular attention will be given to the children, and their amusement will be well looked after. Don't forget to bring your lunch baskets and join in the picnic in the grove. This will be one of the leading features of the occasion.

Ballarat Briefs

The weather in Ballarat has been unusually pleasant for the last week. A cool breeze has kept the temperature quite low. The correspondent of the *Register* evidently doesn't know where he's at when he talks about the climate of Ballarat. Taken all around, we have as good a climate as any other section of Inyo county—Bishop not excepted.

I. N. Inskeep of the Los Angeles Business College arrived here yesterday. He expects to purchase the Redlands Mill, situated seven miles south of Ballarat, and have it moved to the Stiles and Argus Mills camp.

J. E. Langford, superintendent of the South Fork Development Company, arrived from San Francisco on the 15th inst. He expects to put up a cyanide mill, and will commence work at once with a large force of men.

H. S. Meyers of Pleasant City has purchased a half interest in the Opportunity mine, located in Happy Canyon, about three miles from Ballarat. Mr. Myers will start for San Francisco in a few days, and on his return will set a large force of men developing the Meyers and Stone claims. Some of these mines assay very high. Mr. Meyers' recent purchase, the Opportunity, goes $3070 34 to the ton, according to the local assayer.

Charles Anthony of Darwin came to the camp on the 20th inst. bringing with him a large box of supplies contributed by the people of Darwin for the support of H. G. Chickering of old Panamint. Mr. Chickering has been through the valley of the shadow of death, and the citizens of Darwin in general and Mr. Anthony in particular deserve much credit for their timely assistance.

C. A. Weaver, senior member of the firm of Weaver & Porter Bros., had a stroke of ill luck since his arrival in Delano, Kern county. His hardware store, valued at $10,000, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will be covered partly by insurance.

The buildings here are progressing nicely. The King building will be occupied by the hotel next week. Stotler & Co. expect to move into their new building in the course of ten days or a fortnight.

Sandy Woods, with his fourteen-mule team, came into camp yesterday and returned to Mojave to-day. There are nine large freight teams kept regularly employed carrying freight to and from Ballarat, and there is room for more; the supply is not equal to the demand.

L. F. J. Wrinkle of Keeler was in town last week, presumably looking after mining interests.

Mr. Stotler returned from a trip to San Francisco yesterday. He says the thermometer did not climb quite so high in the city by the sea as it does in our city.

NEMO.

Randsburg Mining Suit

Like many other valuable properties, the famous Rand mines have come to be the objects of litigation. A suit for partition and sale and for the appointment of a receiver pendente lite, was filed in the United States Circuit Court. The complainant is the Rand Mountain Mining Company, and the suit is brought against the Sunlight Gold Mining Company, Rose L. Burcham, C. A. Burcham, John Singleton, Patrick Reddy, J. C. Campbell and W. H. Metson.

All the parties to the suit are owners of the quartz and placer claims in the Rand mining district known respectively as the Olympus, Trilby, Singleton, Johannesburg and Desert View claims. The Rand Mountain Mining Company owns one-fourth of the whole property, and the remainder is owned in proportions varying from one-fourth to one-twelfth by the respondents. C. A. Burcham, Mrs. Rose Burcham and John Singleton owned one-half of the property, which was sold to Patrick Reddy for $100,000, so the complaint alleges, although the consideration was not accepted when tendered. Mr. Reddy in turn disposed of his right to the Sunlight Mining Company.

Mining Suit

The case of Mathiason et al. vs. Norveil et al has occupied the attention of the Superior Court all the week. The plaintiffs are P. B. Mathiason, Cyrus Wheeler and Henry Anderson, and are represented by P. W. Forbes Esq. and Ben H. Yandell Esq.; John D. Pope Esq. of Los Angeles, the senior counsel, not being present. Cyrus Wheeler and W. H. Adams Jr., witnesses for plaintiffs, are here. The defendants are Levi A. Norveil and John K. Skinner, represented by M. E. C. Monday Esq. of Del Valle & Monday, and E. H. Bentley Esq., both of Los Angeles. Levi A. Norveil, Wm. Norveil and Otto Leippert, witness for defendants, are here. The suit involves the title to what is known as the Wiblelt mine, in the Slate range.

Following are the unclaimed letters at Thebe postoffice: Thomas B. Scovil, Joaquin Billie (Indian).

Butler, the alleged Australian murderer, whose capture on the Swanhilda some months ago gave the San Francisco papers material for a month's sensation, was tried and convicted in Sydney last week. He will go hence at the end of a rope next month, just like any other common murderer.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the State, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size, and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, June 22, 1897.

Mathiason et al. vs. Norveil et al.—Trial of the case.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending June 24, 1897:

Laumeister to Dutard—Phœnix mine, in Coso mining district; consideration $50.

Keiner to Dutard—Interest in Phœnix mine, Coso mining district; consideration $1.

The Keyes Mine.

J. C. Irwin made a trip to the Keyes mine this week. He says that Keyes has his engine and arastras completed, and expected to begin operations yesterday. There is about 250 tons of ore on the dump. A great deal of development work has been done in the mine, and the property is looking very well. Mr. Irwin did not go the Madden and Buckwalter mine, but states that he was informed by Keyes that these parties had out quite a lot of high-grade ore.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897,

at the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property in said county for the year 1897, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and expect to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1897 will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16
" ..... February 13
" ..... March 13
" ..... April 10
" ..... May 15
" ..... June 12
" ..... July 10
" ..... August 7
" ..... September 4
" ..... October 30
" ..... November 6
" ..... December 4

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Admin'strator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo.
May 20th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $80 in labor and improvements upon these certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $20, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

MERCHANDISE.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

.... AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.50
Board, per week	5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

A GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION

WILL BE HELD AT

INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,

——ON——

Monday, July 5th- 1897.

GAMES RACES SPORT DANCE

LITERARY PROGRAMME NEXT WEEK.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

Foot Race, boys under 12, 50 yards, prize	$3
Foot Race, girls under 12, 50 yards	3
Foot Race, boys under 15, 150 yards	3
Egg Race, free for all	3
Potato Race, free for all	3
Sack Race, free for all	3
Three-leg Race, free for all	3
Foot Race, boys and girls under 6	2
Squaw Race, 200 yards	2
Buck Race, 200 yards	2

Baseball game, Independence and Rewards, prize $27.

A GRAND BALL will be given by

THE HARMONY ORCHESTRA

AT THE AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

ON THE EVENING OF—

JULY 5th, 1897.

Ball Tickets, $1 50.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Latent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is truly

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

KEEP IN SHAPE.

From the largest cities down to the smallest towns this is the month for the beginning of out-door sports of all kinds, and also the beginning of the season when sprains, bruises, hurts and mishaps are as plentiful as huckleberries. Every Spring this is a common experience, and the common experience has settled down to this, that the best thing to do is to be provided with a supply of St. Jacobs Oil for emergencies of the kind as an especially sure cure for the worst sprain or the blackest bruise. Sportsmen, athletes, ball players and oarsmen have known this for many, many seasons, and reference to it is now only a reminder to get your supplies. Hard strains and over-work of the muscles will bring pains and aches and sportsmen know what's best and are never without the surest cure in the use of the great remedy.

A STORY OF VOORHEES.

The Tall Sycamore and His One Legged Boy In Blue.

During the war the late Senator Voorhees of Indiana was not an ardent supporter of the Federal programme of hostilities, and this fact strongly militated against him when the war was over and he was a candidate for re-election to congress. The cry of his political opponents was that he had not been right on the war question, and combating this allegation and placating the veteran element were two of his hardest tasks on the stump. About this time occurred an incident that he often related years later with a great deal of enjoyment.

One day when he was speaking in his own behalf he noticed that his most enthusiastic auditor was a one legged man clad in the familiar army blue. Whenever he made a telling point in his speech this one legged individual cheered, waved his hands and enthusiastically pounded on the floor of the hall with his crutch. Voorhees was naturally pleased, and pausing in his speech cordially invited "his friend, the battle scarred veteran," to honor him by taking a seat on the stage.

The one legged man stumped forward noisily and took a chair beside Voorhees, who continued his speech, winning, as before, the boisterous plaudits of his new found admirer.

A few minutes later Voorhees deftly worked around to the main issue of the campaign and paid his respects to the people who were criticising his war record. He warmed to his work with his celebrated eloquence, and whenever he paused for breath the one legged man fairly splintered the stage in his outbursts of crutch enthusiasm.

"They say," cried Voorhees, "that I was not right on the war and that I am not loyal to the veteran, but my friend in blue here—my friend who left a leg on the field of battle—knows better than that. He knows where I stood and where I stand today, fellow citizens. By the way, my friend," the Tall Sycamore continued, "in what battle did you lose your leg?"

"Battle!" cried the one legged man. "I didn't lose that leg in a battle. I lost it in a sawmill."

HERE AND THERE.

New Haven Chinese laundry owners have organized and fixed a scale of prices.

About 5,000 invitations will be issued for the royal garden party which will be given at Buckingham palace the afternoon of June 23 as a part of the jubilee celebrations.

In a church at Grulich, Bohemia, the pastor recently united in marriage at the same hour four couples, of which one of the bridegrooms and three of the brides were brothers and sisters.

Oranges have been grown in Lyons, Kan., the owner of a tree having plucked three this season.

James E. Johnson of Columbia, Mo., claims to be the oldest saddler living, having worked continuously at the bench for 75 years. He is 90 now.

ROCKED ON THE CREST OF THE WAVES.

The landsman, tourist or commercial traveler, speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues, to feel the extreme of human misery during the transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsman, summer voyagers, tourists and business men do know it.

She—You are the first American I ever heard say that he liked London better than Paris. Why do you? He—They understand my French better in London than in Paris.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters tones the stomach and digestive organs; cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all ills produced by a disordered stomach.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

Utter—How strange! But a moment ago I had an idea and now it has escaped my mind. Cutter—Don't say? It must have been a very narrow escape.

Money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best.* Tea and money at your grocer's.

A Schilling & Co San Francisco
533

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses; the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Asbestos in Shoes.

It has lately been proposed to use thin sheets of waterproofed asbestos in place of the usual spongy material employed for the inner sole of shoes. Not only would dampness thus be excluded, but it is said the natural temperature of the foot would be better retained, because asbestos is a poor conductor of heat.

Bees' Brains.

The brain of the honey-bee has recently been studied by Dr. Kenyon, of Clark University, more thoroughly, it is said, than ever before. It is thought that the source of a bee's power to adapt itself intelligently to its surroundings has been discovered in certain peculiar objects in its brain, called the "mushroom bodies."

The Sleep of Butterflies.

The same observer has watched the sleep of butterflies, and thinks that some of them are rendered secure from their enemies at night by their peculiar colors and markings. Thus large red and brown butterflies, with silvery spots on the under side of their wings, which are conspicuous by day, can hardly be distinguished at night when sleeping on goldenrods and other flowers that form their favorite resorts. At such times their bright wing colors blend with the hues of the flowers, while the silvery spots "glisten like the dewdrops around them."

The Sources of Platinum.

Most of the world's supply of platinum comes from the southern part of the Ural Mountains in Russia. According to the report of the Russian ministry of finance, the increased demand for the metal in 1895 raised the price for the raw material to nearly $500 a pound, and yet only 9,700 pounds of it were produced during the year. In fact, the production fell off largely from that of the preceding year. Platinum is also found in California, in South America and in Borneo. It was first heard of in Europe in 1735, when Ulloa, a Spanish explorer, carried home specimens from Peru.

The Deepest of Wells.

Men of science are interested in all very deep borings in the earth on account of the opportunity which they offer for experiments on the internal temperature of the globe. Gas and oil wells sometimes attain a great depth, and after they have ceased to be useful in other ways are turned to scientific account. The very deepest hole that man has yet succeeded in making in the earth is said to be near Rybnik in Silesia, where the boring through strata of coal and rock has reached a depth of about 6,770 feet. The deepest boring in this country is believed to be an oil well at Pittsburg, which has reached a depth of 5,740 feet, but is to be bored much deeper for the sake of the information it may furnish to science.

A Chance to See Mercury.

It is only once in a while that this planet is easily visible, and perhaps the readers of the Companion will be glad to know that they will have an excellent opportunity to see it on April 27, and for two or three days before and after. It will not set until nearly two hours after the sun goes down, and will be fairly conspicuous in the western twilight as a ruddy star of the first magnitude, rather brighter than Aldebaran, and a little south and east of the Pleiades. Not a great deal is known about Mercury except that it is the nearest to the sun of all the planets, and the smallest of all except the asteroids, being only 3,000 miles in diameter; that it shows phases like the moon, and—a comparatively recent discovery—that it behaves like the moon in its diurnal rotation, turning on its axis only once while it makes a complete revolution in its orbit. Venus probably acts in the same way.—Youth's Companion.

Origin of the Horse.

Dr. Lydekker, the English naturalist, says that while the ordinary European breeds of horses may have been derived from those which were first subjugated by the stone-implement makers of western Europe, unnumbered centuries ago, it is probable that "thoroughbred" horses are of Eastern origin. He thinks that Turkestan was their original home, and that the ancient Turcomans and Mongols were the first Asiatic tribes to make the wild horse the servant and friend of man. Horses, believed by some authorities to belong to a truly wild race—that is to say, whose ancestors were never domesticated—still inhabit the central Asian steppes. From Turkestan, according to Dr. Lydekker, they spread to Hindustan, Persia, Assyria, Egypt and Arabia. In the last-named country they became so indispesable that many have supposed Arabia to be the original home of the horse. The interesting fact is pointed out that our North American Indians, to whom the horse was unknown before the advent of white men, have shown the same skill and adaptability in mastering them that the Arabs exhibited, so that, as Dr. Lydekker remarks: "Had we not historic evidence to the contrary, there is no saying but that the original subjugation of the horse might not have been attributed to the Indian of the prairies."

The Legion of Honor Limited.

Of all French institutions, perhaps only one of any national importance is a monument to the consulate. That one is the Legion of Honor, which Napoleon organized while that most transitional of governments was in existence. It appealed strongly to French instincts, has survived all the changes through which France has passed since that time, and its bit of red ribbon is still considered a sufficient reward for most important services to the state. Napoleon III. bestowed the decoration so widely and with so little regard for the character of the men whom he made chevaliers that for a while the order fell into some disrepute. Toward the close of that unfortunate monarch's reign there were about 25,000 civil members, besides all those who had been decorated as soldiers. To restore the prestige of the order, an act was passed in 1872 providing that only one new chevalier should be nominated for every two vacancies caused by death. The effect has been to reduce the number of civil knights to 10,000, but recent ministries have found the awarding of the few favors of this sort at their disposition created for them vastly more enemies than friends. The Meline cabinet has solved the difficulty, for itself, at least, by introducing and securing the passage of a law repealing the act of 1872, and substituting for it one fixing the number of civil knights permanently at 12,000. There was a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies on this bill, and the socialists opposed it fiercely, but the measure finally passed by a vote of 344 to 124.—New York Times.

WALKED 300 MILES FOR A JOB.

Experience of Young Walter Forward Looking for Work.

When Walter Forward—then 16—was working on his father's clearing in Ohio, an odd volume of Blackstone fell in his way. He pored over it at night, and resolved at whatever cost to become a lawyer. But how? He was in the wilderness. He knew the name of but one lawyer in the world, a certain Henry Baldwin, who lived in the village of Pittsburg, 300 miles distant.

With $2 in his pocket and his volume of Blackstone in a bundle hung on a stick over his shoulder, he started on foot to find him. He had but one shirt and only the clothes on his back. On his way he found an old horseshoe, which he put in the bundle for good luck.

Before he reached Pittsburg his money was gone. He could not pay for crossing the ferry to the town. The ferryman at last agreed to take the horseshoe as fare. Forward, on reaching the village, walked up the street, reading the signs. A man who was mounting a horse asked him what he was looking for.

"A lawyer named Henry Baldwin," he answered.

"I am he. What can I do for you, my lad?" Baldwin said kindly.

The boy told his story. Baldwin looked at him, and then handed him the key of his office and told him to take possession of it until his return. He remained with Mr. Baldwin twelve years.

Baldwin in time became judge of the Supreme Court and Forward one of the foremost jurists in the country. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler, and later minister to Denmark.

Such stories as this illustrate the hard daily struggles of most of the men of that time. They knew nothing of the advantages which are now common and free as air to every American citizen. The son of the richest man then could in no way gain the training and the knowledge which are offered now in this country without cost to the poorest boy in the land. There were no public libraries. Franklin and his fellow mechanics rejoiced when they had bought and begged forty volumes. Washington and his colleagues had no advantages of foreign travel. Almost all that they saw of the world was gained in jogging along muddy roads through uncleared forest, between the little towns of New York and Philadelphia.

Yet there were giants in the land in those days.—New York Press.

Longevity and Sleeping by Compass

A Magdeburg physician, according to the Lyon Medical, who died recently at the age of 109, attributed his remarkable longevity to his constant practice of sleeping with his head to the north and his feet to the south. He considered this position most favorable to the magnetic currents which run constantly toward the north pole, and increase the energy of the vital principle. A correspondent of Dr. Felix Bremond "found that a kind of nervous irritation to which he was subject ceased when he placed the head of his bed a little east of north. This position of the head of the bed brought him more sound and peaceful slumber, and with such regularity that when he wished to rise earlier than usual in the morning, all he had to do was to change the direction of the head of his bed, when his sleep became lighter and of shorter duration. Dr. Bremond himself, however, found that the direction of his body made no difference to the soundness of his slumbers, provided he went to sleep in a comfortable bed, at the usual hour and at the end of a day of active work."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Farmers in Japan.

Japan is one vast garden, and as you look over the fields you can imagine that they are covered with toy farms where the children are playing with the laws of nature and raising samples of different kinds of vegetables and grains. Everything is on a diminutive scale, and the work is as fine and accurate as that applied to a Cloisonne vase. What would an Illinois or an Iowa farmer think of planting his corn, wheat, oats and barley in bunches and then, when it is three or four inches high, transplanting every spear of it in rows about as far apart as you can stretch your fingers? A Japanese farmer weeds his wheat fields just as a Connecticut farmer weeds his onion bed, and cultivates his potatoes and barley with as much care as a Long Island farmer bestows on his asparagus and mushrooms or his flowers.

Worse than Crime.

Fuddy—Football was a crime in England in the reign of Henry VIII."

Duddy—The way they play it now is a blunder, which is worse than a crime.—Boston Transcript.

Couldn't Help It.

Trivvet—How did Joysmith get the reputation of being such a liar?

Dicer—He used to be the United States weather forecaster here.—New York World.

It is a rare husband and wife who can look at each other without feeling ashamed about something.

After a man has learned to dislike a woman she can no longer punish him

HARMONY IN STRIPES.

Two Great Musical Organs Built by a Man in Sing Sing.

In the State prison at Sing Sing a convict is engaged in building two large organs for the two chapels—one Protestant, the other Catholic—which will occupy the first floor of the new administrative building. This man was an organ builder by profession before he entered the prison, understanding every detail of the instrument from its designing to making its most delicate part. He learned the trade in Canada, and has worked at every branch of the business there, in England and in this country. He seems to be an enthusiast in his profession, is a perfect encyclopedia of information concerning all the great organs of the world and is particularly well acquainted, from personal experience, with every joint and pipe of the great organ of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

Warden Sage does not care to have the names of the inmates of the institution under his charge made public in cases like this of the organ builder. The man is skillfully and industriously performing a valuable piece of work for the State, and it is proper to respect his desire not to have his identity and present unfortunate circumstances advertised. Sufficient to say that he is working out in prison another of those wonderful specimens of ingenuity and talent on the part of a prisoner of which there are so many on record.

Upon being conducted by a prison officer into the little workshop located in the annex to the big administration building, the visitor is met by the organ builder, who, guessing that he has to deal with a reporter, proceeds at once to explain willingly and clearly the meaning and use of the various parts of the organs that occupy every available spot in the apartment.

It is estimated that it would have cost the State $3,100 to have had the organ for the Catholic chapel built in the ordinary way. The cost to the State for raw material to build both instruments will amount to about $260. The saving on both instruments will be about $5,900, that being the difference in cost of similar ones if built for its use at an outside manufactory. The organ for the Protestant chapel will be completed in September next; that for the Catholic chapel in July, 1898. There is no fear that the builder will be unable to complete both instruments, so far as his time is concerned, for, he says, he could build an organ for each of the other two prisons of the State before him term of imprisonment expires, that date being October, 1900.

The work on these instruments is entirely done by this one man; he has a helper, another prisoner, who, he says, is a handy fellow, but he is not an organ builder, consequently everything, from the original designs down to the smallest detail of the thousand and one articles that go to make an organ, all are originated, developed and executed by the brains and hands of this man, who certainly must have come within the dark shadow of prison life through some strange chain of adverse circumstances.—New York Tribune.

Going Visiting with the Baby.

Unless the conditions at the place to be visited are well understood, it is often a hazardous undertaking to go on a visit with a child.

If one is not on sufficiently good terms with the people who are visited, so that the necessary hints and suggestions as to the care and diet of baby will be received, the proceeding is extremely dangerous.

Difficulties arise, not only from the change in surroundings, etc., but in the fact that in many households no suitable diet is placed on the table for a child, and, in fact, none is to be had in the house. If the child depends upon milk, it is often impossible to procure that which is fresh or good.

An ordinary lunch of cold meat, bread and butter, pickles, preserves, and old, stale milk, is very far from being adapted to the child of one and one-half or two years.

This is the kind of food which a mother recently found spread for herself and child on a visit to a friend, and as a natural result the baby had colic.

At breakfast the following morning there were pancakes, followed by sausages, fried potatoes, hot rolls and coffee; not much of this was suited to a child of two years.

Simple things, like warm, fresh milk, with good bread and a little plain sauce, should be provided for the small people when they go on a visit.

Toasted bread and simple cereals, with hot or sterilized milk, will make the child thrifty, happy, and contented, avoid the danger of colic, and make the visit a pleasure to all concerned.—Healthy Home.

Nasal Notes.

There are fourteen bones in the nose.

The sense of smell is probably more acute in the dog than in any animal.

Some physiologists assert that the olfactory nerves are destitute of the power of sensation otherwise than to detect odors.

"Nosology" is not, as some might suppose, the science of noses. The term comes from two Greek words and signifies the scientific classification of diseases.

In the finny tribe there is no communication between the nasal cavities and the mouth. Fish do not use their noses in breathing, but breathe through their gills, so no communication is necessary.

Lobsters can smell as well as animals that live upon the land. A piece of decayed meat suspended in the water in the locality where lobsters are abundant will soon be completely surrounded by a greedy, fighting crowd.

The swordfish uses his nose as a weapon of offense and defense. This member is often several feet long and armed on each side with strong horns.

Didn't Know It.

Doctor (to page boy)—Who was the gentleman who called just now?

Page Boy—Smith, sir.

Doctor—What's that? You should say Mr. Smith.

Page Boy—Please, sir, I didn't know he was married.—Judy.

Portugal's Fifty Papers.

There are fewer than fifty newspapers published in the entire kingdom of Portugal, the population of which is nearly 5,000,000, or about the same as that of Pennsylvania, in which the total number of newspapers published is 1,433.

KILLED ON THE RAIL

LAST YEAR THERE WERE 540 DEATHS BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Broken and Spread Rails a Prolific Cause of Disaster—Derailments Were Numerous—Defects In the American System of Collecting Information.

Of the 1,357 accidents reported during 1896, 792 were derailments, 514 collisions, and 51 were of a miscellaneous nature. Of the derailments, 78 resulted from defects of road, 188 from defective equipment, 66 from negligence in operation, 146 from unforeseen obstructions and 314 from unexplained causes. Those resulting from defects of road were caused in 26 instances by broken rails, in 16 cases by loose or spread rails, and in 19 others by broken bridges or trestles. Broken axles caused 74 accidents ascribed to defective equipment. Derailments due to negligence in operation resulted from misplaced switches in 28 cases. Unforeseen obstructions were accidental in 26 instances, malicious in 28, caused by animals in 24, by washouts in 23, and by snow or ice in 9. Of the collisions, 228 were from the rear. Other accidents were due to the following causes: Explosions, 15; broken parallel or connecting rod, 6; cars burned while in motion, 4; various breakages of rolling stock, 12; other causes, 14.

The notable disasters of the year occurred at Atlantic City and Logan, Ia. Seven passengers lost their lives in the accident on a small road in Arcata, Cal., last September. In October 7 were killed in a collision at Windsor Springs, Mo. Altogether 128 passengers were reported killed during 1896, which is 90 more than those killed the year previous. The whole number killed, including passengers, employees and others, is 540. Total number killed during 1895 was 415. Total number injured last year was 1,297; the year previous, 1,535. By far the greater proportion of all accidents reported during the last 24 years have been derailments.

These have been fewer, however, during the last year than in 1895, when 810 were reported. Two years before that (in 1893) 1,212 occurred, which was the largest number reported during a single year. Broken and loose or spread rails have been the chief causes of accidents occurring the last 24 years attributed to defects in road.

The American system of collecting statistical information respecting railway accidents is so incomplete as to render untrustworthy much available information. Many minor casualties occurring in remote territories, it is probable, are never reported at all, and the conclusions arrived at by coroners' juries are regarded with suspicion by those desiring impartial testimony concerning a subject of general interest and far-reaching importance. Although railroad commissions of various states supply additional data, such bodies are generally composed of politicians, most of whom are not qualified to deal with the technical aspects of the subjects considered, even if they were without bias in the matter. For these reasons it is impossible to trace the origin in many important though frequently recurring accidents with scientific exactness, but the advantages of having good railway material obtainable at reasonable rates will be obvious to any one familiar with the condition of numerous small roads.

In England the board of trade at regular intervals issues tabulated statements, giving full information as to the nature of accidents occurring on the various roads in the United Kingdom. These are thoroughly accurate and are accompanied by reports from inspecting engineers of the railway department concerning the cause and extent of every accident. Such investigations, therefore, are conducted by thoroughly experienced men, who are appointed for life and are prompted by no other motive than a desire to get at the facts in each case.—Railroad Gazette.

LOVE AND A PARSON.

A Romantic Marriage Which Seemed Prearranged by Providence.

A young attorney of Parkersburg, W. Va., procured a marriage license and left for Limestone Hill, Wirt county, for the purpose of bringing his intended bride to Parkersburg to be married. The couple started from the residence of the girl's parents and were overtaken by a violent storm, which caused them to seek shelter in a farmhouse on the roadside.

Shortly after they were under cover another traveler arrived and asked permission to remain until the storm subsided. In a short talk it developed that he was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, on his way to a church on his circuit, which discovery so impressed the young couple that they concluded that the storm was especially designed by Providence for their benefit and concluded to get married on the spot, which they did, returning to the home of the bride's family the same evening.—Exchange.

Warner's Safe Cure

Has for a Fifth of a Century Cured all forms of . . . KIDNEY and LIVER DISEASES. THE DREAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE is but advanced Kidney Disease. Either is Dangerous. Both can be Cured if treated in time with Warner's Safe Cure. Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Ask for either and accept no substitute.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the State was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health, but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness.

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as he requested and was soon improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for a while my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefitted him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6,000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

Shattered nerves, weak stomach, impaired digestion and inability to sleep all disappear when Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters is used.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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July 2, 1897
to June 10, 1898

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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PASTORAL.

As the tender leaves look shyly
From the boughs that long were bare,
Whose dead foliage rustled dryly,
Withered hopes, still clinging there,
Southern winds again are breathing,
Soft reminders of the charm
That is blossoming and wreathing
Over Jack and Mollie's farm.

White the sunlit roadway glimmers,
Tiny gems in myriads gleam;
'Neath the bridge of planks there shimmers
Languidly, a loitering stream.
And a water snake is basking,
Confident that none will harm;
All make free without the asking
There at Jack and Mollie's farm.

Sheltering boughs have spread and heightened
Where the ivy's tresses fall;
Year by year its clutch has tightened
As it hugs the old stone wall.
Flowers grow in smiling splendor,
For a rugged, tireless arm
Toward these things is kind and tender,
Out at Jack and Mollie's farm.

Jack and Mollie, Jack and Mollie,
From your nook so far away,
You may watch the world of folly,
Fleeting madly, day by day.
Over you the years descending
Lightly fall without alarm,
Radiant still and softly blending,
Like the twilight o'er the farm.

BAD BILL JONES

"Professional bad men nearly always come to grief, and their reputations are usually smashed in some unexpected and often ludicrous manner," said a Western mine owner to a group of friends.

"I was working a claim at a mining camp in the Black Hills in 1879, when a professional bad man from the headwaters of Bitter Creek came along, put down stakes, and proceded to make it interesting for every one around, especially the few tenderfeet who had not been long in the West. Our bad man was a big, strapping fellow more than six feet tall, with a face that would convict him before any intelligent jury.

"He hailed from somewhere in Missouri and said that his name was Bill Jones. He also let it be known that he preferred to be called Bad Bill Jones, as that was the title he had earned by whipping every fighting man in four townships back in the States. Jones celebrated his arrival in camp by cleaning out the only saloon in the place at that time. He carried a six-shooter in every pocket and a Bowie knife in his bootleg.

"The fellow knew how to shoot; there was no mistake about that. He marched into the saloon the night of his arrival and ordered the bartender to set up drinks for the crowd. When the man at the bar demanded to see the color of his money in advance, Jones let out an Indian war-whoop and promptly shot out all the lights in the place, after he had perforated two or three hats and broken the necks off a few bottles with bullets.

"Some of the miners present got under the only table in the place and the others escaped by a side door. Jones helped himself to all the whisky he could drink, then went out and marched up and down the main street of the camp for an hour, firing off his pistols and yelling for some one to come out and fight him. Some of the boys were disposed to oblige him, but the bad man was then an unknown quantity, he had demonstrated that he could shoot, and wiser counsel prevailed.

"This one night's performance established the reputation of the man, and for a time he had his own way. The fellow knew little or nothing about mining and failed to strike dirt. In fact, he spent most of his time loafing about the saloon, looking for a fight. He was a loud talker, and at swearing he could beat any dozen men in the camp. We soon found that he was a bully and a dead beat. He would borrow money from the boys who were flush, and never repay them. He was careful, however, to obtain loans only from men who were afraid of him, and for that reason would not press him for payment.

"For a month Jones was not interrupted in his career of chief bad man of the camp. Long before the end of that time he was thoroughly disliked by every one in the place, but as he had not killed any one, nobody requested him to move on. One reason why he succeeded so well in the role he had set out to play was that every other man in the place was too much occupied in the scramble for gold to pay much attention to him. The impression that Jones was at heart a coward was gaining ground, but as he kept in constant practice with his pistols no one volunteered to put his courage to the test.

"Such was the state of affairs when one day the wagon train from the nearest town brought to camp the oddest specimen of the tenderfoot I ever saw. The newcomer was tall, but as thin as a rail, with a hatchet-like face, and pale, watery eyes. He was dressed in an outlandish rig, no garment of which came anywhere near a fit. A worn slouch hat, with a hole on the top, covered his head, and was pulled down to the eyebrows in front.

"The only baggage carried by the new arrival was a small bundle done up in a piece of faded blue cloth. The fellow had lost two front teeth, and a third one, long and yellow, protruded beyond the lips. On his chin there was a large black wart and a smaller one on the nose.

"The odd-looking tenderfoot climbed down from the wagon in a clumsy, hesitating way, and stood around for several minutes without speaking a word. Finally, he stepped up to the storekeeper, and, in a harsh, piping voice, asked:

"'Is this here the camp where William Jones has staked a claim?'

"'Do you mean Bad Bill Jones, from Missouri?'

"'He's from Missouri all right, and maybe he calls himself Bad Bill!' replied the stranger, with a sneer.

"'Then he has a claim somewhere up in the hills.'

"'Where does he camp?'

"'In there mostly,' said the storekeeper, pointing to the saloon next door.

"'Is he there now?' asked the stranger, with a look of interest, as he took a tighter grip on his bundle.

"'No; he went up to his claim to-day, but he'll be back pretty soon.'

"It was a fact. Jones had actually gone out that morning to make a bluff at working his claim, but we knew he would be back long before night.

"'Guess I'll wait till he comes,' said the stranger, after a short silence.

"The fellow stood around for a little while as if undecided what to do. He volunteered no information about himself, and the curiosity of the boys was aroused. The stranger finally walked across the street, and selecting a place from which he could command a view of the front door of the saloon, sat down on the ground, and opening his bundle took out a large piece of gingerbread, and began to eat.

JONES LET OUT AN INDIAN WAR-WHOOP AND PROMPTLY SHOT OUT ALL THE LIGHTS.

"Word was quickly passed around that there was a mysterious-looking stranger in camp looking for Bad Bill Jones, and the boys began to gather at the saloon in anticipation of fun of some kind. No one went near the stranger or made any attempt to learn his name or his business with the bad man. They knew they would not have long to wait for developments, and the sympathy of the entire crowd was with the odd-looking stranger.

"About an hour later we heard a yell down the street, followed by two pistol shots, and we knew that Jones had returned from his claim. That was his usual signal to let the boys know that he was in camp.

"Every one made a rush for the saloon, and when Bill walked in a few moments later he demanded to know what was up.

"'There's a new tenderfoot in camp; came up on the wagon train! Freshest-looking chap you ever saw!' volunteered the bartender.

"'New tenderfoot! Whoop! That's good! Trot him out. I'll make him dance and then buy drinks for the crowd, just by way of introduction to the camp!' roared Bill, and to emphasize his words he drew a pair of six-shooters and sent a couple of bullets through the roof.

"'Where is he? Bring him out and clear the floor for a dance!' shouted Jones, as he swaggered up to the bar.

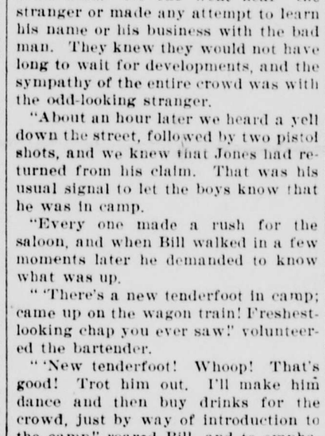
"Just then the door opened, and the crowd inside made way for the stranger, who came in very quietly.

"At sight of the odd-looking figure Jones uttered another war cry, and pulling his pistols began to shoot holes in the floor around the feet of the stranger. The slouch hat of the latter was pulled so low as to almost entirely conceal his face.

"'Dance, — you! Dance for the boys, and be lively about it! I'm Bad Bill Jones, from Bitter Creek, and I run this camp!'

"As he shouted this command Jones sent a bullet into the floor, right between the feet of the stranger.

"To the surprise of the boys the stranger, neither danced, ran, nor begged for mercy.



"IS THIS HERE THE CAMP WHERE WILLIAM JONES HAS STAKED A CLAIM?"

"'William Jones!'

"It was the piping voice of the stranger, and, as he spoke, he sprang forward and made a grab at the tangled beard of the Bad Man from Bitter Creek.

"'Good Lord, it's her!' cried Jones, when he heard the voice of the stranger.

"The six-shooters dropped from the hands of the bad man, and he made a wild rush for the back door. It was all so sudden and unexpected that no one made a move to stop him. He reached the door and the street all right, but the stranger was close at his heels, and we heard the piping voice shouting, 'Come here, William! You can't lose me any more.'

"Once in the street, Jones ran for all he was worth, but he wore heavy cowhide boots, and the race was a short one. The stranger overtook him a block away, and, getting a good grip and twist on his long hair and beard, tangled together, led him back to the saloon as meek as a lamb.

"All the fight was gone from the bad man, and he was begging like a whipped child, when the stranger yanked him into the middle of the room.

"Backing Jones up against the bar, the stranger removed the slouch hat and disclosed the long, black hair of a woman.

"'Excuse me, gentlemen," she said, facing the crowd. 'I never had to do nothing like this before,' glancing at the outlandish trousers and coat she wore. 'William Jones here is my husband. I'm his wife, Mary Ann. He ran away and left me down in Missouri. I always kept him straight at home, but when he got away from me he tried to make folks think he could fight!

"'No, William, you ain't going to leave me!'

"Mrs. Jones gave the beard of the bad man another twist when she saw him glancing around, as if looking for a way of escape.

"'Now, there ain't a bit of fight in my husband. He never fought a man in his life. Did you, William? He's too lazy to fight or to work, but he ain't the same when he's away from me. He gets foolish notions in his head, and is always talking about fighting. He ran away and left me twice before, but I always brought him back. When I heard that he was up here calling himself Bad Bill Jones from Bitter Creek, I knew it was time for me to come for him. I didn't want to take no chances of his giving me the slip, so I put on these,' with another glance at the clothes.

"'I'm much obliged to you men for keeping hands off and not going against a poor, lone woman, with a worthless husband to manage. We'll start back for Missouri to-morrow, and when I get William home this time he'll behave himself. Won't you, William?'

"The answer of William was drowned in the shouts of approval from the crowd. The storekeeper proposed three cheers for Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, and they were given with a will.

"Next day, when she marched out, holding the penitent and discouraged William by the hair and they climbed up on the wagon to begin the return trip to Missouri, we gave her an ovation.

"NO, WILLIAM, YOU AIN'T GOING TO LEAVE ME!"

"We never had another bad man in that mining camp."

Alone in London.

An American clergyman whose dream it had been to visit England crossed the ocean at last for a ten weeks' vacation. For a fortnight he enjoyed going about alone from place to place, seeing the sights, but he soon became lonely, and then homesick. One Saturday morning he started out on a long walk, having no plan for the morning's recreation. He penetrated far into the wide reaches of the East End. There were crowds of men, women and children wherever he went, but not a face that he had ever seen before or would ever see again.

Turning from the busier streets, he found a narrow lane, and sat down on the stone step of a dreary tenement house. While he was sitting there, he heard a child's sobbing voice from the open hallway behind him. Looking around, he saw a little urchin crying as though his heart would break.

"What is the matter, my little fellow?" asked the clergyman, in his gentlest tone.

"Homesick, sir," said the child; "since mother died I have no home. I don't seem to belong to anybody. I want some one to talk to."

"Well, lad, there are two of us. I am very lonely, too.'

"But haven't you a home anywhere?"

"Yes, but it is a long way off, across the sea."

"Why don't you go back to it? If I only had a home, I would never leave it."

The lonely minister, who had found his vacation in the awful solitude of London unutterably depressing, did not have an answer ready. But his heart went out to the homeless little waif. He took the child out of the empty house, obtained decent clothes for him at a charitable institution, paid board for him at a lodging house, and finally carried him to America at the end of the vacation.

Not a Great Loss.

Hewitt—I hear that your wife has eloped.

Jewett—Yes; but it was no great loss; I paid the minister only $5 for her.—Town Topics.

He Reads the Papers.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the animal with two legs which neither runs nor walks?

Tommy Smarthed—Guess it must be a messenger boy.—New York Tribune.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

OVERWORK is a thief of time.

A stop in time, saves pain.

Many let heaven go by default.

Charity robs herself, when she frowns while bestowing a gift.

Education, in this age, means cramming in more than leading out.

Thought without purpose is like seed spilled upon the ground.

The hand that holds the rod should always be controlled by love.

Every great gift has a germ of responsibility hidden within itself.

If you would have your Bible flame with light, open it to look for Christ.

Blessed is the man who knows how little he knows of other people's business.

It is doing that which costs something that strengthens the moral backbone.

We don't care so much how far a man is from the cradle, as how far he is from the crown.

The prayer that opens a window in heaven must rise out of a heart that is right with God.

There is no admission into the straight gate, for those who are not willing to give up all that is crooked.

The world is indifferent to religion, because most professed Christians are doing so little to show what it really is.

One small whisky glass, roughly carved on a small headstone, would often tell more truth that three volumes of biography.

A Crawling Rug.

Among the first "instruments" to be used toward the education of the little son of the Duke and Duchess of York is a crawling-rug, designed by Miss Emma Windsor, who is famous for her intelligent interpretation of the Froebel idea of education.

Froebel, she says, constantly urged upon mothers the necessity of the infants' education beginning at their mothers' knee, and thinking of this has led me to the invention of the babies' crawling rug. It is a large floor-picture of animals, birds and domestic figures, made of real skin, swansdown, and other materials sewn on to flannel, and is quite in harmony with Froebel's idea.

For as soon as baby is put on the rug the first thing that the mite does is to begin to kick and stretch out its limbs; then it begins to roll over and look about, and tries to clutch at the pretty animals on the rug. Then baby finds it beyond its reach, and the first attempt to crawl is after puss, or some other equally familiar form which it sees on the rug.

The kicking, the stretching out the hand, the observation, the crawling, and so on, are all what Froebel calls education.

As baby grows older it learns, with the help of mother and nurse, to imitate the different sounds which the animals make, to pick out one from the other, and to learn their names.

Then baby should be taught to stroke each animal gently, and to speak its name in tender tones. Then the infant will early learn that love of animals calls forth the love of mankind.

It is a good plan to teach the baby to notice pictures of animals in children's books, and to call its attention to living animals and their actions. As the child grows older its delight in its zoological carpet increases; and children of seven years of age are known to greatly appreciate them.

The place for the rug is the nursery, the drawing-room, the bath-room, the seaside, and on shipboard.

Turned to Stone.

The Superstitious Mountains loom up from the arid desert to the east of the Salt River Valley. On the crest of this unique range, and in full view of the rarefied atmosphere for an immense distance from the plain, are hundreds of queer figures, representing men in all attitudes. When you look first you are sure they are men, and a second glance confirms the impression. They represent ball throwers, outlooks, mere viewers of the country roundabout, men recumbent and contemplate, others starting on a foot race, and in every conceivable posture and position. They are not real flesh and blood, however—nothing but stone sienite—yet it is impossible to convince the Indians, and some white men, that they are not genuine. They say they are real mortals turned to stone, petrified by the peculiar condition of the air on the mountains. The Indians will have nothing to do with the mountains. Their belief has grown out of an Apache legend handed down for hundreds of years. They have it that an ancient chief, who had learned of the curious character of the Superstitious Mountains, forbade any of his people to go there. A large band, however, one day discovered a way to get in by a precipitous route, and finally reached the top. It resulted as the chief had said—they never got down alive.

Kindred Occupations.

"What is your maw doin'?" asked the severe old lady, as they met on the street corner.

"Maw's home makin' a quilt," said the giddy girl with the picture hat.

"Oh, she is! She's home makin' a quilt and you are out makin' a spread."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When a man reaches the age when he has time to be gay, his liver refuses to let him.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

LINE IS MARKED BY MONUMENTS OF IRON.

Incidents of the International Survey Recently Completed—Difficulties Experienced by the Boundary Commission.

Line Fixed at Last.

The official geographical boundary between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico has been established, and after many years of hard and dangerous work by Colonel J. W. Barlow, engineer-in-chief of the International Boundary Survey, and his men, the line has been marked by a series of boundary monuments, built of iron. Colonel Barlow's report has been sent to the Department of State at Washington, but will not be published for a year. Numerous fine illustrations are to be made to accompany the report, and when completed it will be one of the most interesting and attractive documents ever issued by the Government.

The war with Mexico, which closed with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, entered into at the village of that name in 1848, resulted in the cession to the United States of the States of New Mexico and California, as then constituted. The southern boundary of this territory was not clearly defined, and a commissioner was appointed to mark the line, but managed to spend all of the appropriation before he commenced the work. W. H. Emory was then appointed, who, with a commissioner from Mexico, went about the work in a business-like manner, commencing at the Pacific coast. When the gold excitement of California reached the men at work on the line they abandoned the work and went to the mines, seriously retarding its progress. Later the commission succeeded in filling the places of the workmen and proceeded with the survey, which was finished to the first natural mark, the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. However, before this work was complete the Gadsden treaty of 1853 made it necessary to move that part of the line east of the Colorado farther south to where it yet remains. This new line was to begin at a point on the Rio Grande commencing at parallel 31.47 and to run west along said parallel 100 miles, thence south thirty miles to parallel 31.20, thence west to intersection of third meridian, thence northwest to a point on the Colorado about twenty miles south of its confluence with the Gila. At the time of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the diplomats were ignorant of the fact that the Colorado River from the junction of the Gila runs a little north of west for a distance of about six miles, and then resumes its general course southwest. This caused a line to be run on the south side of the river, where it was supposed when the treaty was made the river would form a natural boundary. Part of the town of Yuma and the territorial prison of Arizona have been built on this narrow strip of land, and a difference of opinion has arisen as to the true boundary between California and Arizona along this part of the line, and the matter has found its way into the courts. The question to be decided is whether the prisoners in the Arizona penitentiary are illegally confined in California when they should be in Arizona.

The Difficulties.

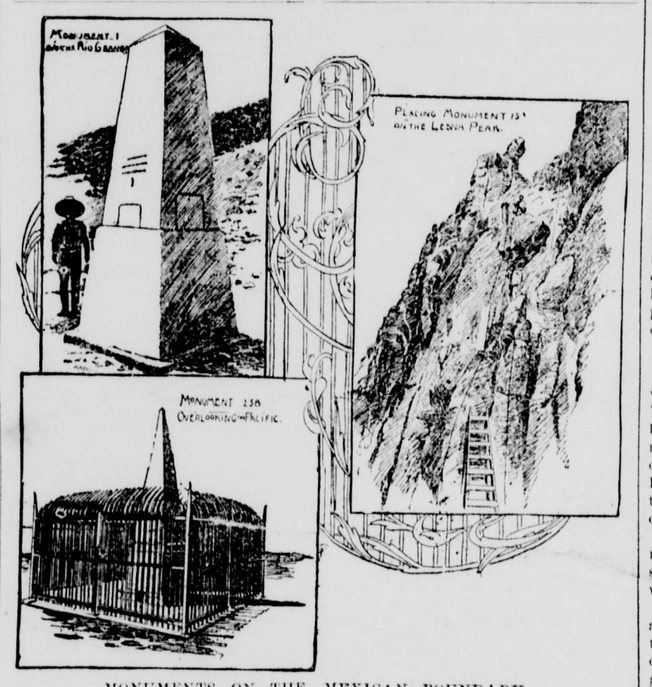
It is easy to understand the difficulties of surveying a line 700 miles in length without a supply point on the whole line. All supplies necessary to a large expedition, except a few articles of food, such as wheat, corn and fresh meat, and even those scarce and very dear, had to be conveyed either from the Pacific coast or the Gulf of Mexico. Railroads had not yet reached the wild and woolly West, and the few inhabitants were accustomed to the task of hauling freight with mules or oxen a distance which frequently reached 1,000 miles.

Although five years passed between the two treaties, only seven monuments, reaching from the Pacific coast to the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, had been set. These were of thin cast-iron, joined at the corners by rivets, except the one at the coast, which was of marble and very elaborate in design. After completing the western end of the line to the Colorado, the commissioners returned to the point where the Rio Grande forms the line, and worked in the opposite direction, transporting their supplies up the Rio Grande by freight teams. Working westward, they reached the Colorado River and marked the line with stone monuments at various distances apart. Three or four of these were substantial and yet remain, but the rest, about thirty-three in number, soon gave way to the hand of time. Some of them disappeared entirely, while a small pile of stones remained to mark the place where others were supposed to have been. This left the boundary between the two countries very poorly marked. Some new towns and ranches had sprung up along the line, and there was doubt as to which country they legally belonged. The tax collectors were frequently baffled and the revenue guards had some doubt about the line, although they knew by tradition approximately where they had a right to enforce the laws at the point of a gun. Some mines were discovered along the line, and in more than one place the mines were located on both sides of it. The United States import duty on lead and the Mexican export duty on gold and silver were of some importance, and the very high duties on liquors, all kinds of merchandise and live stock made the necessity for a well-defined line imperative.

The United States and Mexico finally agreed upon re-marking the boundary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific and upon the methods to be employed in the work. According to the stipulations monuments were to be erected not more than five miles apart, the weight of which should be not less than 500 pounds each, and the line should not be changed from where first located by previous treaties. Three years was allowed for making the line, and other minor details were left to the joint commission. The commissioners organized their respective expeditions and agreed to meet at El Paso, where the line begins, early in 1892.

The commissioners for the United States were J. W. Barlow, engineer-in-chief; A. T. Mossman, astronomer, and D. D. Gailliard, in charge of the field work. Mexico was represented by Jacobo Blanco, engineer-in-chief, an astronomical party and other assistants.

About seventy-five mules were purchased in Missouri by the United States commissioners, and an equal number of men was deemed necessary—engineers, astronomers, one computer, one photographer (the writer), one blacksmith, one carpenter, rodman, teamster, laborers, servants, and last, but not least important, cooks.



MONUMENTS ON THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The Mexican Expedition.

The Mexican expedition was organized on the same plan, but not quite so extensive. They brought their mules from Mexico, but nearly everything else was of American manufacture—wagons, instruments, and, in fact, everything necessary for the expedition. Our appropriation for the work was $225,000, but the Mexican government allowed their commissioners a monthly allowance of $3,000 in Mexican silver. Fortunately for them, silver was almost at par when the work first began, but it dropped in price till they were compelled to sell their dollars for 50 cents and buy supplies at American prices.

The methods of running a long line on a parallel are different from ordinary surveying. It must run with the curve of the earth, and therefore a straight line runs off on a tangent from the true curve line, which at a distance of fifty miles, amounts to about 1,000 feet. As no telescope has yet been invented that will look around corners or long curve lines, it is necessary to calculate the distance at every monument station across to the true line. No compass is used in this kind of work, for various reasons, principally because it is not reliable, there being a continual as well as regular variation, which at San Diego amounts to 14 degrees. The heliotrope is used as a target for the transit, which, once started on the line, is sure to keep it. The longest distance at which this little instrument was used on this line was about ninety miles. The heliotrope is simply a combination of two mirrors that will reflect the sun in any direction, thus forming an artificial sun, as it were. The method of using it at a long range is to send a man ahead to a high elevation, when, by signals from the man in charge of the transit, he places it at a given point, where it must remain stationary until reached by the transit. The heliotroper must remain with it to keep the sun continually shining upon one of the mirrors, which are about three inches in diameter. There he must stay, it may be for days or it may be for months. For measuring the distance in this work the stadia method was adopted, which is simply calculating the space on an upright rod which comes between the cross-hairs of the transit. As the rod is moved away the space on the rod increases, and vice versa. This way of measuring the distance proved very satisfactory, and much more correct than the chain. It ranks next to the triangulation method for accuracy.

"When we reached Tiajuana, a little Mexican town twelve miles south of San Diego," wrote a member of the Barlow party recently, "we found the old cast-iron monument completely destroyed, nothing remaining but the base on which it formerly stood. We replaced the base with a very large one of concrete, in which we used six barrels of cement. On this we built a granite monument twelve feet high, with elaborate inscriptions, after which we placed a high steel fence around it for protection against relic hunters. But before our office work was finished at San Diego a terrible flood came down the Otai River, near which it stood, and undermined it, causing it to topple over into the roaring torrent, never again appearing in sight. The sand that washed down filling the bed of the river covered it so deep that it was never found, so that it was necessary to construct an entire new one at a more secure place. The final monument, No. 258, standing on the mesa overlooking the ocean, was originally a very fine one, but the relic hunters had continued to break off the corners until it was battered into a disgraceful condition. After recutting and re-engraving this beautiful piece of marble we placed a steel fence around it, which will probably protect it from the vandal hand of the relic hunter. This monument was shipped from Vermont around Cape Horn to San Diego in 1851, and from there conveyed on gun carriages belonging to the military post at San Diego to its destination, where it has ever since been an object of interest, especially to the Eastern tourist.

"It required about five months to finish the office work and print the photographs, after which the office was transferred to Washington, where the work is being prepared for the final report. An additional appropriation was necessary for making maps and finishing the report and paying a few other incidental expenses, so we find that the cost to each government will amount to $300,000, or $600,000 in the aggregate, which, with three years' work in the field, has given us a well-marked international boundary, with monuments intervisible from one to another at various distances from one-half to five miles apart, so that any part of the line may in the future be determined easily."

Manufacture of Wooden Boxes.

Among the thousands of industries whose headquarters are located in New York is the manufacture of wooden boxes. Over 90 per cent. of the business of the world in this particular line of goods is done through New York. It is not surprising, then, that the metropolis should boast of the largest and oldest box establishments in the world.

Fancy boxes of every description are made. They are all shapes, sizes and styles, and they are finished in a great variety of colors.

"It is not generally known, but it is a fact," said a prominent member of the trade, "that wooden boxes are cheaper than those made of paper, glass or tin."

They are shipped to almost every country in the world, one large New York house having established agencies in all the European countries, Asia and Australia.

Patent automatic machinery is used in their manufacture, and over ten million feet of lumber a year is made into boxes by one large New York firm alone.

Pigmy Races.

There are several pigmy races varying very little in size, and ranging from three and a half feet to four and a half feet in height. Among others are the Itas of the Philippines, the Andaman Islanders, and the Akkas of Central Africa. Of the African dwarf races, Emin Pasha states that the tribes near Lake Akkas average four feet one inch. Dr. Parke, who in 1886 discovered the Batwa, gives their average height as four feet three inches, but places them intellectually above the Nubian negroes. These races are regarded by some anthropologists as survivors of a race that may have once occupied a much wider region, extending, it is suggested, over India, North Africa, the Pyrenees, Switzerland and Central America.

A Good Lawyer.

George Washington Sr.—George, did you cut down that cherry tree?

George Washington Jr.—Did you see me?

George Washington Sr.—Yes, sir, I did.

George Washington Jr.—Father, I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet.—Judge.

Preliminary.

Larkins—You mean to tell me that that is a wedding procession on the way to the crematory?

Kilson—Yes; the bride is a Boston girl, and they are going to thaw her out.—New York Journal.

Everyone occasionally wishes that his friends would worry more about his condition.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.....1897

AN OLD-TIME MINING EXCITEMENT WITH A CALIFORNIA PARALLEL.

Mining and Electrical Review.

By HENRY G. HANKS, F. S.

There is evidence of a natural law which is the indirect cause of mining excitements. The direct effect of this law is the transfer of human beings from lands they have exhausted in maintaining their lives to new, and therefore more fertile ones. An instinctive desire to seek an improved condition or sudden wealth in some far distant land, difficult of access, is inherent in man. * * *

The mining excitement in Owen's Valley, now Inyo county, Cal., in 1862, was indirectly caused by the discovery of the Comstock mine in 1859. All the lost-mine stories since the Death Valley tragedy were revived, and several parties started out in the hope of finding another great mine. Of these Dr. French's party in 1860 were practically the pioneers.

In the autumn of 1862 a small piece of mineral not larger than a hickory nut, as I remember it, was brought to San Francisco and shown to many people. Of this specimen—which showed considerable free gold—the following story was told:

While serving on picket-post duty a United States soldier, who had been actively engaged in the Indian war which followed the discovery of the Comstock, had the inclination to examine the rocks near his camp, from which he broke this single specimen. He described the locality as being in the range of mountains east of and parallel to the Sierra Nevadas; and forming the eastern boundary of Owens Valley, and ten or fifteen miles north of Owens Great Lake. Upon this showing some prominent men of San Francisco decided to send out an exploring party to search for the soldier's mine, or to discover others, and the San Carlos Exploring and Mining Company was organized.

A party of three was outfitted and sent away. One was a well-known mountaineer and author, another was an ex-cavalry captain who had served in the Mexican war, and the third one having some knowledge of geology, mineralogy and mines.

The explorers went to Stockton, purchased horses and pack mules, followed roads and trails to the Yosemite, thence to the crest of El Capitan, crossed the Yosemite Creek above the falls, camped at Lake Teneya, named some mountains including Cathedral Peak followed up Tuolumne Valley to Mono Pass, climbed down Bloody Canyon to Mono Valley and went by way of Monoville and the north shore of Mono Lake to Bodie and Aurora, where they remained for several days.

Leaving Aurora, the party continued their journey southward, passing along the eastern shore of Mono Lake, Adobe Meadows, Hot Springs and Whisky Flat to the head of Owens Valley, down which they traveled to a point where Owens River skirts the foothills of the Inyo Mountains, then unnamed. Here they made their camp, about six miles northeast from Camp Independence. From Bodie to this camp the party did not see a single human being excepting a timid young Indian who came to the camp to ask for food, for which he gave a full equivalent in labor; or any sign of habitation except a deserted cabin at Hot Springs, the owner of which had recently been killed by the Indians.

The next day after making camp, the party, within a mile, discovered a vein of rich galena. Some large masses of glittering ore were broken from the vein and piled in a goodly dump by the side of the discovery croppings.

From this time a genuine mining excitement began; miners, prospectors and adventurers came into the valley and the population thereby increased rapidly. Two rival towns, San Carlos and Bead City, were laid out, and prospectors swarmed over the foothills and mountains on both sides of the valley, and many discoveries of rich ores were made; but before these could be more than prospected, an Indian war broke out and all mining operations were practically suspended for months. Many families left the valley and others gathered at Union Mill, an adobe structure recently built. This building was fortified and the men organized for military duty, standing guard day and night. When these troubles were seemingly settled, many returned; but the same conditions being repeated caused another warlike outbreak. When at last the hostile Indians were driven from the valley or settled on reservations, mining was resumed, but the elements of failure began to appear. The first difficulty was the refractory character of the ores, refractory, however, only when fruitless efforts were made to reduce them by amalgamation. It was then discovered that mining companies, mostly in San Francisco, cared more to sell and manipulate stocks than to open the mines. Not a single hoisting plant was set up in the valley; a few shallow shafts revealed well-defined veins showing copper, lead, gold and silver. At that time such ores had no immediate value, for those containing gold could not be induced to part with that metal by any amalgamation process. Many miners, discouraged by these conditions, went to new districts that were continually being discovered. A few special mines were found, the superficial ores of which could be milled with success in a common quartz mill.

So-called base metal ores which were largely in excess of the free milling ones, were generally too poor at that time to warrant the high cost of shipment to the smelters. At first this was considered an insurmountable difficulty. Several attempts were made to introduce the Mexican mode of smelting in a small way, but only with small success. In 1864 a small experimental furnace was in operation. In 1866 the Cerro Gordo silver-lead mines were discovered, and in 1868 Colonel Stevens was smelting ores with success; his chief difficulty was the want of fireproof material.

In April, 1870, W. M. Belshaw & Co. (Egbert Judson) were successfully smelting these ores in blast furnaces. At that time they had at the works, ready for shipment, 1200 pigs or bars of lead, all rich in silver. Ore containing less than 200 ounces of silver to the ton was considered second class. In April, 1873, there were 18,000 bars of lead on hand at the furnaces, the estimated value of which was $600,000, and 112 mule freight teams were employed in hauling lead from the foot of the lake to Los Angeles. Two furnaces turned out 14 tons daily, valued at $28,000.

The following figures show the importance of these mines and the smelting operations:

Argentiferous lead or bullion produced in six years: 1869, 1000 tons; 1870, 1500 tons; 1871, 2500 tons; 1872, 4000 tons; 1873, 5000 tons; 1874, 6000 tons; total, 20,000 tons. This output was valued at $1,800,000, which is equal to $90 per ton.

About the same time the silver mines at Blind Springs were extensively worked and produced much bullion.

Great gold mines are the exception, while so-called "base metal mines" at certain localities are more numerous. The ores of all known mines are variable as to quality and quantity; these ores as a rule lie in deposits or bodies, of greater or less magnitude; when one is exhausted another must be sought; quality and quantity cannot be known except by exploration.

It is an expensive operation to smelt ores at the mines with charcoal and generally more so with imported coke; when the argentiferous lead has by this process been reduced to the metallic state, it has only been concentrated, and must still be shipped to a market; besides this, much mineral matter of value, such as sulphur, arsenic, antimony, iron, etc., is wasted, and a no inconsiderable quantity of metal is left in the slags. For these reasons, if for no others, it would be better, for some years at least, to ship the ores, properly concentrated by wind or water power, and sell them to the smelters, whose business is to so mix and manipulate them as to obtain the best results where fuel, plant and labor are cheaper and all conditions more favorable.

There is still another very important consideration bearing on this subject. The buying and selling of smelting ores makes an immediate capitalist of the most humble miner. As soon as it becomes known that a locality can produce a quantity of smelting ores, metallurgical companies will gladly send agents to purchase them.

This would not only make a competition favorable to the miner, but would furnish capital to work their mines. To suppose a case: A miner takes out, say, 10 tons of selected ore; this under conditions named could be readily sold. With the money received the miner could take out, say, 20 tons more, without paying interest on the small capital now at his disposal. A succession of such sales would make it possible for him to put up concentration works, by the use of which he could change his low-grade ores to high-grade concentrates.

I have shown that in Owens Valley, water and water power are very abundant, and that by their use the concentration of ores can be brought to a standard of great perfection. Such concentrates would have nearly the value of the smelted metal.

From my own personal experience, I think that many such mines might be opened and profitably worked within 200 miles radius of Owens Lake. After 35 years in which to consider this matter, I still hold the same opinion.

The many local mining excitements which followed the discovery of the Comstock—for example, Reese River, Esmeralda, Bodie, White Pine, Slate Range, Coso, Montgomery, Kern River, Darwin, Telescope, Panamint and others—were not without foundation and were not wholly speculative. I have given the reasons why these and other districts were practically abandoned and the superficial character of the attempts made to develop them. When we consider that within the last thirty years many thousands of tons of pig lead, containing about 45 ounces of silver to the ton (in some years as much as 9000 tons) have been resmelted and reduced from slags left by the ancient Greeks at the mines and furnaces of Laurium, 300 years before Christ, we may excuse Pacific coast miners who temporarily suspended operations on mines which conditions prevented their working to advantage. I have also recorded success under difficulties in smelting the ores of the Cerro Gordo mines and ask, Is it visionary to believe that other mines of similar character will be developed when conditions are better understood? I am unwilling to believe that the Cerro Gordo, Comstock, Esmeralda, Reese River or White Pine mines are by any means exhausted.

During a residence of nearly three years in Owens Valley, I knew of the discovery of many surface ores exceedingly rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, bismuth and iron, besides deposits of marble, limestones and other building stones, salt, borax, soda and other economic minerals of less importance. It is not to be supposed that these rich ores fell from the skies. The science of geology is sadly at fault if they were not naturally concentrated in terrestrial rocks in places.

I am not prepared to predict that even a majority of these discoveries will develop into great mines, but I am convinced that when properly opened, some of them will be found to be prolific and will be worked successfully, like the mines of Spain, Austria, Saxony-Hungary, Norway and Sweden, Greece and other old mining countries.

With some experience as a traveler in foreign countries, I know of no finer, grander scenery than may be found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the west side of Owens Valley, and it has always been a mystery to me why tourists and railroad companies do not realize this fact. Beerstadt made some of his most interesting studies in these mountains and Wm. Keith in his famous painting, "The Heart of the Sierras," has pictured mountain scenery similar to that which I have so often admired.

If the owners of the Carson & Colorado Railroad, which now runs the entire length of the valley, would advertise the natural beauties of the route, they would soon become favorably known, and the Swiss chalet and the commodious hotel would not long be wanting.

Owens Valley, although in its natural state a desert, is not without beauty; and it can be wholly irrigated by Owens River and other mountain streams and made to resemble the valley of the Nile. Unlimited water power is everywhere available. The valley is an elevated inclined plateau about 100 miles in length by ten or more miles in width, surrounded by mountains on all sides. It is easy of access from the north and south, but the few east and west passes are abrupt and difficult.

One may sit on a hot summer day by the side of beautiful, green fringed meandering Owens River and see in plain sight, as Shasta from Sisson, not a single peak, but a grand range of snowy ones, and many a mountain valley through which the snow is drifting. Taking one of many mountain trails leading up wild, rocky canyons, the pleasure-seeking tourist may easily reach a locality where it is perpetual winter, or at least where the snow lies ever unmelted.

From this elevated position a retrospective view must naturally arouse in the mind of the beholder emotions of the most pleasing nature. While the crisp Alpine breezes, cooled by the snow upon which he stands, keeps the pine branches in constant motion, he may see to the eastward a strip of sloping land having the color and sheen of a Quaker maiden's garment, and he need not be told that the wavy, green ribbon before him is Owen's River, and that what appears a metallic disc glittering in the sunlight is Owens Great Lake.

An excursion up the grand canyon through which Owens River flows down the mountain side would be found full of interest; and there are several small craters from which fiery lava once flowed and now lies in sable confusion, a deposit known as "The Black Rocks." There are also several small cones from which the volcanic ashes were once ejected. At Hot Springs, from a trachyte hill, a large stream of nearly boiling water bursts out, which I once saw reluctantly performing the menial labor of rotating a badly constructed water wheel, which in turn gave motion to a battery of stamps.

There is also on the east side of the valley the "White Mountain" of dolomite, like that used in the lower story of the Mills Building in San Francisco. These are a few of the natural objects of interest which occur to me as I write.

Owens Lake is a great natural curiosity, interest in which would not be satiated during weeks of study. The tourist would here find a striking similarity to the Dead Sea and the Jordan, and would be well paid if this were the only natural feature of interest. Almost due west from the mouth of Owens River, and about 18 miles distant, stands Mount Whitney, the grandest and highest mountain in the United States, and so easy of access that it is said that a lady can ride to the summit.

I could mention other inducements for tourists to visit this interesting locality, but the purpose of this paper is to give information as to its mineral resources rather than to describe the beauties of nature.

I trust my readers will not construe anything I have written into advice to rush to Owens Valley or any other special mining district on a venture.

Such mines as I hope to see developed will eventually require the investment of large capital. The valley is now quite settled up, much of the best land is occupied, and perhaps the best known mining localities are claimed. Chances may still be better there for new discoveries than in older mining districts. The time for taking advantage of a wholly unexplored country, or for speculative booms, has passed, but legitimate mining on the Pacific coast on a large scale will continue for many generations.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neu, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west. 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 87 deg. ¼ west 3.93 chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.
—o—x—o—
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERID.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SEC.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL DUE.	AMT. OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST DUE.
Hitchcock W. L.	41	June 28, 97	46 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	16	40	SW¼ of SW¼	$80			
Hitchcock Wm.	40	June 28, 97	45 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	16	40	SE¼ of SW¼	80			
Hicks John	15	March 8, 97	15 March 8, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	16	40	NW¼ of SW¼	80			
Hicks Wm.	16	March 8, 97	16 March 8, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	16	40	NE¼ of SW¼	80			
Hicks Elizabeth	17	March 8, 97	17 March 8, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	16	40	SW¼ of SE¼	80			
Hicks John A	18	March 8, 97	18 March 8, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	16	40	NW¼ of SE¼	80			
Hicks Wm.	19	March 8, 97	19 March 8, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	16	40	NE¼ of SE¼	80			
Carroll A. A. de la Cour	4	April 6, 97	4 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	SW¼ of SW¼	80			
Carroll A. A. de la Cour	5	April 6, 97	5 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	SE¼ of SW¼	80			
Perry Thomas W.	6	April 6, 97	6 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	NW¼ of SW¼	80			
Perry Thomas W.	7	April 6, 97	7 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	NE¼ of SW¼	80			
Perry Thomas W.	8	April 6, 97	8 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	SW¼ of SE¼	80			
Perry Thomas W.	9	April 6, 97	9 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	NW¼ of SE¼	80			
Perry Thomas W.	10	April 6, 97	10 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	NE¼ of SE¼	80			
Carroll A. A. de la Cour	11	April 6, 97	11 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	SW¼ of NW¼	80			
Carroll A. A. de la Cour	12	April 6, 97	12 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	SE¼ of NW¼	80			
Carroll A. A. de la Cour	13	April 6, 97	13 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	NW¼ of NW¼	80			
Carroll A. A. de la Cour	14	April 6, 97	14 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	36	40	NE¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	1	April 6, 97	1 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	SW¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	2	April 6, 97	2 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	SE¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	3	April 6, 97	3 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NW¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	4	April 6, 97	4 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NE¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	5	April 6, 97	5 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	SW¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	6	April 6, 97	6 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NW¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	7	April 6, 97	7 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NE¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	8	April 6, 97	8 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	SW¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	9	April 6, 97	9 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NW¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	10	April 6, 97	10 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NE¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	11	April 6, 97	11 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	SW¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	12	April 6, 97	12 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	SE¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	13	April 6, 97	13 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NW¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	14	April 6, 97	14 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	2	40	NE¼ of NE¼	80			
Smith Marion L.	1	June 28, 97	1 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	SW¼ of SW¼	80			
Smith Marion L.	2	June 28, 97	2 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	SE¼ of SW¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	3	June 28, 97	3 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NW¼ of SW¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	4	June 28, 97	4 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NE¼ of SW¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	5	June 28, 97	5 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	SW¼ of SE¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	6	June 28, 97	6 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NW¼ of SE¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	7	June 28, 97	7 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NE¼ of SE¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	8	June 28, 97	8 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	SW¼ of NW¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	9	June 28, 97	9 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NW¼ of NW¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	10	June 28, 97	10 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NE¼ of NW¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	11	June 28, 97	11 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	SW¼ of NE¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	12	June 28, 97	12 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	SE¼ of NE¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	13	June 28, 97	13 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	80			
Hedrick Elizabeth	14	June 28, 97	14 June 28, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	10	40	NE¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	1	April 6, 97	1 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	SW¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	2	April 6, 97	2 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	SE¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	3	April 6, 97	3 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NW¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	4	April 6, 97	4 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NE¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	5	April 6, 97	5 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	SW¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	6	April 6, 97	6 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NW¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	7	April 6, 97	7 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NE¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	8	April 6, 97	8 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	SW¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	9	April 6, 97	9 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NW¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	10	April 6, 97	10 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NE¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	11	April 6, 97	11 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	SW¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	12	April 6, 97	12 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	SE¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	13	April 6, 97	13 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NW¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	14	April 6, 97	14 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	14	40	NE¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	1	April 6, 97	1 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	SW¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	2	April 6, 97	2 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	SE¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	3	April 6, 97	3 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NW¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	4	April 6, 97	4 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NE¼ of SW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	5	April 6, 97	5 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	SW¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	6	April 6, 97	6 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NW¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	7	April 6, 97	7 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NE¼ of SE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	8	April 6, 97	8 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	SW¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	9	April 6, 97	9 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NW¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	10	April 6, 97	10 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NE¼ of NW¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	11	April 6, 97	11 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	SW¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	12	April 6, 97	12 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	SE¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	13	April 6, 97	13 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NW¼ of NE¼	80			
Cook Edwin A	14	April 6, 97	14 April 6, 97	M. D.	14 S.	34 E.	22	40	NE¼ of NE¼	80			

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

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NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draws direct on all the principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
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FOR SALE.
LAKE VIEW HOTEL,
KEELER.
THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.
☞ For further particulars, write or call on
T. C. ROLAND,
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BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate
—x—
☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.
G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND the latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
Attending to United States mineral patent a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels; make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1899 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:55 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:42 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:05 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	109	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:15 p m
Kinkead	118	6:27 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Pogson	131	7:31 a m	5:55 p

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 2 1897

OFFICIAL

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. ROBBLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... W. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

BORN.

McMURRY—At Big Pine, Cal., June 20, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. P. W. McMurry, a daughter.

On Sunday, July 4, religious services will be held as follows:

Lone Pine, at 11 a. m.
George's Creek, at 2:30 p. m.
Independence, at 7:30 p. m.

Subject: "Tyrannical Oppression, and the Calling of a Great Deliverer."

All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Mrs. H. Levy arrived home on Wednesday's train from a week's visit at Big Pine.

P. W. Forbes Esq. will deliver the Fourth of July address at Big Pine tomorrow.

Irving Woodin Jr. arrived at Independence yesterday morning for the summer holidays.

Mr. La Prairie has returned from a prospecting trip to Tule Canyon and Mill Creek.

Mr. Elder, representing Haas, Baruck & Co. of Los Angeles, is traveling through the valley.

Joseph Seely got back on Wednesday evening from a trip to Carson and other points in that vicinity.

The ladies about town have made arrangements to have an ice cream booth on the Fourth, the proceeds to be devoted to the church.

Mrs. A. J. McCarthy and Mrs. A. Church will arrive at Independence this evening from Hawthorne, and will spend the Fourth here.

In the case of the estate of Foley, the murdered capitalist, at Reno, the jury found that the Eastern heirs were entitled to $76,000, one-half the estate.

Marshal Naylor and Charles Homer have gone to work on the Schroeder mine, on Mount Kearsarge. There is some high-grade silver ore in this mine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Densmore arrived home yesterday morning from a month's visit with Mrs. Densmore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Craig, in Southern California.

Mrs. W. F. Matlack, accompanied by her two daughters, Misses Edna and Lizzie Matlack, arrived home on Thursday's stage from a visit of several months at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

There will be a Fourth of July celebration in every town in the valley. This is as it should be. Everybody should join in celebrating the nation's birthday, and everybody cannot afford to go a long way from home.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory of Fredericksburg, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

A change has been made in the time of the arrival and departure of the mail. The stage now leaves here Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 5:55 a. m., arriving at 8:35 a. m. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Sundays it leaves at 3:55 p. m., and arrives at 6:35 p. m. This is half an hour earlier, both morning and evening.

THE FOURTH.

The Fourth of July committee has completed its arrangements, and the success of the affair is completely assured. An excellent literary programme will be rendered. The games and sports will furnish amusement for young and old. A platform has been erected in the shade of the Courthouse grove and the exercises will be held there. Long tables will be set under the trees and an abundance of good things provided. Everybody is invited to participate and bring their lunch baskets. The committee has made arrangements to serve ice cream free with the picnic dinner. The ball in the evening will be the event of the season. The large Pavilion will be roomy and cool, and good music provided. Don't miss the day, and bring all the children.

Real Estate Transfers

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending July 1, 1897:

Josie Turner to Fred Horath and Jos. Horath—80 acres land near Big Pine; consideration $1250.

C. F. Fuller et al. to J. E. Laird—San Jose mine, Coso mining district; consideration $5.

Jack Mallory to W. H. Wells—Water rights in Round Valley; consideration $60.

Inyo Academic Association to S. S. Allen—Lot in Academy addition to town of Bishop; consideration $50.

Frank Bennett to C. H. Barlow—Lottery, Kern, Arronda and one-fourth interest in Monrovia mines; consideration $5000.

A Good Advertisement.

On another page will be found an extract from an article written by Henry G. Hanks, for many years State Mineralogist, and published in the *Electrical and Mining Review*. Anything from the pen of Mr. Hanks is sure to command attention and respect, and will be widely read. This article cannot help but have a good effect on the mining industries of this county. Mr. Hanks spent several years in this section and knows whereof he speaks. The Inyo range of mountains is known to be highly mineralized throughout its entire length, and there is no better field for the intelligent prospector. There are also many good prospects already discovered where an investment of capital cannot fail to yield large returns. The isolation of the county has prevented a thorough exploitation of its wonderful resources. But when brought to the notice of the outside world by such men as Mr. Hanks, capital will surely find its way here and develop the latent mining resources.

For Campers

The local Land Office is in receipt of the following circular relating to fires in the Government reservations and the information contained therein is peculiarly applicable to this season of the year:

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 13, 1897.

For the information of all concerned, attention is called to the following Act of Congress, approved February 24, 1897, entitled "An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain."

Registers and receivers, United States land offices, and special agents, General Land Office, should promptly report to the proper U. S. attorney information they receive relative to the violation of the provisions of the this law.

E. F. BEST, Acting Com'r.

Approved: C. N. BLISS, Secretary.

Following is the text of the act to prevent fires on the public domain:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall willfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush or grass upon the public domain, or shall carelessly or negligently leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof in any district court having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than $5000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than two years, or both.

"Sec. 2. That any person who shall build a camp fire or other fire in or near any forest, timber or other inflammable material upon the public domain, shall, before breaking camp or leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than $1000, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situate."

Criminal proceedings—In addition to the penalties prescribed in the above act, Sec. 4 of the act of June 3, 1897, 20 Stat. 89, provides that "it shall be unlawful to * * * wantonly destroy any timber growing on any lands of the United States" in "the States of California, Oregon and Nevada and in Washington Territory"; and "any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be fined for every such offense a sum not less than $100 nor more than $1000. See act cited in full on page 67.

This act is made applicable to all the public-land States by the act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stat., 348; see page 70).

Civil remedies—In addition to the wanton destruction of public timber by fire, or otherwise, being a criminal offense, the United States have all the common-law civil remedies, whether for the prevention or redress of injuries, which individuals possess. See 3 Wheaton, 181, and 11 Howard, 229, under "Civil Liability," page 15.

The following notice was prepared for posting generally throughout the forests on the public lands:

Dept. of the Int., Gen. Land Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, '94.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that immense areas of the public forests are annually destroyed by fire, originating in many instances through the carelessness of prospectors, campers, hunters, sheepherders and others, while in some cases the fires are started with malicious intent.

Warning is hereby given that the origin of all forest fires will be closely investigated, and when the fire is ascertained to have originated through carelessness or design, the persons implicated will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The public generally is requested to aid the officers of the Government in the efforts to check the evil referred to and in the punishment of all offenders.

ED. A. BOWERS,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved: HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, June 28, 1897.

Mathiason et al. vs. Norveil et al.—Motion for defendants for nonsuit granted and restraining order dissolved.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended on in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897,

at the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Roll and equalize the assessment of property in said county for the year 1897, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT N. R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 49 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked I X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.00 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.00 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howe & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, state of California.

J. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Admin'trator.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo,
May 28th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $[illegible] in labor and improvements upon the certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Helena mine, Dentoria mine, Montana mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $[illegible] your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled, "An act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the state of California" (approved March 1st, 1893.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of June, 1897, in an action wherein Mordecai Sonnenberg is plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against J. C. Crocker and J. R. Moffett as administrators of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, defendants, on the 29th day of June, 1897, which said decree was on the 29th day of June, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page [illegible], under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell

All the certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

The northeast quarter of section eight, township nine south, range thirty-four east, M. D. M. Also, the west half of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, all in section five, township nine south, range thirty-four east, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 28th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Dated Independence, Cal., June 29th, 1897.

MERCHANDISE.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

A GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

WILL BE HELD AT

INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,

——ON——

Monday, July 5th, 1897.

GAMES RACES SPORT DANCE

LITERARY PROGRAMME NEXT WEEK.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

Foot Race, boys under 12, 50 yards, prize	$3
Foot Race, girls under 12, 50 yards	3
Foot Race, boys under 15, 150 yards	3
Egg Race, free for all	3
Potato Race, free for all	5
Sack Race, free for all	3
Three-leg Race, free for all	3
Foot Race, boys and girls under 6	2
Squaw Race, 200 yards	2
Buck Race, 200 yards	2

Baseball game, Independence and Rewards, prize $27.

LITERARY PROGRAMME:

"Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Choir
Prayer ..... Rev. Mr. Nicholas
Declaration of Independence ..... Ettie Wood
Remarks ..... Judge Davidson
Drake's Address ..... Blanche Bunney
"Hail! Columbia!" ..... Choir
Recitation ..... Lena Thompson
"Meaning of Stars and Stripes" ..... Howard Mairs and Irma Webb
"Meaning of the Colors" ..... Rita Church, Lulu Moffatt and Hazel Bunney
"Red, White and Blue" ..... Choir
Recitation ..... Effie Roper
"We'll Stand by the Stars and Stripes" ..... Milt. Levy, Val. Gorman, Frank Willis, John Gorman
"America" ..... Choir

A GRAND BALL will be given by

THE HARMONY ORCHESTRA

AT THE AGRICULTURAL PAVILION

ON THE EVENING OF—

JULY 5th, 1897.

Ball Tickets, $1 50.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

Jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DON'T TRUST IT.

Because the weather is mild and the air balmy we cannot count on being rid of rheumatism or neuralgia. The very sudden changes of temperature or exposure to draughts are both likely to increase rather than diminish both complaints. For this reason it is wise at this season to be well prepared for sudden attacks, and to have ready what is known as the best remedy for all visitations of aches or pains. All well regulated households ought to have a nook or corner for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. There are other reasons also why this master-cure should be kept at hand: rheumatism and neuralgia are chronic, acute or inflammatory, but to whatever degree of suffering they may come, the old reliable cure is the best for treatment and the surest to give permanent relief.

An Imported Tarantula.

A young tarantula which had traveled in a bunch of bananas from South America via New Orleans was captured recently in a commission house at Denver. The man in charge of the ripening room found the poisonous insect clinging to the wall of the room. He first knocked it off into a cigar box and later it was transferred into a glass jar and now is on exhibition in the company's office. In size the body is a little over an inch long and about half an inch wide, and its stride will cover five inches. That it is a young one is evidenced by the fact that no hair has appeared as yet on any part of its body. Full grown, these insects are hideous in appearance by the great growth of hair that covers limbs and body.—Rocky Mountain News.

Trained bears, having been declared to be feræ naturæ by the court of queen's bench, may be treated cruelly in England with impunity. So the S. P. C. A. cannot interfere.

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO'S VEHICLES.

Selling at about the same price as you pay for inferior makes. Also a large stock of harness, whips, robes and bicycles at less than cost. Big stock to select from.

A. G. & J. Q. GLENN,
Manufacturers' Agent's,
215 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"How do you stand on the financial question?" "I think I shall stand pat. At least, when I went to the bank I was told I could not draw."

Too Much Knife!

The use of the surgeon's knife is becoming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm.

Mr. William Walpole, of Walshtown, South Dakota, writes: "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little blotch about the size of a small pea.

It grew rapidly, and shooting pains ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife. Reading of the many cures made by S. S. S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway.

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real remedy for every disease of the blood. Books mailed free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

Send for our No. **21** Catalogue of

Vehicles and Harness.

Lowest Prices. HOOKER & CO.,
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RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BECAUSE HE DRANK.

A Little Girl, Desperate Because of Her Father's Inebriety, Tries Suicide.

Because her father again came home intoxicated, Concepcion Almarez, a Mexican girl living in San Francisco, made an attempt at suicide. Her life was saved only by the long and patient work of her uncle and a physician. The father, Ramon Almarez, is the son of Don Juan Vicente Almarez, who was once the largest landowner in San Luis Obispo county.

Ramon has been drinking considerably for years and has grown poorer each year. When he and his daughter moved from San Fernando to Puente last December, it was in hope that he might reform. For a few weeks Ramon kept his resolution, and those were the happiest days for little Concepcion in years.

Ramon broke his pledge, and from that time he has been drinking harder than ever.

One night recently Ramon came home from Azusa and was again intoxicated.

The girl and her uncle got her father out of the wagon and carried him into the adobe house. Concepcion left the house, and when 8 o'clock came her uncle started out to find her. On the dirt floor of her bedroom he found a farewell note to her father to the effect that she could no longer endure the shame and poverty his drunkenness had brought upon her, so she had gone away to die.

After a long search her relative found her in a field. She was in a stupor, and he carried her to a physician. It was found that Concepcion had taken morphine. Antidotes were given her, and it was not long till she was declared out of danger. Her father has vowed not to use intoxicants again.—San Francisco Examiner.

A MASTODON'S SKULL.

It Is Considered the Most Perfect Specimen In Existence.

The museum of the Missouri state university has just received the most perfect skull of a mastodon in the world. This is the belief of eminent geologists who have viewed the gigantic relic, and when the skull is described this statement will perhaps not be disputed.

It has just been presented to the museum by R. A. Blair, a well known geologist of Sedalia, Mo. He reserves the privilege of reclaiming the skull, but it is probable that it will remain in the university museum. With the skull was found other mastodon remains of less value, and they are also on exhibition here. The whole forms the most valuable collection of the kind in the world.

The next largest and most valuable collection of mastodon remains is in the British museum, and third in value is one at Berlin. Both these collections are made up almost altogether of remains found in Missouri.

The skull now on exhibition here was taken from an old pond in Pettis county, Mo.

It was not until recently that geologists heard of the curiosity and steps were at once taken to remove the bones from their resting place.—Kansas City Times.

CRAZY ABOUT AIRSHIPS.

A Widow Imagines That She Has Built a Flying Machine.

The published reports of airships being seen all over the country have caused an estimable woman of Findlay, O., to go stark mad.

Mrs. Eleanor A. Woodruff, a widow of good family, recently appealed to a neighbor to build her an airship, saying she had all the plans in her head, and if he would build it for her that day she would navigate it that night.

She was put off with an evasive answer, but at night she became wild, and, going out into the street, stopped all passersby, and, pointing to the western heavens, wanted to know if they didn't see her airship. She pointed directly to the bright evening star and said it was the light of her ship, in which she would take them all around the world. The unfortunate woman was placed in custody and will be taken to the Toledo asylum.

Makes Murder Expensive.

A South Carolina jury has granted a verdict of $6,000 damages in favor of the administrator of a murdered man against his convicted murderer. Should this become a precedent for similar verdicts, a murderer will not only have to undergo the death penalty, but he will be placed at considerable financial loss also. Possibly that may make murder less attractive to some criminals.

$1000

for those who find it.

What is the missing word in the following sentence:

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is----------because it is fresh-roasted.

Get a package of *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocers; take out the *Yellow Ticket;* send it with your guess to *Schilling's Best Tea, San Francisco,* by August 31st.

One guess allowed for every yellow ticket. If your guess reaches us before July 1st, you are entitled to two guesses for each ticket.

If only one person finds the word he gets $1000. If several find it, the $1000 will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

In addition to the $1000 offered we will pay $100 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of *Schilling's Best* yellow tickets before June 15th.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks.

A Schilling & Company

San Francisco

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Just It.

Lightlove—At last, Sophia, we are alone and I can tell you that I to——

Sophia—Oh, please, no—Mr. Lightlove, don't tell me here.

Lightlove—Why not? There are no witnesses.

Sophia—That's just it!—Chips.

Obliging.

"Madam," said Meandering Mike, "hev ye got any cold coffee?"

"No," replied young Mrs. Torkins, in a tone of sympathy, "but you wait a few minutes and I'll put some on the refrigerator and cool it for you."—Washington Star.

A Modest Request.

The Small Boy—Let's 'ave a go at it when you're sick, Alf.—Ally Sloper.

Harmony.

Mr. Mann—For mercy's sake, what are the children quarrelling about in the next room?

Mrs. Mann—Their music teacher came in a few minutes ago and I suppose they are now engaged in the study of harmony.—Boston Transcript.

Too Much for His Income.

Kindly Individual (going through prison)—My good man, tell me what brought you here?

Embezzler—I tried to keep a bicycle in repair on a small salary.—Up-to-Date.

Lots of Room.

Nonie—Oh, you ought to see our new flat.

Laura—Have you a nice janitor, or what?

Nonie—No, but we can get our wheels inside without taking them to pieces.—Pittsburg News.

Inconsistency.

He—Edward is very inconsistent.

She—Why so?

He—He refuses to mind his wife, yet he minds the baby.—New York Times.

Disguised.

Follett—I think I saw Mrs. Dart on the car yesterday evening when I was coming home, but I was not quite sure that it was she.

Golden—That's strange. I thought you had known her by sight for a long time.

Follett—I have, but what made me doubtful was the fact that she wasn't saying a word.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Definition.

"Faith," said the little boy, after a week's study, "faith is believing something that you know can't be true."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Persuasive Advocate.

Magistrate Simms—What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner—Your honor, I fully intended to plead guilty, but since I have had a talk with my counsel I am convinced that I am innocent; so I plead not guilty.—New York World.

Just According.

"How far will a crow fly in a day, Eph?"

"'Cording to how many co'nfields dey is on de route, boss."—Detroit Free Press.

Making Him Mad.

"Say, boy, what did you kick that dog for?"

"He's mad."

"No, he isn't mad, either."

"Well, if anyone should kick me I'd be mad."—Truth.

A Narrow Escape.

"I passed you on der schtreet yesterday, already."

"Vy didn't you schpeak to me?"

"I didn't know it vas you."—New York World.

The Active Fighters.

Hojack—Have you heard of the war in the Steenth Presbyterian Church?

Hombik—No; what has the choir been doing this time?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Should Be Expelled.

Algy—I always said that George Gilders was crazy, and now he's proved that I was right.

Freddie—How's that?

Algy—Why, you know he married Horatio Milyun's only daughter, but in spite of that fact he is holding onto his old job and working for a living.—Cleveland Leader.

Willing to Have Him Stammer.

Mrs. Dewtell—Isn't is too bad that your husband stammers so dreadfully?

Mrs. Tock—Not at all. I find it an advantage in our little disputes, because he realizes the hopelessness of ever getting the last word and gives up at once.—New York Tribune.

A Good Word for Johnny.

Mamma—Sh, Johnny! You must not interrupt papa in the middle of a sentence.

Papa—He doesn't. He never lets me get as far as that.—New York Tribune.

In the Same Fix.

Willie Slimson—I put a pin in the teacher's chair this morning and he was wild.

Bobby Smitem—Well, he won't sit down in such a hurry again.

Willie Slimson—No; neither will I.—Tid-Bits.

Time on His Hands.

"I never heard a more profound lecture on finance and how to get rich than that was last night. How can such a man afford to waste his time on the platform?"

"He was a wholesale tea merchant and 'busted.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Heartless.

Willie—I told her my love was so great that my brain was on fire.

Charlie—What did she say to that?

Willie—Told me I had better blow it out.—Yale Record.

A Poser.

She—What is the subject, Mr. Painter?

He—A sunrise on the Pacific.

She—I didn't know the sun ever rose in the west!—New York Times.

What She Said.

"What did she say when you ventured to kiss her?"

"She said 'Stop right where you are.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Hot Shot.

Visitor (from Boston)—So theaters are open on Sunday here in Chicago?

Chicagoan—Yes; they are patronized by nearly all the visitors in the city.—New York Tribune.

Sympathy.

Cadaver (six foot and lanky)—Yes, Johnnie, when I was a young man I had to make my own living.

Johnnie—Poor papa. An' is zat why 'oor so thin?—Pittsburg Daily News.

Unkind.

He—There is only one time when a woman doesn't exaggerate.

She—When is that?

"When she speaks of her age."—New York Times.

Silent Watches.

Gladys—What are "the silent watches of the night," Ethel?

Ethel—I don't know unless it's those they've forgotten to wind up.—Pick-Me-Up.

Yes, She Had.

He—Dearest, have you any idea how much I love you?

She—You don't suppose I'd have conxed you for that ring if I didn't, do you?—Boston Transcript.

A High Rooster.

Uncle Rastus—Dey used ter be purty skeery down in de Tubbs neighborhood, but I 'clar ter goodness I neber seen 'em roos' ser high as dat before!—Up to Date.

Not Boasting.

Spanish General—How many men did we rout in the last victory?

Typewriter—Six, sir.

General—Ah! we will not boast, so put it down as twelve.—Pittsburg News.

Very Useful.

"This book on swimming is very useful in sudden emergencies."

"Is it?"

"I should say so. If you are drowning turn to page 103 and there you'll see how to save yourself."—Tit-Bits.

Could Be Accommodated There.

Deacon Goodman—Our minister, if he had selected his proper field of labor, ought to have been a missionary to the South Sea Islands.

Mrs. Goodman—Why do you think so?

Deacon Goodman—Because he is so fond of getting into a stew.—New York Tribune.

Necessary.

The tightrope walker who essays
To teach beginners ought
To bear in mind this simple fact—
The rope must first be taut.
—Memphis Scimitar.

Up-to-Date.

Dr. Oldtime—How is it, Dr. Newly, that you are so awfully busy?

Dr. Newly—I make bicycle accidents a specialty.—New York Tribune.

Never Saw Ice Before.

One of the funniest sights I ever saw was a South Sea islander with his first chunk of ice, remarked the captain of a trading schooner. I was lying at anchor at one of the Navigator islands once when some natives came aboard. It was an awfully hot day, and I had been getting some ice up from below. The natives looked at it curiously, so I handed one a chunk. The moment it touched his hand he dropped it like hot shot and looked at his palms to see if they were burned. After a deal of jabbering they all sat around it and watched it as it melted. They couldn't understand it, at all, and when there was nothing left but a wet spot on the deck they sat around it and discussed the phenomen. I put a piece of ice in my mouth and then gave them some. They shifted it from one hand to the other, put the tips of their tongues on it gingerly and finally ate the chunk. It was a source of great wonder to them.

Quid Pro Quo.

The Junior Partner—Did you see Grinder about extending that note?

The Senior Partner—Yes. He said he was willing to extend the time if we would extend the size.—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Minute Lamp.

Physicians occasionally use, for the purpose of illuminating parts of the interior of the body, a delicate electric lamp, called the "pea lamp," because its little glass bulb resembles a small pea in size, being only one-quarter of an inch in diameter. It is, nevertheless, a complete incandescent lamp, having a carbon film one-eighth of an inch long, and about one-two-thousandth part of an inch in diameter.

Our Wealth in Grass.

Mr. Scribner, of the Department of Agriculture, has recently collected some very interesting facts about American grasses. He says: "We have better grasses and a greater variety of them native to our soil than we can ever get from Europe." Of clovers we have no less than sixty species, all native to the country, and there is an equal number of different "blue grasses," besides twenty "grazing grasses," and a great variety of others. Yet, Mr. Scribner says, hardly more than a dozen of all these kinds of native grasses have been brought into cultivation.

An Under-Sea Tunnel.

The Italians are considering plans for the construction of a double tunnel about two miles in length, between the toe of Italy and the island of Sicily. The tunnel is to run under the Straits of Messina, not far from the site of Scylla and Charybdis, the rocks and the whirlpool, which were so dreaded by ancient mariners. It was at first proposed that a bridge be thrown across the straits, but it was thought that this would be too much exposed to the winds, which are occasionally violent between the opposing mountains of Sicily on one side and Calabria on the other.

Peculiarities of Sakhalin.

Curious facts have lately come to light concerning the island of Sakhalin, which lies off the eastern coast of Siberia. Cold winds and sea-currents circulate around it, and their effect appears to be to produce on the island a reversal of the ordinary course of nature respecting the arrangement of temperature. Usually the air is warmest near sea-level, and coldest on highlands and mountains, but in Sakhalin the coldest air is found near the sea, and there the plants are of an Arctic character, while in the lofty interior of the island the climate is mild, and even subtropical plants flourish on the heights.

Sweeping with Wind.

In some of the Chicago railway yards compressed-air brooms are employed for sweeping and dusting the carpets and upholstery of the cars, and the results are said to be satisfactory. The compressed air is led from a power-house through an underground pipe, to which a hose is attached in the car-yard. Affixed to the end of the hose is an iron nozzle as long as an ordinary broom-handle, and having at its extremity a fixture of brass about a foot broad, and furnished with a long slit a thirty-second of an inch in width, through which issues the compressed air at the rate of seventy-five cubic feet a minute. The dust does not stay long in front of that current.

Artificial Rubies.

In a recent lecture Prof. A. P. Brown of Philadelphia described the methods now practiced for making artificial gems. Although minute diamonds can be made, with the aid of the electric furnace, none large enough to be employed in jewelry have yet been produced. But rubies of large size, and as fine in color and appearance as the best natural gems, have been made. The ruby is composed of oxide of aluminum. A certain method of detecting artificial rubies is by examination with a microscope. The natural gem is always filled with minute cracks, invisible to the naked eye, but perfectly discernible with a high magnifying power. The artificial ruby has no cracks, but, on the other hand, is filled with minute bubbles, or gas-holes. This test, according to Professor Brown, is the only one by which the best artificial rubies can be distinguished from the same gems as nature makes them.

A New Exploration.

The American Museum of Natural History is soon to begin a systematic exploration of the coasts of Asia and North America, from the Amoor River in Asia to the Columbia River on our continent. The object is to study the various peoples inhabiting these regions, in order to settle, if possible, the question whether the Asiatics once crossed to America by way of Kamchatka and the Aleutian Islands. Among the principal things studied will be the various languages now spoken in Northeastern Asia and Northwestern America, and some idea of the extent of this subject may be obtained from the alleged fact that "between the Columbia River and Bering Strait ten languages are found that are fundamentally distinct, and these languages have thirty-seven dialects which are mutually unintelligible." On the Asiatic side, it appears, the confusion of tongues is not quite so great, although the number of distinct languages spoken there is seven, and the number of mutually unintelligible dialects ten. The explorations are to cover a period of six years, and the money has been furnished by a wealthy New Yorker, Mr. Morris K. Jessup.

A Denizen of Kentucky.

"Who is the Star Eyed Goddess of Reform that I see mentioned sometimes in the newspapers?" asked Squildig.

"The Star Eyed Goddess of Reform is a blue grass widow," replied McSwilligen.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

After all the practice women have had, it is a little surprising that the best cooks are men.

A DANGEROUS LETHARGY.

The forerunner of a train of evil, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kidneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rheumatism and gout, are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

"You didn't resent my denial of our engagement?" "No, Mr. McWoozie; I inferred that you meant it as complimentary to me."

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters act as a mild cathartic, removing all undigested and refuse matter from the stomach and bowels, and cures constipation.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters cleanses and renovates the vital fluid (or blood) and healthfully stimulates every bodily function.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

WINE PRESSES FOR SALE

Below Cost. Different Sizes. Also Stemmers and Seeders.

Address, O. N. OWENS,
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When your liver is inactive, when you are dull and drowsy by day and restless at night, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE
The Old Reliable.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THERE is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where Warner's Safe Cure has achieved its great reputation. It ACTS DIRECTLY UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggists. Its reputation—"Twenty years of success," in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., London, Rochester, Frankfort, Melbourne, Toronto.

Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free, sealed, in plain envelope, on application.

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MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 638 Market st., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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1-2	H. P. Hercules,	do
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1-4	H. P. Otto,	do
1-4	H. P. Pacific,	do
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State your Wants and Write for Prices.

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GAS, GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES, 1 TO 200 H. P.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.

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BABY HAS GONE TO SCHOOL.

The baby has gone to school; ah, me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day,
With the little hindering thing away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another "good-bye" to say,
And mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away;
And turns with a sigh that is half relief
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their homes to the distant world,
To battle with life alone,
And not even baby be left to cheer
The scattered home of that future year.

She picks up the garments here and there,
Thrown down in careless haste,
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced.
If the house were always as still as this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

MOTHER LOVE.

The flaming red of the evening sky was paling into violet shadows. Night came upon the earth, over the little village, and the lonely house near its borders.

Dark shadows crept into the low, old-fashioned windows. They painted the whitewashed ceiling a somber black, and filled with gloom the narrow angles of a room in which an old woman sat bending over her knitting.

Not a sound was heard save the monotonous click, click of the needles, and now the whirr of the clock just before the striking of the hour.

"Eight o'clock! It is night. Before long he will be here."

A sigh relieved the breast of the gray-haired woman. She pushed aside her knitting and set the smoky little oil lamp going. This she placed near the window that the light might greet the wanderer on his home-coming, and then took up her knitting again.

Three years had gone by. It was autumn now, and the old woman sat in the self-same place near the big warm stove, waiting for the return of her only son. Yesterday he had been released from the army at the expiration of his term of service. But the

WITH A BOUND THE MAN KNELT AT HER FEET.

night passed, and then a day and another night, and still her son came not. Almost a week went by, full of tedious waiting. One day at noon the postman rode up to the little house in the meadow.

"A letter, Mother Kathrine, a letter from your 'only one'!" he cried. He recognized the stiff, ungainly characters of the absent peasant lad.

Mother Kathrine fortified her eyes with her old horn spectacles and hobbled with her letter into the broad strip of the noonday sun that came streaming through the small window. The wrinkled hands trembled, as she broke the seal. Is he coming home at last? No, not yet!

On the worn-eaten bench the old woman dropped, clutching the letter which was soon soaked with the tears that rained from her poor old eyes.

No, her lad was not coming! He may never come again. He was locked up in a prison cell because he had killed a man in a drunken broil.

"Mother," he wrote, "I am innocent. I don't know how it happened.' "

Yes, she knew. First a boy's rejoicing, because he was free to go home, then a spell in the tavern over the wine cup—a quarrel, insulting remarks, fierce, angry blows, a knife, and then, murder. Yes, she knew!

Three more years to wait! At the end of that time his sentence would have expired. The trembling lips never complained. The wrinkled hands resolutely wiped away the tears. Mother Kathrine arose, put on her Sunday bonnet and her friendless mien, and went to see her relations in the village.

She told them, hesitatingly at first, and then glibly enough, that Jano, her only son, had shipped as a sailor on a big man-of-war and was making a trip around the world. The relations listened to her tale with astonishment, and praised the lad's courage. Soon the whole village knew it. The women came and congratulated her, and she, simple woman, turned dissembler in her old days for the love of her son.

Mother love must shield him from disgrace. The villagers must never know that Jano was a murderer. No, nor Katha, his sweetheart, who loved him and had been true to him, counting the days till his return.

In the night, when the villagers slept, Mother Kathrine sat weeping before her Bible, and prayed for Jano, her only son. Another care presented itself to the ever-thoughtful mother heart. Jano must have new clothes when he returns, and money—his savings from his long journey. And she began to save and stint to pile up a little store of silver. Like most women of her age, Mother Kathrine was fond of the sugar in her coffee, but from now on she drank it unsweetened. All day and half the night she knitted socks for a large concern in the city, and every week she carried the humble product of her industry to the store for the small, hard-earned pay. Nobody ever saw Mother Kathrine at these things, for nobody must ever know, for Jano's sake.

Thus, the time sped by. Three years—and this was the day that would bring him home. The old woman opened the cupboard and took from within a package of warm, woolen socks, a knitted kersey, a pair of new boots, and a large silk neckerchief. These things she laid out on the white pine table. From under the pillow of her bed she added a coarse linen bag, such as sailors carry, filled with clinking coin. Thirty silver dollars! The little fortune had grown apace, and

"WHAT IN GOD'S NAME DO YOU WANT HERE?"

Mother Kathrine chuckled with glee whenever she thought of her boy's surprise.

Bread and ham, sausage and butter, and a mug of cider made the old pine board look like a Christmas table. Everything was in readiness—Jano could come! On the bench by the stove she sat waiting, straining the half-deaf ears to catch the sound of his footsteps.

It came. The door opened slowly. As if stricken with palsy, the faithful old mother sat glued to her seat. The tall form of a man, stooping as he entered, stood in the moonlight that came with him through the door. Two dark eyes looked into hers out of a white set face.

The mother's arms opened wide.

"Jano!"

With a bound the man knelt at her feet and buried his head in her lap.

Jano, her only son, had returned!

* * * * *

Mother love had banished the penitentiary specter. The villagers welcomed him cordially. The lads who had grown up with him took him to the tavern, and demanded that he tell them of the strange sights he had seen during his long absence. Jano related what he had heard others say, and what he had read in books. It was like gospel truth to the young men, who had never been twenty miles away from their village. After the first days of greeting Jano hired out as a farm hand and worked untiringly. In the evening Katha, his sweetheart, came to the little house, and the three sat together and made plans for the future, when Katha and Jano would be man and wife. Soon Jano forgot the ugly past. It seemed like a dream that had nigh wearied Mother Kathrine and her son to death.

One sultry afternoon Jano came along the dusty turnpike with his rake over his shoulder. Toward him trundled the bent and ragged figure of a man. A tramp, thought Jano, then stopped suddenly, pale as death. The beggar, too, made halt, when he saw Jano.

"Halloo!" cried he, with a sneer, "my mate from No. 7. Don't you know me? Lanky Jake, your old cell-mate?"

"What in God's name do you want here?" stammered Jano.

The beggar laughed. "Picking up what I can get—don't you see?"

Jano put his hand in his pocket and took out a dollar.

"Take that," he said, "and go away. Don't go to the village, and don't tell anyone that you know me!"

The ex-convict pocketed his coin.

"Ashamed to know me, hey?"

"Not that," said Jano, with a shudder. "But they don't know here that I've been in prison. I'm leading an honest life."

"I'd like to do that myself. Have no fear, I'll not tell 'em. You were good to me in those days!"

He laughed and hobbled away. Jano stood still and looked after him till he disappeared from view.

"The storm has passed," thought Jano and hurried home.

He had scarcely turned when a good-

"WAIT OUTSIDE UNTIL WE BREAK THE NEWS TO HER."

looking young peasant, who had watched the scene between the two, emerged from behind a thicket and hastened after the tramp.

That night in the tavern over glass upon glass of fiery wine and silver coins piled up to the height of five, the handsome young farmer learned from the tramp Jano's secret. He was Jano's rival for the love of Katha, the prettiest girl in the village. The next evening Jano, as was his wont, hastened to Katha at the end of his day's labor, to bring her to his home for the chat under the apple tree, and the walk back through the blooming fields. This night Jano looked into a pale, distressed face, and eyes, frantic with fear, were riveted upon him.

"Katha!" he said. "You are crying. What troubles you?" Katha buried her face in her hands and sobbed aloud.

"Katha, tell me, your lover!" He lifted the hands from her face.

"Jano," faltered the trembling lips, "by our love, tell me, is it true, that you have not been around the world, but have been in prison the while?"

Jano was horrified. "Katha—who told you?"

The girl paid no heed to his question. "Is it true Jano?" she reiterated.

"Yes!"

From the finger of her right hand Katha took the little gold band with which she had plighted her troth to him. She threw it at his feet and left him.

"Katha!"

Jano did not rave. The blow stunned him and the loss of the girl seemed small when he thought of his mother.

"Poor mother! You have hungered, and tortured, and stinted yourself for nothing. To-morrow everyone will yell it into your face that your son is an ex-convict, and your old days will be filled with shame and misery. Poor mother!"

The night was unusually dark, not even the stars came out. The crickets chirruped in the corn to lighten the gloom. The splash of the river was eery and sad, and from away off there came a shrill cry of anguish.

In the dawn of the early morning a little procession wended its way toward the village. Two men carried a stretcher, over which a black cloth was thrown, outlining a human form. Behind the bier strode the miller and the justice.

"I don't know how he got into the mill pond, but when we found him he was stone dead. He must have come down with the current in the river."

"I wonder," said the justice.

"I'm sorry for the old woman," continued the miller. "To be taken from her like this, after waiting so many years for him!"

"Yes, poor old Mother Kathrine!" reiterated the justice.

They reached the little house. "Wait outside," said the justice, "till we break the news to her!"

The sun was on its upward way. The sky was aflame with red. Its reflex licked the tiny windows, swished over the white pine table, and over the face of old Mother Kathrine, who sat with folded hands in her armchair. The small white head inclined upon the breast. A sweet, peaceful smile hovered around the pale lips, only the wide-open eyes were glassy and set.

She had been spared the blow.

Did Not Hold His Peace.

I attended a mountain wedding in McDowell County in West Virginia, said a postoffice inspector. Everything went along smoothly at first. The cabin was brilliantly lighted with candles, and one of the best fiddlers in the county was present to furnish music for the dance to follow the wedding ceremony. Nothing occurred to mar the proceedings until the minister came to the point where he invited any one who had anything to say why the couple should not enter the bonds of matrimony to speak or thereafter hold his peace, when a rough mountaineer arose and said:

"Anything ter say, parson? Waal, I reckon I hev. I hev allus intended ter marry thet gal myself, an' thet feller knowed it, so he jess kept outen my way. I sent 'im word ter prepare for a lickin', an' he lef' the country, but kep' a writin' to the gal. Now, I'm here to make my word good, an' 'fore this hyar event goes any farder the taller-faced coward jess has me ter fight."

In vain the preacher tried to restore order. A ring was soon squared in the center of the room, and the men went at it. In about ten minutes the groom announced that he had enough, and the victor, taking the arm of the blushing bride, deliberately changed the groom's name in the marriage license to his own, while the vanquished lover made his escape. Everybody appeared to be satisfied, and the marriage took place as though nothing had occurred to mar the solemnity of the occasion.

Jenny Lind's Last Appearance.

"The last time Jenny Lind sang in public was on July 23, 1883, in the Spa, Malvern Hills, England, writes Mrs. Raymond Maude, daughter of the "Swedish Nightingale," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The concert was in aid of the Railway Servants' Benevolent Fund, and indeed was a red-letter day to the country folk who came from all the country round with the modest eighteen-pence which secured them standing-room. On one of my walks, during the last sad week I helped to nurse her, I found an old woman in a remote cottage who eagerly asked for the 'good lady who was so ill up there.' Upon finding who I was she assured me that it would have been worth even more stinting and a further walk to have had such a treat in her old age as that singing."

Lived in Goat-Hair Tents.

Rupshu, a district on the north slope of the Himalayas, 15,000 feet above the sea level, and surrounded by mountains from 3,000 to 5,000 feet higher, has a permanent population of 500 persons who live in goat-hair tents all the year round. Water freezes there every night, but no snow falls on account of the dryness of the air. The people are shepherds and dress in pajamas and a long cloak, wearing an additional cloak in unusually cold weather.

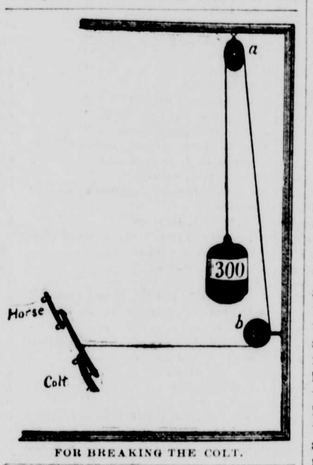
Not So Slow.

Menelik's capital will soon have all the attractions of Paris. The Negus has ordered from a Meiningen artist a panorama of the defeat of the Italians.

A woman does not care how cold she is, if only she doesn't look frozen.

Breaking Colts to Harness.

Put a strong halter on the colt and tie in a double stall with steady work horse. Put on only the harness at first and let them remain thus for a day or two. Fasten a pulley (a) at top and back of stall, also one (b) at back, about two feet from ground. Arrange double trees, rope, and weight as shown in illustration. The weight should be about 300 or 400 pounds. After harnessing the colt with the old horse, attach the weight and let the colt pull at it. When taken to the



FOR BREAKING THE COLT.

field the animal will go along quietly and will make no trouble.—M. T. Bane, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Care of Implements.

One of the causes of hard times is the lack of care in housing and caring for implements. Too frequently we see costly implements left unhoused from one season to the next; the plow perhaps standing in the furrow where the hired man unhitched from it last fall, or possibly turned upside down as an extra precaution; the binder standing in the corner of the field or the back yard, where in company with the cultivators, it furnishes a convenient roost for the chickens at night and a plaything for the children in the daytime. Under such circumstances lots of good big dollars are simply thrown away. The life of the implements is cut down much less than half; and yet the shiftless farmer wonders why he doesn't get ahead! Of course many other things conspire to make his lot a hard one just now—albeit he is really better off than most of his brethren in town—but a little care in this regard would save hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to the farmers of this country.—Exchange.

Shaving Wood Made Easy.

Useful for making ax handles, singletrees and for trimming wood for other purposes is a horse, similar in purpose to the harness maker's stitching horse. By the horse portrayed below, a stock can be dressed into almost any shape by means of a sharp drawing knife. The head should move slowly in the mortises and the pin in the inch hole through the upper plank and lower part of head should not be too tight, but so as to raise or lower the head for shaving light or heavy timbers easily. The bottom plank, a, is 7 feet long, 8 inches wide and 2 inches thick. Upper

FARMERS' SHAVING HORSE.

plank, b, is 3 feet long, 8 inches wide and 2 inches thick. The head, c, is 6 inches thick and from d to e is 8 inches long; the piece passing through the mortise is 4 by 1 inches. The hole, n, is for a pin to hold the head in place as well as to raise or lower head by means of the several pin holes at o.—Farm and Home.

How to Tell a Horse's Age.

"The popular idea that the age of a horse can always be told by looking at his teeth," said a veterinary surgeon, "is not entirely correct. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that the tooth method is useless for telling the age of a horse which is more than 8 years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the upper edge of the lower eyelid, and a new wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than 8 years old you must figure the teeth plus the wrinkles."

Plowing Prevents Drought.

It will be found that while the soil is kept loose by plowing and cultivation its capacity for absorbing and holding water is much greater than where it is neglected. Thus every weed and surplus growth must be scrupulously kept down, as everything that grows is constantly drawing moisture from the soil. If we can get the upper and lower moisture in the soil to meet the battle is won. If, however, there is a dry streak of soil a foot or more below the surface, vegetation will suffer.

Wide Tires.

It has been truly said that no other single element, except ignorant road making, adds so much to the heavy burden of supporting the highways as the use of narrow tires, which cut up the roads instead of ironing them smoothly down. The horses' hoofs, of course, chop up the road somewhat, but it is a mere surface irritation compared with the deep and fatal wounds made by the narrow-tired wheels when once a rut is started.

Build a reasonably good road and equip the vehicles with wide tires, with the tread of the rear wheels different from that of the front wheels, so as not to follow in the same path, and the surface will not be rutted at all. The wheels serve as rollers, and, instead of cutting up the roads, they make them better. We tax ourselves poor to keep our highways in order, and then carefully select wagons which will undo the work as quickly as possible.

Plow Points.

Plow points are often improperly sharpened. Some blacksmiths slope the plowshare all the way to the edge, live a cultivator shovel. A point so sharpened will always give trouble, running too deep, and if the ground is very hard the point will soon round up and the plow refuse ample penetration unless the ground is rather soft. In working the steel, it is better to heat it slowly. In tempering, heat to a cherry red and dip in water. When taken out if a blue color immerse again, and that will toughen it. If the plow is rusty, it is a good plan to oil the share often with kerosene. In painting iron work, an excellent paint is made of graphite mixed with linseed oil. The color is black, the paint sticks well and forms a fine coating for tin roofs. Farmers should paint the sheet-iron work on their binders and other machinery.

A Shady Chicken Coop.

Shelter at night, and shade for the heat of the day, are both provided for in the coop shown in the accompanying cut, reproduced from the American Agriculturist. A barrel, with a bit of the head left in, is placed upon its side and partly filled with dry loam. Above is stretched a square of cheap cotton cloth, as shown in the sketch. If the hen is to be kept from running with the chicks, she can be tied to the stake in front, or slats can be nailed across the front of the barrel. A square frame, covered with coarse wire cloth, makes an excellent protection for the

GOOD CHICKEN COOP.

front at night, as it keeps out the enemies of the chicks, but lets in pure air. It is for lack of proper ventilation that many broods fail to grow thriftily. Remove the surface of the loam in the barrel occasionally and put in a coating of fresh earth.

Kaffir Corn for Swine.

Kaffir corn for swine should be fed in connection with other foods. The Kansas experiment station ground and soaked over night red Kaffir corn and fed it to a lot of four hogs from November 7 to January 23, but gains in flesh were so light it seemed impossible to fatten the hogs, so a feed consisting of red Kaffir corn two-thirds and shorts one-third was fed with greatly improved results. A mixture of two-thirds corn meal and one-third soy bean meal has given better results than Kaffir corn and soy bean meal. Red Kaffir corn meal is not as good a feed for hogs as corn meal, but when either Kaffir corn or corn meal is mixed with soy bean meal the results are highly satisfactory.

Hints.

Bounce the lazy hired man.

Economize labor on the farm.

Kill the hens that lay no eggs

Push every acre for all it is worth.

Don't monkey with the board of trade.

Keep an account with each field on the farm.

The direct shipment of grain to cities as a rule does not pay.

Don't get swindled by slick-tongued impostors from the city.

Clover improves the soil and makes the best "hay" in the world.

No soil was ever so rich that it could not profitably utilize the manure made on the farm.

If you can do twice the work with a new machine than you can with your old one, buy a new one.

Patronize your home people. Sell your grain to the local buyer unless you know he is swindling you.

Cultivate a bitter enmity to every weed that grows. Try to feel toward it as a dog does toward a cat.

JOHN W. KEELEY.

Man Who Invented a Motor that Didn't Mote.

John W. Keeley has dug up his motor again, and Philadelphians smile when they are told that soon the elevated trains in New York will be operated altogether by power furnished by the inventor's wonderful mechanism. W. J. Fransioli, the general manager of the Manhattan Road, has seen Mr. Keeley's motor turn a big engine at very high speed, and is quite sure his cars can be operated by it. This is probably the fifth or sixth time that Mr. Keeley has convinced capitalists that he has discovered a wonderful secret. He began years ago in his laboratory in Philadelphia to find some way of applying his "vibration" to machinery, and every now and then a grand announcement is made that the motor

JOHN W. KEELEY.

is certain to mote, but thus far these announcements have never been realized. Mr. Keeley is now growing old. He is past 60, and his motor has been before the public since 1872. At least it was in that year that he announced his discovery of a new force, and the motor itself was put on public exhibition in 1874. Capitalists who saw it were so impressed with it that $100,000 was raised to enable him to proceed. Since then nearly $500,000 has been expended in experiments, but without tangible results. In 1888 Mr. Keeley was confined in jail for contempt of court for refusing to tell the secret process by which he produced many most remarkable results in the presence of experts, but up to the present time that secret is known to no one but himself. The motor which he exhibited to the New York men is no larger than a man's stovepipe hat.

ALBERT G. PORTER.

Distinguished Hoosier Who Recently Died at Indianapolis.

Hon. Albert G. Porter, one of Indiana's distinguished sons, who had served his country faithfully in high places, passed away at Indianapolis recently.

Born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1824, he graduated from Asbury University and became a lawyer in Indianapolis at 21. Within a few years he was a leader in Republican politics and held various municipal positions. Next he became Supreme Court reporter and in 1858 was sent to Congress, holding his seat two terms. Then he returned to Indianapolis and became eminent as a lawyer. After the war Gen. Benjamin Harrison was his partner for many years. In 1878 he was appointed comptroller of the treasury by President Hayes and in 1880 was elected Governor of Indiana by 7,000 plurality, although Indiana was ordinarily accounted Democratic by 14,000. He filled the office with distinction.

It was Gov. Porter who nominated Gen. Harrison for President in the Chicago convention of 1888 and one of

ALBERT G. PORTER.

President Harrison's first acts was to appoint his learned friend minister to Italy. Since his return in 1893 he had lived in retirement.

The Left Ear the Best.

It has been ascertained by experiments that a number of persons who use the telephone habitually hear better with the left ear than with the right. The common practice of the telephone companies is to place the receiver so that it will be applied to the left ear. In order to educate the right ear to the same point of efficiency it is recommended that the receiver be held in the right hand half of the time.

A Prize in Either Case.

"I'm sure," said the girl that is engaged, "that Herbert is a prize."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "but in a case of this kind it's so difficult to tell whether you've won a first prize or a booby prize."

Fiction Unpopular in Japan.

The Japanese do not take to fiction. Of 27,000 books published in the Mikado's empire last year, only 462 belonged to that class. Works on philosophy, the arts and science, and religion stood the highest in the list.

A girl is as certain to sow her affection as a young man is to sow his wild oats.

SHEAR NONSENSE

Tom—Is Maude's hair golden? Ted—No, it's plaited.—Yale Record.

He—Miss Peavick's age is telling upon her. She—What ingratitude!—Puck.

Little Man (golf enthusiast)—Why don't you play golf? Big Man (blase)—Why, because I object to chasing a quinine pill around a cow-pasture.—Tid-Bits.

She—I think you had better send up another rat-trap, John. He—But I bought one only the other day. She—I know, but there is a rat in that one.—Tid-Bits.

Kind Old Lady—To what do you attribute your uncontrollable appetite for strong drink? Is it hereditary? Weary Walker—No, mum; it's thirst.—Philadelphia Record.

"Sawyer seems to think a good deal of himself." "I should say so; he has had Moorish curves cut in his office dorway so he can get his head in and out."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Jobber—Too bad the new cook spoiled the steak; she is so young and inexperienced. Won't you be satisfied with a kiss instead, dear? Mr. Jobber—All right; call her in.—Judge.

"Why don't that European war you've been predicting right along come off, Mr. Sportly?" inquired his wife. "I suppose the kinetoscope people are not ready."—Detroit Free Press.

"Belinda, how do you treat a stupid man who admires you?" "Really, I don't know; when a man admires me I never do myself the injustice to consider him stupid."—Chicago Record.

"Mrs. Saver must feel that she was very extravagant in buying that new gown." "What makes you think so?" "She's begun to argue that it will be the cheapest in the end."—Chicago Journal.

"I hear that Judge Blacketts is studying mind-reading," said the lean lawyer. "If he gets proficient," said the fat lawyer, "he'll arrest the whole town for contempt of court."—Indianapolis Journal.

Herr Oil—Haf you heard dot dog of mine ate a tape-measure undt died? Herr Kut—I suppose he died py inches, nicht var? Herr Oil—Aber nit; he vent oudt in der alley und die py der yard.—Columbia Spectator.

"It was so dark in the parlor when young Dr. Plummer came in that I did not notice he had shaved off his mustache." "Didn't you? I felt the difference while you were getting a light."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Jones—Sillibub has a medicine which he declares is a sure cure for heart disease. Smith—Did it cure him? Jones—Yes, it gave him such a frightful attack of indigestion that he forgot all about his heart.—Harper's Bazar.

"J. Addison!" "Yes, your excellency?" "I hope that the agriculturists will appreciate the beginning of our efforts in their behalf." "In what way, sir?" "Well, in sending Hay to England."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Dr. Ende—There's nothing serious the matter with Patsy, Mrs. Mulcahey. I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything. Mrs. Mulcahey—Yis, docther, an' will I give it t' him befoor or afther his males?—Judge.

Mrs. Henpeck—Young Mrs. Bagley, who was married on last Thursday, tells me her husband left almost immediately for the West on a business trip. Henpeck (viciously)—Yes; he writes me that he finds married life a very happy existence.—Philadelphia North American.

Parke—So strong is habit, they say a man's spirit goes right on doing the same thing after death that he did in life. Lane—That can't be true in your case. Parke—Why not? Lane—Look at the habit you have gotten into of shoveling the snow from your walk.—The Jester.

"Old man, you seem worried." "Worried is no name for it. Brown is coming around at 4 o'clock to pay me $15." "Think he may not come?" "Oh, he'll come all right; but Jones is due at 4:15 to try to collect $10 I owe him. Suppose he should get there just as I was being paid by Brown?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Ah, yes," said the soulful young man, "I see signs of spring on every hand nowadays." "Why, I didn't know you'd noticed it," declared the landlady, as she threw a shawl over the horsehair lounge, through the seat of which a long spiral of heavy wire had worn its way.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"I have always felt sorry for Noah," said the large-hearted man. "I don't see the need for it," said the man of the shrunken sympathies. "Looks to me as if Noah got off pretty well." "But just think of it. When the waters subsided there was not a soul left for him to ask, 'Now, what did I tell you?' "—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Pawson—My sister is worried to death over her son Reginald. She wants him to enter the ministry, his father wants him to go into business, while Reginald himself has got his mind set on being an actor, and says nothing shall keep him from it. Mrs. Dawson—Hum—how old is he? Mrs. Pawson—He's going on 7.—Tit-Bits.

Some people can defend a friend in such a manner as to start a new story on him.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

REV. H. MUIHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 16 1897

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, July 9, 1897.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment as a Board of Equalization.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald, and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to the examination of the assessment roll.

At 12 o'clock m. Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. as a Board of Equalization.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment as a Board of Equalization.

Present, same members as before.

Moved by Supervisor Stewart, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, that the assessment roll for the year 1897 be accepted, and upon roll call, members of the Board voted as follows:

Ayes: Stewart and Freeman.

Noes: Shaw, Eldred and Fitzgerald.

Whereupon, it was

Ordered: That it is hereby prescribed by rule, that in the matter of the equalization of the assessment of property contained in the assessment roll for the year 1897, that notice of raising any assessment of property contained in said assessment roll be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors by depositing a circular letter in the United States Post-office, postage prepaid, addressed to each of the persons whose assessment is proposed to be raised or lowered, at his regular place of business, or his residence, when known; and when such residence or place of business is not known, then to be deposited in the U. S. Post-office at Independence, Inyo co. Calif., postage prepaid, addressed to such persons, at said place, and in the discretion of the Board of Supervisors such notice may be transmitted by telegram when so ordered, in addition to mailing as above prescribed, said notice shall state the valuation placed by the Assessor on the property to be raised or lowered, and the valuation to which said property is proposed to be raised or lowered, and a direction that the owner of such property appear before the Board within six days from the date of the notice and show cause why such change should not be made.

Whereupon the Clerk was ordered to mail notices accordingly to the following named persons to appear and show cause, if any, why the several assessments for the year 1897 should not be raised, as hereinbefore provided:

Name of Tax-Payer.		Assessed for.	Raised to.
Mrs. J. Elkells	mdse.,	$400	$800
E. W. Flenniken	"	800	1,000
Frank Andrews	"	900	1,200
Marks & Cohn	"	2,000	5,000
Lesce & Watterson	"	1,200	1,500
A. K. Eugley	"	2,500	2,700
L. Joseph	"	700	800
L. Wood	"	1,500	1,800
A. W. Eibeshutz	"	2,000	2,500
N. Rhine	"	6,000	7,000
E. H. Edwards	"	3,000	3,500
Dixon & Meroney	"	800	1,200
C. Anthony	"	1,000	1,200
Inyo Co. M. & D. Co.	Last Chance mine,	100	500
Pacific Coast Borax Co.	11,120 ac. borax land,	$27 80	4,480
Conn & Trudo	1,040 " "	2,600	4,560
Rowland Siegler	280 acres,	70	280
Abner Hurd	440 "	110	440
M. G. Vallejo	520 "	130	520
Hattie Livergood	640 "	160	640
W. Fletcher	601 "	150	601
Lillie Harback	640 "	160	640
James E. Powers	640 "	160	640
James Ward Jr.	480 "	120	480
David B. Smith	520 "	130	520
John Weston	593 "	148	593
Louis Preble	333 "	83	333
A. J. Tomkins	616 "	154	616
J. G. Herr	610 "	305	610
Frank Johnston	640 "	320	640
George Batton	634 "	317	634

Whereupon the Board adjourned at 4 o'clock p. m., to meet Saturday, July 10th, 1897, at 8 o'clock a. m. as a Board of Equalization.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, July 10th, 1897.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment, as a Board of Equalization.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. T. B. Rickey appeared before the Board relative to the assessment of various school lands.

Board adjourned at 9 o'clock a. m. to meet as a Board of equalization, subject to the call of the Chairman, and immediately reconvened as a Board of Supervisors, all members being present as before.

Claims against the county were examined and allowed on General Expense Fund as follows:

R. K. Love, Coroner's fees	$10 00
Jerry Bowers, interpreting	6 00
C. H. Prahm, making coffin	22 50
S. W. Austin, Board of Ed	14 80
Geo. F. Willis, Board of Ed	10 00
Clay Hampton, Board of Ed	26 00
Mrs. B. Rhine, Board of Ed	10 00
Maud E. Truscott, Board of Ed	23 50
D. J. Hession, postage and expressage	18 35
A. Carlisle & Co., books and legal blanks	75 95
A. K. Love, Justice's fees	3 00
W. A. Chalfant, printing	246 20
A. P. Smith, constable fees	12 50
W. A. Chalfant, adv. & stationery	7 10
W. A. Chalfant, printing	12 50
W. T. Bunney, postage stamps	3 50
P. W. Forbes, traveling expenses of Dist. Atty	24 75
A. W. Eibeshutz, mdse	23 1[illegible]
A. M. Given, postage etc	12 00
H. Levy boarding prisoner	33 9[illegible]
A. V. Davidson, justice fees	9 00
F. Rhine, mdse	11 97
L. Wood, mdse	12 25
J. E. Laird, making copy of road law and fee blanks for justice	12 50
Relles S. Carrasco, assisting Sheep License Collector	133 00
Geo. W. Naylor, constable fees	4 00
P. A. Chalfant, postage and requirements of Assessor's office	56 50
Mrs. R. A. Clark, boarding prisoners	6 60

Claims against County were examined and allowed on Hospital Fund as follows:

D. J. Hession	4 00
F. Rhine	12 75
I. J. Woodin, County Physician	112 50
J. M. Horton, care of indigent persons	31 25

Board adjourned to meet Monday, July 12, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MONDAY, July 12th, 1897.
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the County on General expense Fund, as follows:

J. D. Mairs, carpenter work	27 75
J. J. Mairs, board of prisoners	57 00
Indep. Water Co., water supply	15 00
W. E. Smith, constable fees	19 70
W. E. Smith, constable fees	12 40
Geo. H. Drake, constable fees	25 70
T. H. Smallwood, printing & pub.	199 50
J. H. Shannon, justice fees	6 00

Following claims were allowed on Hospital Fund:

E. W. Flenniken, supplies for indigent	16 40
C. Anthony, supplies for indigent	21 50

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All members, same as before.

Upon application on file herein, it was

Ordered: That the duplicate assessment of the S ½ of the NE ¼, N ½ of the SE ¼ of section 7, T 6, S R 6, be canceled, and the Auditor is hereby directed to cancel said duplicate assessment.

Ordered: That a monthly allowance for the months of July, August and September, 1897, be drawn and paid to each of the following named persons from the Hospital Fund, as follows:

A. J. Gould, warrant drawn by O. I. Mairs	20 00
Emile Thebaut, " "	10 00
James Ingraham " "	5 00
Mrs. Wayland and Mrs. Barnes, warrant drawn by A. C. Freeman	20 00
James Huskill " "	5 00
Mrs. N. Wilson, warrant drawn by J. J. Stewart	10 00
Mrs. Abeschuco " "	10 00
Robert Russell, warrant drawn by J. M. Horton	10 00
A. G. Cluckering, warrant drawn by C. Anthony	10 00

Ordered: That A. C. Freeman be and is hereby authorized to arrange for transportation of Mrs. Knox to Tehachapi, and the Auditor is hereby ordered to draw his warrant in favor of A. C. Freeman for the necessary expense of such transportation.

Ordered: Upon application on file herein, that the following sums be paid as a rebate of taxes to the following named persons out of the Unapportioned Fund:

Times Love	$11 20
Geo. W. Hackney	5 [illegible]
G. H. Blake	2 [illegible]
J. C. Hammer	7 [illegible]
G. H. Blake	2 [illegible]
G. S. Lecte	1 [illegible]
Thos. Hughes	5 10
Samuel Levy	7[illegible]
Joseph Konda	[illegible]
Chas. Stewart	5 [illegible]
G. P. Bourland	2 50

Petition of citizens of Ballarat and vicinity, on file herein, praying for the removal of R. Decker from the office of Justice of the Peace of 6th township being under consideration, the same was ordered rejected, Board not having any jurisdiction in the matter.

Petition of citizens of Ballarat and vicinity, on file herein, praying for the appointment of John N. King to the office of Justice of the Peace in and for the 5th township, considered and rejected, it being understood that the law provides that there shall be only one qualified Justice of the Peace for each township. (See p. 444, Statute of 1897).

Petition of citizens of Ballarat and vicinity on file herein, praying for the appointment of W. W. Hickey to the office of constable in and for the 6th township being under consideration, on motion of Supervisor Fitzgerald, seconded by Supervisor Eldred it was ordered to be laid over until the next regular meeting.

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, July 13th, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:

TUESDAY, July 13, 1897
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Shaw, Eldred Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claim of Mrs. Lewis for Hospital contract allowed on Hospital Fund in the sum of $427 50.

In the Matter of the Issuance of Bonds of Station School District, Inyo County, State of California.

Whereas, it appears to this Board that the Board of Trustees of Station School District, in this county, did, as authorized by law, call an election and submit to the electors of said district whether bonds of said district should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and building one or more school houses in said district furnishing the same.

Whereas, it appears that such election was called by posting notices, signed by said Board of Trustees, in three of the most public places in said district, for more than twenty days before said election, and by publishing notice in the Inyo *Register*, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county, not less than once a week for three successive weeks before the holding of said election;

Whereas, it appears that such notice did contain, 1st, the time and place of holding such election; 2nd, the name of three judges to hold said election, 3rd, the hours during the day (not less than five) in which the polls would be open, 4th, the amount and denomination of the bonds, the rate of interest, and the number of years (not exceeding ten) the whole or any part of said bonds were to run;

Whereas, it has been proved by competent evidence to the satisfaction of this Board that such election was duly held and conducted in all respects according to law;

Whereas, it appears that said Board of Trustees of said Station School District have certified to this Board all proceedings had in the matter of the issuance of such bonds as required by section 1534 of the Political Code of California;

Whereas, it appears to this Board and this Board hereby finds and declares that more than two-thirds of the votes cast at said election was in favor of issuing such bonds, and that said Board of Trustees met and canvassed said returns, and caused an entry of that fact and the votes cast to be made upon its minutes, and whereas, it further appears that the whole amount of bonds so voted does not exceed five per cent of the taxable property of the district, as shown by the last equalized assessment roll of this county;

Now, therefore, on motion of Supervisor Shaw, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, it is by this Board hereby ordered: That the bonds of said Station School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, do issue to the number of five of the denomination of Three Hundred Dollars each, aggregating the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. All of said bonds are hereby declared to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest thereon in like gold coin at the rate of seven per cent per annum from date until paid. The interest on said bonds to be paid on the 20th day of December of each and every year, the principal and interest of said bonds to be paid out of the Bond Fund of said Station School District, the money therefor to be raised upon the taxable property of said district. The principal of this issue shall mature as follows, to-wit: One bond of $300, maturing December 20th, 1902, and one bond of $300 annually thereafter until all shall be paid.

The form of said bond shall be as follows, to wit:

United States of America
State of California.

Bond of Station School District, in Inyo County, State of California. Station School District.

Station School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, hereby acknowledges itself indebted, and hereby promises to pay to ——— or to the holder of this bond the sum of three hundred dollars, which sum the said school district promises to pay to the holder hereof at the office of the Treasurer of said county in the town of Independence, in said county, on the 20th day of December, 190—, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, payable annually on the 20th day of December of each and every year from and after the date hereof, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid on the presentation and surrender of annual coupons of interest warrants, both principal and interest, payable in gold coin of the United States, and this bond is finally and fully paid. This bond is one of a series of five bonds of like tenor and date, each numbered respectively from one to five inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hundred dollars. This bond is issued by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537 and 1538 of the Political Code of the State of California; and the issuance hereof was authorized by more than two-thirds of the votes cast by the electors of said school district, voting at an election held therein on the 27th day of March, 1897, which said election was held to determine whether bonds of said school district should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said school district and furnishing the same. It is hereby declared that said election was duly called, duly held and conducted and the notice thereof duly given and the result thereof canvassed and declared in accordance with the provisions of the sections of the Political Code above mentioned and that all the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of said Station School District, and of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County in the matter of the issuance of this bond were regular and in strict accordance with the provisions of the sections of Political Code above mentioned.

This bond is in the form prescribed by order of said Board of Supervisors, duly made and entered in its minutes on the 10th day of July 1897, and shall be payable out of the bond fund of said Station School District, and the money for the reception of said bond and the payment of the interest thereon shall be raised by taxation upon the taxable property in said district.

In witness whereof, the said Board of Supervisors has caused this bond to be signed by its Chairman and attested by its Clerk with the seal of said Board affixed, this ——— day of ——— 190—.

Attest:

———
Clerk of Board of Supervisors

———
Chairman of Board of Supervisors

———
County Auditor.

To each of said bonds shall be attached interest coupons which said coupons shall be in the following form, to-wit:

Coupon.

No. ———

The Treasurer of Inyo County, California, shall pay to the holder hereof out of the bond fund of Station School District, in said county, on the 20th day of December, 190—, at his office, in the town of Independence, said county, the sum of ——— dollars for interest on bond No. ———

———
Chairman.

———
County Clerk

———
County Auditor.

Said bond shall be sold by the Board of Trustees of said school district to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States, provided that the price paid in no case shall be less than par, and the proceeds of the sale thereof must be deposited in the County treasury of said Inyo County to the credit of the building fund of said Station School District, and be drawn out for the purposes aforesaid.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 p. m., at which hour convened all present as before.

Report of Road Viewer in Road District No. 1 relative to a project new road District No. 1, over lands of J. H. Shoemaker, Hogan and others, considered and laid over until next regular meeting.

Monthly and quarterly reports of County Treasurer and quarterly report of County Auditor examined and approved.

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday July 14, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1897.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at the above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that all persons confined in the County Jail of the said county of Inyo, under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, be required to perform labor on the public works or ways of the said county of Inyo; said prisoners, when required by the Sheriff of said county, shall work eight hours each day, four hours in the forenoon and four hours in the afternoon, commencing on the forenoon of each day wherein such prisoner is required to labor, at 8 a. m. and until 12 o'clock m., with a hour for rest and refreshment, and commencing in the afternoon of each day at 1 o'clock p. m., and until 5 o'clock p. m. For each month in which the prisoner appears by the record to have given a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules and regulations herein prescribed and to such other rules and regulations as are prescribed by law, and that his conduct is reported by the officer in charge of the jail to be positively good, the said Sheriff is hereby authorized to deduct five days from each month of his term of sentence.

Returns of election voting special school tax in Irving and Riverside school districts being under consideration, the same were ordered accepted and special school tax to levy accordingly.

Petition of J. J. Mack, praying for a rebate of sheep license tax amounting to $5.00, being under consideration, the same was unanimously ordered rejected.

Petitions of citizens of 4th and 5th Supervisors' Districts, praying for a redistricting of the various Supervisor districts, laid over from last meeting considered, and upon motion of Supervisor Fitzgerald, seconded by Supervisor Stewart, the petition was withdrawn.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at the above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all members as before.

Reports of Road Commissioners, on file herein, were examined and approved as follows:

Frank Shaw, Comr Road Dist	No 1	
A C Freeman " "	No 2	
J A Eldred " "	No 3	
J J Stewart " "	No 4	
Frank Fitzgerald " "	No 5	

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the different Road District funds and Bridge Fund as follows:

C. A. Chalfant, lumber, Bridge Fund	$25 6[illegible]
John B Clarke "	3 2[illegible]
Frank Shaw, per diem of Road Comr Road Dist No 1 Fund	16 00
E A Morton, road work "	1 00
N J Cooley "	15 00
S P McKnight, surveying road "	20 0
R Love, viewing "	6 0
Appleton Hanley, " "	6 0[illegible]
Geo W Hackney, road work "	10 0[illegible]
M McIver, road work and lumber Road Dist No 2 Fund	24 4[illegible]
W J Dunn, repairs on machry "	10 [illegible]
John B Clarke, road work "	10 0
W W Watterson, nails & spikes "	5 9
Dixon and Meroney, road work "	4 0
A C Freeman, salary Road Com "	60 0[illegible]
John B Clarke, lumber, bridge "	25 0[illegible]
C A Chalfant, lumber, bridge "	20 0[illegible]
D W Pitman, road work, road District No 3 Fund	43 0
J W Calloway "	6 0
John Shepherd "	12 0
J A Shaw "	20 0
Geo Beal "	4[illegible] 0
G L Cornell "	20 0[illegible]
J W McSkimmy "	62 0
W Hines "	15 0
A C Sail "	15 0
F D McAfee "	11 0
F D McAfee, bridge "	20 0
J D Mairs, bridge work "	10 0
J D Mairs, road work "	30 0
J A Eldred, salary Road Comr. Road Dist. No 4 Fund	45 00
J A Eldred, salary "	30 0
S J McSkimmy, bridge work, Bridge Fund	6 0
S H Spratt, lumber "	21 0[illegible]
A C Harvey, road work Road District No. 4 Fund	5 [illegible]
Paul Z Howard "	2 0
M Gease "	17 0
J J Stewart, per d, Road Comr "	30 0
A C Harvey, bridge work, bridge Fund	9 0
C Anthony, road work, road District No 5 Fund	9 8
Wm Morahan "	30 0
C F Robinson "	27 0
A A Stacke "	47 0
Frank Fitzgerald, per d. Road Com "	54 0

Board adjourned to meet Thursday July 15th, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF
—o—x—o—
OFFICE COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897

NAME OF PURCHASER	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE	MERIDIAN	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	NO. OF ACRES	DESCRIPTION	AMT OF PRINCIPAL CONTAINED	AMT OF INTEREST CONTAINED	AMT OF INTEREST INDEBTEDNESS
Baker, Wm	431	June 30, 1897	1[illegible]							$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Bell, Andrew	446	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis, John	447	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rob, William	448	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams, Thomas	449	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graham, William H	450	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pope, Frank M	451	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonner, Job	452	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cashbaugh, Augustus A	453	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gordon, Clara V	454	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gordon, Clara V	455	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, Marion L	456	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, Marion L	457	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, A	458	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings, Elizabeth	459	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings, Elizabeth	460	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berry, John A	461	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berry, John A	462	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll, Thomas W	463	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll, Thomas W	464	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll, A. A. et al Contr	465	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll, A. A. et al Contr	466	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	467	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	468	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	469	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	470	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	471	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	472	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	473	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	474	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	475	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	476	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	477	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	478	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	479	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	480	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	481	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	482	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	483	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	484	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	485	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	486	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	487	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	488	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	489	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	490	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	491	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	492	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	493	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	494	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	495	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	496	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	497	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	498	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	499	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	500	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	501	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	502	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	503	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	504	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	505	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	506	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	507	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker, Edwin A	508	" "	1[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands above-named, or each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,
L. SUNZIN BRO. & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZ BROS. & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT.
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.
JOHN CLARKE.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.
LAKE VIEW HOTEL,
KEELER.
THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.
For further particulars, write or call on
T. C. ROLAND,
Keeler, Calif.

PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
D. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:5[illegible] a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Sparks	6	11:25 a m	4:40 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Church Hill	28	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Yerington	38	1:4 p m	2:30 p m
Weber	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Thurston	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Wellington	78	3:50 p m	12:15 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	0	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Oxbow	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Wellington	12	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
Newlands	14	7:25 a m	5:55 p m
Wabuska Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Yerington	14	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Ludwigs	156	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	15	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:35 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Coaldale	167	11:1 a m	2:35 p m
Summit	17	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	18	12:50 p m	12:45 p m
Benton	19	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Shoshone Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Tybo	23	4:00 p m	8:55 a m
Belmont	3	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	7	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Owens Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Keeler	289	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	292	Ar 7:0 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Train 4 runs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passenger train makes close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles. Bodie, 37 miles and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Laning, 12.5 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 a. m., for Downieville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Lida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 25 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY JULY 16 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEARLE.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMMER.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR W. [illegible]VE.
Clerk ..... DENIS J. [illegible]ON.
District Attorney ..... W. E. [illegible]RBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... L. I. WOODIN.
Surveyor (ex-officio) ..... JOSEPH [illegible]EN.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUTEN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SH[illegible]W.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Miss Lena Thompson has gone to Bishop.

Seth Snelen Esq. and Frank Andrews are in town.

Mrs. Bert Rhine is visiting her family near Bishop.

Judge Virden of Mono county is holding court here this week.

H. W. Bellows and Mrs. Lottie Brown of Olancha were here this week.

Hon. T. B. Rickey and Ray Crowell started for Bridgeport Saturday.

Pat Clinton of Cerro Gordo has been visiting Independence this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Webb and Irma Webb have gone to Mammoth for the summer.

Mrs. Abe Church and family, and Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy and son of Hawthorne returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. John Stewart of Lone Pine has returned to her home from the East, where she has been visiting for some months past.

Harry Bert, Clifford Baxter, Julian Eisenshutz, Winnie Elfred, Irving Woodin, Will Harper and Ed Grindley left Wednesday for Mount Whitney. They intend to reach the top notch of the Sierras and incidentally to pick up a bear or two.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Virden Presiding.

SATURDAY, July 10, 1897.

Estate of Lora Wilson, deceased.—Hearing of order to show cause why the whole estate should not be assigned to deceased. Order granted.

MONDAY, July 12, 1897.

Rachel J. Duncan vs. Geo. R. Duncan.—Divorce decree granted.

In the Matter of Estate of L. A. Hannah, deceased.—Annual account settled and allowed.

TUESDAY, July 13, 1897.

Estate of August Watschke, deceased.—Hearing of first annual account settled and allowed.

E. H. Edwards vs. A. Diaz et al.—Suit in foreclosure. Matter taken under advisement until Wednesday, July 14.

WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1897.

E. H. Edwards vs. A. Diaz et al.—Decree granted against all except four minors, Alturo Diaz, M. Diaz and Soilo Dodge.

Estate of Clara M. Bulbitt, deceased.—Account settled and allowed and decree of distribution granted.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1897.

Matter of Guardianship of John H. Lubken, Amy Lubken, Arthur Lubken and Albert Lubken.—Account approved.

Practical Christianity.

There are thousands of neglected, poorly nourished, sorrowful little souls in the city of San Francisco to whom a fortnight in the country would be a veritable foretaste of heaven. Thanks to the *Chronicle* and the generous citizens of San Francisco, the Outing Fund is meeting our present needs for transportation, so that the only thing now lacking to make this undertaking a most beneficent and far-reaching philanthropy is a sufficient number of invitations from kind-hearted friends outside of this city, who may be willing, without financial return, to share their pleasant homes and big yards with these less fortunate visitors for a few weeks. Where in this wide world is there a service attended by physical, moral or spiritual benefits so grand or so permanent? Two weeks of heaven for a girl or boy, unless some counter-influence is put to work in her life, will in a few years more step over the threshold of that door which leads to death! Two weeks of glorious destiny forming on the manly side for a boy, whose only ideals have been gathered from the slums! Think of it—a chance to turn the current of a whole life from poverty, degradation, vice, to honesty, purity, good citizenship, happiness! The beneficial effect of such an outing upon poor city children is beyond computation.

I believe profoundly that our social and labor problems will be largely solved when we can turn the tide of population away from our cities back to the green fields. Our hard times would cease, in this State, if every poor man could be put upon ten acres of California's rich soil—an abundance of which awaits every comer.

A glimpse of nature, a whiff of the woods, a mouthful of the new mown hay, a drink of warm milk fresh from the cow, and these wise little travelers will, upon their return to their crowded city surroundings, give their parents no peace until the cobblestones are parted with forever and the sweet, soft earth welcomes the family of a new husbandman.

It is little enough that any of us can do toward the betterment of human conditions; but here is something—a service full of the grandest possibilities in which many of us may have a blessed part—if we will. With the money provided, the children so numerous that it only requires the selection of the neediest, there remains, in order to a successful administration of this charity, only the open home with its open hearts.

In the name of suffering city childhood, in the name of our fair commonwealth's future, will you not send for one, or more, little "summer boarder," so that for once in their lives these unblessed children of the street may spend a sweet holiday amidst happy surroundings and may fill their little stomachs three times a day with wholesome food. It is not necessary to state that no child will be sent from whom it is possible to contract any disease, and special attention is paid to cleanliness.

The fund pays all transportation expenses. All you need to do in order to have a part in this sweet charity is to tell us how many children you can "home" for two or more weeks, the sex and age you prefer, and when and where you will meet them at the train.

LOYAL L. WIRT,
Manager Chronicle Fresh Air Fund.
Y.M.C.A. Bldg., San Francisco.

Manager Wirt visited our town a few weeks ago, and A. W. Eibeshutz and O. I. Mairs offered to take in two little ones for a couple of weeks. Instead of sending two children for a couple of weeks the manager deemed it wiser to send one child for a month, the time to be divided between the two places. Thanks to these gentlemen, a child of the poverty district will taste the sweets of country life during the next month. Any of our people who are so situated as to receive one of these children into their homes may treat it to a bit of sweet air and sunshine and something to remember in after years as a glimpse of heaven.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory of Fredericksburg, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Bryan on Silver

In one of his speeches at Los Angeles W. J. Bryan spoke as follows: "I can never stand before a mass of American citizens without feeling that I should impress upon them their responsibilities as citizens; to impress on them their duties and the part they should play in government. Whatever arouses study is beneficial, for it makes possible a true understanding of any subject. I would prefer to have one on my side who knows why he agrees with me, than one who agrees, but does not know why. Thinking makes it possible to arrive at some conclusion, but he who never thinks cannot arrive at anything. So I feel that while in the last campaign we lost and did not gain as we had hoped, we did arouse the masses to study economic problems in their relation to governmental principles. To maintain our convictions we must fight for them; but let us do so with charity for the convictions of others, remembering that we are all fallible. Truth grows not in seclusion but in the open field, and we should be willing to search for it and find it out wherever it may be." In another address in the same city, Mr. Bryan said: "Is there any way in which we can reach a correct opinion on the money question? I believe there is. There is one principle we are going to apply because it is deep-rooted in our system. That principle is that all men are created equal. The financial system is best that deals most justly between man and man. . . . Bimetallism means giving to these two metals a value that will make them equal at the mint, and equal in all legal tender qualities, equal in the payment of all debts; it does not mean that a silver dollar is to be redeemable by a gold dollar, or that a gold dollar is to be redeemable in silver, but that silver shall stand by the side of gold, and with gold uphold the commerce of the country. Have we not a right to make the law? Silver was struck down by the law, as it was used to assassinate that metal. We have just as much right to increase the currency by law and bring back prosperity as they had to decrease the currency and drive prosperity into the banks and into the vaults of the money changers."

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended on in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being Lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim and running thence north 65 deg. ¼ west 9 09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka iron on which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 & 12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west 147 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22 72 chs. 1 500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka, thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9 09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2 70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15 15 chs. 1 000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17 12 chs. 1 1.0 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1 05 chs. distant; thence running south 22 72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9 00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to section 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 147.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9 00 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ east 16 73 chs. 12.00 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259 04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54, 06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for, the lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22 72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly end line of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument north 00 deg. 24 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 05 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page— & volume "H" page 546 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Lime mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

Holding of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels make close connection to and from Lone Pine with S. C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with best stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1896. tf.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMMER, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo.
May 20th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $400 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Bendicta mine, Fontanio mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1896 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And within ninety days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $200, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of waters, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of June, 1897, in an action wherein Margaret Saunders as plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against Frank Fitzgerald, Marie V. Fitzgerald, his wife, and A. W. Tibesuez, defendants, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 3rd day of July, 1897 recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 4[illegible], and by which I am appointed commissioner, and commanded to sell, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The east half, the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 34; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33, all in township five south, range 34 east, M. D. M. Also 300 inches of water in that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, and commonly known and designated as the Owens River and Big Pine Canal.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1897 at 12 o'clock noon of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated: Independence, Cal., June 29th, 1897.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, wherein Rachel Goodman, as plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against Frank Fitzgerald, Marie V. Fitzgerald, his wife, and A. W. Tibesuez, defendants, on the 3rd day of July, 1897 which said decree was on the 3rd day of July, 1897 recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 4[illegible], and by which I am appointed commissioner, and commanded to sell, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The east half, the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 34; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33, all in township five south, range 34 east, M. D. M. Also 300 inches of water in that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, and commonly known and designated as the Owens River and Big Pine Canal.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1897 at 12 o'clock noon of that day in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash, Gold Coin of the United States.

G. W. BRADY,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated: Independence, Cal., July 9th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lammer, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - CALIF.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

M. E. No. 660.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer for the SW ¼ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of SW ¼, and S ½ of NW ¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Skinner, John W. Larey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. M. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MERCHANDISE.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E. 22 72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2 75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.00 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22 72 ch. 1.500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner, thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9 00 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20 58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8.30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

jl9-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Have added Patent Rollers to our Mills. I am now turning out flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

Barney Barnato's Good Fortune.

It is better to be born lucky than rich. When Mr. Barnato was at Johannesburg, he determined to go to the races. "You'll only lose your money," said his friends warningly. "Well, I won't take any with me," he replied, "And then I shall be all right."

Arrived at the race course, he saw a man with a peanut and fruit stall and asked him what he'd take for it.

"Two hundred pounds," was the reply.

"Done with you," said Barnato.

"Well, where's the money?" asked the man as Barnato was proceeding to appropriate the stall.

"Oh, I'm Mr. Barnato. It'll be all right."

"Well, that's good enough for me."

Within an hour Barnato had sold the contents of the stall for £600. He paid the man his £200, staked the balance on the races and won £12,000 before the end of the day.

Perhaps it is not generally known now how Mr. Barnato came to be married. The beginnings of his fortune are said to have been due to the prudent purchase of diamonds in South Africa. These he deposited for safety with a certain barmaid in Kimberley. After a time he said to her: "Give me my diamonds. I'm off to Europe. When I return, we'll be married."

"I think we'll be married first," she replied, and those were the only terms on which he could get back his diamonds. Now this astute young lady is the present Mrs. Barnato, and her baby drives along the King's road at Brighton in a silver perambulator.—London Figaro.

His Irrelevant Question.

She had just returned from a visit to Milwaukee, and something had happened to displease her.

"The fact of the matter is," she said, "we get swindled in this town and haven't sense enough to know it."

"You must have run across a bargain somewhere," he suggested, for he knew her failing.

"Bargains!" she exclaimed. "Why, I tell you, William, we don't know where to shop to make money. Do you remember that last white shirt I bought you?"

He did. He would have said he did even if he didn't, but it so happened this time that he did, for it had given him considerable trouble in one way and another.

"Well," she exclaimed, "I paid just $1 for that shirt in Chicago, and I saw an exact duplicate of it at a marked down sale in Milwaukee for 98 cents."

"Why didn't you go on to St. Paul?" he asked wearily. "Perhaps you could have got the same thing for 94, or Winnipeg might have given it to you for 91. One has to go after bargains, you know."

She wasn't quite sure whether he was making fun of her, but she felt that it was possible and refused to continue the subject in consequence.—Chicago Post.

The Forth bridge, in Scotland, is constantly being repainted. So vast is the structure that it takes 50 tons of paint to give it one coat, and the area dealt with is something like 120 acres.

Germany consumes annually 120,000 tons of polished rice and about 40,000 tons of broken rice, while it exports 250,000 tons of polished rice, chiefly to Spanish America.

WINE PRESSES FOR SALE

Below Cost. Different Sizes. Also Stemmers and Seeders.

Address, O. N. OWENS,
215 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

All ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels are quickly cured by using Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

Scrofula

Is a deep-seated blood disease which all the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a *real* blood remedy for blood diseases and has no equal.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck, of Delaney, Ark., had Scrofula for twenty-five years and most of the time was under the care of the doctors who could not relieve her. A specialist said he could cure her, but he filled her with arsenic and potash which almost ruined her constitution. She then took nearly every so-called blood medicine and drank them by the wholesale, but they did not reach her trouble. Some one advised her to try S.S.S. and she very soon found that she had a real blood remedy at last. She says: "After taking one dozen bottles of S.S.S. I am perfectly well, my skin is clear and healthy and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. Instead of drying up the poison in my system, like the potash and arsenic, S.S.S. drove the disease out through the skin, and I was permanently rid of it."

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism Contagious Blood Poison, or any disorder of the blood. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease, but take a real blood remedy.

Our books free upon application. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

Happy and Fruitful Marriage.

Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for our wonderful little book, called "Complete Manhood and How to Attain It." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

S. F. N. U. No. 82 New Series No. 25

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

Too Possible.

Knicker—We had to discharge our pastor because he mispronounced a word.

Bocker—For such a trifle?

Knicker—Yes. He said the dear departed had gone to "the undiscovered country from whose burn no traveler returns."—Judge.

The Trouble with the Numbers.

"I have heard," said the pensive-looking girl, "that poets naturally speak in numbers."

"Yes," replied her father. "The trouble is that the numbers never have any dollar marks in front of them."—Washington Star.

Unselfish to the Last.

The Caller—You say he did a great deal to encourage science?

The Widow—Yes, poor soul, he was always changing doctors.—New York Tribune.

Great Scheme.

"I'm going into politics," announced Chumpley. "Got the greatest scheme on earth for meeting the revenue deficit."

"What is it, old man?"

"Have the government run the pawn shops. There'll be no disgrace in doing business with your uncle when he's your Uncle Sam."—Detroit Free Press.

A Touching Scene.

—Up-to-Date.

He Believed It.

"Do you believe that there is any relation between weather and crime?" asked Mr. Snaggs of the observant editor.

"Of course I do," replied the wise man. "As soon as a balmy day comes the spring poets resume activity."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Sure to Take.

"I am going to do something in the literary line which will take better than Scotch dialect," remarked Mr. Trenchant Penn.

"What is it?"

"I am going to write a story in baby talk."—Harper's Bazar.

Jealousy?

"All their neighbors speak very badly of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot."

"They must be living happily with each other then, if I know anything of the neighbors."—Judy.

Precaution.

Buckskin Bill—How is it, Sam, that ye hain't got yer gun in yer belt to-day?

Sam Spurs—'Sh! It's in me hat! If any duffer calls "hands up" to-day I've got the drop on him.—Truth.

A Success.

Theatrical Manager (affably)—I congratulate you, old man.

Veteran Actor (gloomily)—On what?

Theatrical Manager—On the success of your benefit, of course.

Veteran Actor (doubtedly)—Was it a success?

Theatrical Manager—Certainly. It paid expenses, didn't it? And it didn't cost you a red cent!—New York Tribune.

Clever Idea.

Wife—I'm writing to ask the Browns to meet the Joneses here at dinner; and to the Joneses to meet the Browns. We owe them both, you know.

Husband—But I've heard they've just quarreled, and don't speak.

Wife—I know. They'll refuse and we needn't give a dinner party at all!—Fun.

Too Flattering.

He—What do you think of this style of collar, Miss Bonmot? Looks like a wegular ivory tower, doesn't it?

She (thoughtfully)—Y-e-s, or like a whitewashed fence around a lunatic asylum.—Comic Home Journal.

More Horrible.

"I saw a man to-day who had no hands play the piano."

"That's nothing! We've got a girl down in our flat who has no voice and who sings!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Getting Even with Her.

She—Oh, Will; that's the prettiest engagement ring I've ever had.

He—That's funny; all the other girls I've given it to said the same thing.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Volubility.

Mabel (studying her lesson)—Papa, what is the definition of volubility?

Mabel's Father—My child, volubility is a distinguishing feature of your mother when, on account of urgent business affairs I don't happen to reach home until after 2 o'clock in the morning.—Baltimore News.

Making Him Mad.

"Say, boy, what did you kick that dog for."

"He's mad."

"No, he isn't mad, either."

"Well, if any one should kick me I'd be mad."—Truth.

Unkind Praise.

Young Playwright—And what did you think of my climax?

Critic—It was very welcome.—Brooklyn Life.

A Ticklish Subject.

"Why don't you get a new suit, man?"

"Faith, I'm the most ticklish man in all Cork; divel a tailor in the place can get the tape round me!"—The Sketch.

Love at First Sight.

Friend—So yours was a case of love at first sight?

Mrs. Lovejoy—Yes, indeed. I fell desperately in love with my dear husband the moment I set eyes upon him. I remember it all distinctly as if it were yesterday. I was walking with papa on the promenade at Brighton, when suddenly papa stopped and, pointing him out, said: "There, my dear, is a man worth £50,000."—Tid-Bits.

A Confused Recollection.

"Yes," said Mr. Cumrox, "my youngest daughter will be through school in a short time. She is already making her preparations for commencement day."

"What are they?"

"I don't know that I followed her description very intelligently, but my impression is that they have something to do with the immortality of genius in plain white and the neck filled in with chiffon."—Washington Star.

Understood Her.

She—That little fool, Johnnie Moore, has proposed to me.

Her Dearest Friend—When will the wedding take place?—Brooklyn Life.

Where the Trouble Came In.

Spykes—Do you have any trouble meeting your creditors?

Spokes—Not at all. I find my trouble in getting rid of them.—Detroit Free Press.

Quite Different.

Singly—Who is this man Cleverly whose divorce suit is causing such a sensation?

Margaret—Oh, why, he's the author of that charming novel, "A Happy Marriage."—New York Tribune.

A Question of Harmony.

Mrs. Park Avenue—Don't you think this dress is very becoming to my complexion?

Mr. Park Avenue—Yes, the dress harmonizes much better with your to-day's complexion than with the complexion you had on last week.—New York World.

Hard to Discover.

Minnie—Doesn't Miss Highfly look pretty in her bathing suit?

Mr. Eyelette (looking intently)—Is she wearing it now?

A Thoughtful Girl.

"Harry, you had better sit part of the evening on my right side and part of it on my left side."

"Cupid's ghost—what's that for?"

"I don't want people to be saying that you got curvature of the spine on my account."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Bad.

Lucy—Clara's honeymoon was completely spoiled.

Alice—How?

Lucy—The papers containing the account of the wedding did not reach her.—Tid-Bits.

Politics and Society.

Mrs. Vogue—I expect to give my third party of the season next week; of course you'll attend?

Mrs. Shy—I would like to very much, but I can't without offending my husband. As an influential politician, you know, he is strongly opposed to third parties.—Boston Courier.

The "Chinese Vote."

The "Chinese vote" will soon be a political feature in California. In San Francisco's filthy Chinatown an infantile army has been reared. There are not less than 2,000 native sons and daughters in San Francisco's Chinatown in whose veins Chinese blood flows and who are lawful heirs of American citizenship. A small army of Mongols is marching leisurely along the dusty highway of time toward the ballot box.

Not later than the year 1920, at the present birth rate in Chinatown, and supposing average conditions regarding mortality to obtain, it is as clear as anything can be that something like 2,500 Chinese children will be entitled to the ballot in San Francisco alone. Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles, San Jose, and in fact nearly all communities in California have also their native-born Mongolian babies who are on their way to citizenship.

Alas, Too True!

"A prophet is not honored in his own country."

"This is also the case with some checks."—New York Tribune.

TRAINING A CHILD.

A Lesson in Courtesy that Ought to be Heeded.

Speaking of training a child, a woman writer in one of the Chicago papers says: "Does there exist a family that thinks it wrong to interrupt a child? Does there exist a family that does not think it wrong for a child to interrupt its elders? Here and there may be an idolized only child who knows what it is to tell a story to one or two sympathetic listeners without interruption, but most children in fair-sized families grow accustomed to telling their stories to a half-interested audience who bid them 'cut it short' and 'hurry up,' or possibly to keep still altogether. No one hesitates to leave the room at the most interesting point or to interrupt in any manner that may seem convenient. And then the fathers of such children wonder why they cannot sit still and wait for something to eat while a column of the evening newspaper is read aloud at the supper table.

"It may be entirely plain to the adult mind that there should be two laws of conduct, one for grown-up people and one for children, and that a well-regulated child should refuse to imitate his elders except in a few particulars where imitation may be thoroughly agreeable to the imitated party; but it is far from plain to the child. He tends with all the force in his nature to do unto others as they do unto him, and while it may be the part of the regenerated to do as he would like to have others do, still this is a good deal to expect a young child, with probably no inherited aptitude in that direction. Moreover, if there be two laws of conduct for the child and the adult, it seems scarcely fair to require more of the child than of the adult. If there is to be any difference as to what constitutes right for the child and the man surely the mature person ought to have the harder rule to follow. If, therefore, it is so hard for the grown-up individual to keep from interrupting the little one, he ought not to expect that weaker one to keep from interrupting him. If what the child says is of no importance to the grown man or woman, it must be remembered that what they say is equally of no importance to the child. If they cannot possess their souls in patience until he says his little say, by what right do they expect him to be patient while they speak? Any child, unless unusually timid and brow-beaten, will continue to interrupt just as long as he is interrupted without intending the least harm."

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

What the South Is Now and What It Was Twenty Years Ago.

Where the proud city of Birmingham stands to-day there were in 1877 only worn-out fields. Chattanooga was a dilapidated village, Atlanta still sat in the ashes of the war. Florida was almost as much of a wilderness as in the days of Spanish rule. Texas had made no impression upon the world's markets as a cotton producer. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas were in poverty and despair because of the miseries of the reconstruction period. The coal and iron mines of Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia were practically undiscovered and unopened. There was no serious competition by any southern port with New York and Boston for the export and import trade. With a single exception there was not one great railroad system in the South, and that did not touch the southeastern part.

Twenty years ago the manufacture of cotton in the South was wholly an infant industry, and cities now known as textile working centers were mere trading posts at the cross roads. The fruit and vegetable business of Florida was so small as to attract little attention, while the fruit and melon business of Georgia did not exist at all. Southern farmers then bought their corn and meats, instead of raising them as they do now, and the cotton crop of Georgia, notwithstanding the comparatively low prices, and notwithstanding the cities have absorbed so much of the rural population, is twice as large as it was then.

Jenny Lind's Precocity.

"Jenny Lind could not have been more than 4 years old when she woke up the old spinet in the attic to repeat under her tiny fingers a fanfare that a band used to play in passing her home. This was the first music that broke upon her tiny ears," records Mrs. Raymond Maude, her daughter, who writes of "My Mother as I Recall Her," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "There is also a cat story," continues Mrs. Maude, "her voice having been noticed as singing to her cat, but I won't give any credit to that, and will pass on to her ninth year, when the director of the theater and opera school at Stockholm was induced to hear her, and to accept her as a pupil. At this school she also learned deportment and gesture, in which she was always perfect, and which, all her life, made her bearing and carriage so stately as to give her the appearance of a tall woman, when she really was not more than five feet six. She was also a beautiful dancer, and loved dancing, though seldom indulging in it—refraining for her health's and art's sake, as she used to say, since it tired her too much."

Mrs. Maude notes that Jenny Lind's first teacher was Croelius, and also that Garcia, one of her earliest instructors in the technical art of singing, is still living—in London. Jenny Lind began making her professional tours at an age when most girls are being tendered and nurtured at home; and also coached fellow-pupils less gifted than herself, thereby gaining knowledge and experience. Her first "full-grown appearance was made March 7, 1837, when she was between 16 and 17; forty-six years later she sang for the last time in public.

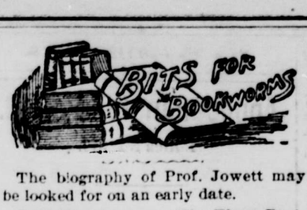
A Mistake.

"Of course," said the jeweler, "you meant well, but don't do that again."

"What do you mean?" inquired the man in charge of the repair department.

"You charged that last man so much that instead of having his old watch fixed he bought a new one that I had marked down to cost as an advertisement."—Washington Star.

There are two occasions when women count their own fingers: one of them is when they hear that a widower is to be married.



The biography of Prof. Jowett may be looked for on an early date.

Bret Harte's story, "The Three Partners," is not to appear as a book until the autumn.

Experts have estimated that at least $1,000,000 will be obtained for Lord Ashburnham's library to be sold soon in London.

"Flames" is the title of Robert Hichen's new novel, which is to be issued shortly. It is a story of modern London life, but the plot has largely to do with esoteric science and occult forces.

We have heard a good deal of Maeterlinck in recent days, and so interest will attach to a volume by him now being translated into English. It is "The Treasure of the Humble," a work which consists of ten essays in "morality and literature."

As everybody knows, Thomas Hardy has been revising and enlarging his story, "The Pursuit of the Well-Beloved." That was the title when it appeared in serial form, but as a book it will simply be called "The Well-Beloved." The other point to mention is that the volume is now being printed, and will be ready within a week or two. Mr. Hardy's scene here is that "rocky coigne of England" called the Isle of Portland.

Richard Harding Davis tells the following anecdote: "I once heard an American tourist say to a British workman outside of St. James' palace on a levee day, 'And I suppose you pay taxes to support this?' The workman said: 'Yes, it costs me about sixpence a year. Isn't it worth the money?' And the American, becoming suddenly conscious of the fact that he had been standing for two hours watching the show of royalty and that it had not cost him even sixpence, was honest enough to own that it was."

Kept His Promise.

Much is said in these days about the want of obedience to parental authority, displayed by the rising generation, but an incident in which the contrary spirit was manifested is narrated by a prominent Western lawyer.

His 12-year-old son, a boy of great spirit but with no overabundance of strength, went to pass a vacation with a cousin who lived on the banks of a broad river. His father, in his parting instructions, placed one restriction upon the boy's amusements during his visit.

"I don't want you to go out in your cousin's canoe," he said, firmly. "They are used to the water, but you are not, and you haven't learned to sit still anywhere, as yet. You'll be there only a week, and with all the other amusements the boys have, and the horses and dogs, you can afford to let the canoe alone for this time, and keep your mother from worrying all the while you're away."

The boy readily gave the desired promise. On his return he was enthusiastic over the pleasures he had enjoyed.

"And I didn't mind canoeing a bit, pa," he said, addressing his careful parent with a beaming smile. "The boys taught me how to swim, and the only time they used the canoe was the last day to go over to the other shore. But I remembered my promise, and I wasn't going to break the last day. So I swam across!"

A Railroad Above the Clouds.

There are several places in the world where the iron horse actually climbs up mountain sides to spots which are situated far above the clouds. In Peru they have built a railway over one of the most elevated ribs of the Andes, and in Switzerland the steam engine snorts and puffs around and up the sides of peaks where it was formerly considered hazardous for a sure-footed Alpine climber to attempt to worm his way.

The engineers of the United States have been equally as enterprising as those of Europe and the Spanish republics of South America. They have proven that there is no mountain too broad to be tunneled or too high for them to send a locomotive to the summit. The plateau on the top of Pike's Peak was once thought to be almost as inaccessible to human beings as are the canals of Mars to mundane navigators. To-day all is changed. Since 1891 the locomotive has made its regular trips up the sides of the "Pride of the Rockies," seemingly doing it with as much ease as the "regular" makes the journey from the Union station at Kirkwood.

At one time the Pike's Peak "cog" was the most elevated railroad in the world, its upper terminus being at a spot 14,147 feet above the beach line at Galveston, Texas. Since the Peruvian railway, mentioned above, was built, the Pike's Peak "elevated" takes a back seat. It is still a wonder in engineering, however, being nine miles long (high), and having several grades of 25 per cent. The engines used on this queer railroad weigh forty tons.

Open Sand Molding.

Iron founders who know the waste of time in preparing beds for open sand molding will appreciate the suggestion of an expert founder that a permanent bed should be made of such dimensions as to take in any work likely to be wasted, and that, if very large, it should be provided with a cinder bed, which should be low enough—at least fifteen inches from surface—to permit of long dabbers that are often required in loam plates. The straight edges should be made of flat bars of wrought iron with the upper edges planed.

A Resemblance.

Mrs. Kuddler—Do you know, George, that everybody says the baby is just like me?

Mr. Kuddler—Nonsense, Anne. The baby is now more than six months old and it has never spoken a word.—Boston Transcript.

Possesses It.

Wicks—I heard a pretty compliment to Hamlin, the actor, to-day. Squeesicks says he possesses the art which conceals art.

Hicks—That's a fact. You'd never know he had any.—Boston Transcript.

AN EXCELLENT SCHOOL.

Hoitt's School, at Burlingame, Cal., deserves its high reputation for excellence. It is unquestionably one of the best Schools for Boys on the Western coast.—*S. F. Call.*

To thoroughly eradicate the taint of hereditary disease from the system use Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

DISHONORED DRAFTS.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Honored with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

Blobbs—Our minister preached a sermon last Sunday against women wearing decollete gowns. Slobbs—What was his text? Blobbs—"They saw that they were naked."

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO'S VEHICLES.

Selling at about the same price as you pay for inferior makes. Also a large stock of harness, whips, robes and bicycles at less than cost. Big stock to select from.

A. G. & J. Q. GLENN,
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BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters searches out all impurities and expels them harmlessly through the natural channels from the system.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE

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With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, 1 box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

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The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 86 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

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A HOUSEHOLD PRAYER.

From a rusty needle, a pointless pin,
A button minus an eye,
A torn-out, worn-out buttonhole,
Both now and by-and-by;
From a rotten string, or shoe-lace weak,
Collars that button hard,
Neckties that turn "bind-side before"
Without the least regard.
Good Lord, deliver us.

From a shiftless, thriftless wife,
A mother who doesn't care
Whether she tidily wears her gowns,
Or rarely combs her hair;
From a husband who doesn't see or know
How dirt tracks up the floor,
A father who thinks it foolishness
For the little ones to snore,
Good Lord, deliver us.

From a lazy man, a heedless woman,
A thoughtless boy or girl,
Who turn the world half upside down
With a whirr, a whisk, a whirl;
From such as these and many more,
As we go on our way,
That we may graciously be free
Forever, "Let Us Pray,"
Good Lord, deliver us.
—Good Housekeeping.

SIXES AND SEVENS.

"My last day at Oxford," sighed Mrs. Romer as she lay back in the punt and put up her parasol. "Isn't it a shame, Mr. Elsworth, that I have to go away on the first day of the 'eights'?"

Elsworth of Exeter, having moored the punt carefully, turned and sat down opposite Mrs. Romer, nursing his knees.

"Beastly shame," he said, with gloom in his voice. "But must you go?"

"Positively must," replied Mrs. Romer, shifting her parasol and looking at her companion round the edge. "We've got to go to a dinner party tomorrow night in town and a theater and dance the next night, and—O—something or other every night till the end of the season. But you're coming to see us in town, aren't you? You promised, you know."

Elsworth dug his heel into the floor of the punt. "You won't have any time to spare for me in town—like up here, you know," he said, gloomily. Then, more cheerfully: "We've seen a lot of each other the last week, haven't we? Seems as though we'd known each other for—for any amount of time."

Mrs. Romer shifted her parasol again in order to watch an eight paddling down to the starting point at Iffley.

"They look such nice, clean, wholesome boys," she said. "That's what I like so about Oxford. All the boys look as though—well—as though they had a bath every morning. What boat is that?"

"O, that's the House—Christ Church, I mean. But let's——"

"And who is that at the end of the boat?"

"That's Barclay; he's stroke, you know; awful outsider."

"He looks nice," said Mrs. Romer, following the boat with her eyes.

"But, I say," said Elsworth, "can't you cut the dinner party and stay on? We could have such an awfully good time."

Mrs. Romer turned her eyes to Elsworth and shook her head. "I'm to be carried off by main force to-night," she said. "You see, my husband is coming on from Birmingham this afternoon to pick me up, and we positively must go to town by the last train."

Mrs. Romer leaned back on her cushions and sighed. "But you're not smoking, Mr. Elsworth?" she said; "I don't mind your smoking, you know."

"I don't want to smoke," said Elsworth. "I say," he continued, after a pause, "we've had a ripping good time this last week, haven't we?"

"I've enjoyed myself immensely," said Mrs. Romer. "Everybody has been so kind. The Pethwicks are charming people, and let one do just as one likes, and——"

"Yes," said Elsworth, "I shall always be grateful to the Pethwicks."

"And you have simply devoted yourself to me—an old married woman like me, too!"

"What rot!" said Elsworth. "Why, I don't believe you're more than—than a year or two older than I am."

"Ah, but I am," Mrs. Romer sighed, shifting her parasol again, and turned towards the river. "Wasn't that the gun?" she asked. "Does that mean that the race is starting?"

"No; that's only the first gun," said Elsworth. "But never mind the race; let's talk about—I mean—I want to tell you——"

"Don't be silly," said Mrs. Romer, sitting up and looking with great interest down the course. "Of course, I mind about the race. That's just what I've come to see."

"I believe you are offended with me," said Elsworth, gloomily. "I suppose I deserve it. I'd have begged your pardon last night only I thought you didn't seem to mind, you know."

"Mind!" said Mrs. Romer, turning towards Elsworth; "mind what? I thought you were particularly nice last night."

"Then, you wern't offended—really?"

"Why should I be offended?"

"At what—what I did."

"Why, Mr. Elsworth, what did you do?"

Elsworth turned a puzzled face to Mrs. Romer for a moment. Then, picking a bit of fluff carefully from the knee of his flannels, "I mean," he said, "I mean when I kissed you."

"O!" said Mrs. Romer.

"I'm awfully sorry if it annoyed you, but I did."

Elsworth looked up boldly at Mrs. Romer, whose eyes wandered vaguely round the horizon. Her eyebrows lifted.

"I don't remember," she said.

"Don't you remember," pursued Elsworth, "when we were standing last night—after supper at Brandon's—looking into the gardens? I was just behind you—quite close—and——"

"Yes?" said Mrs. Romer, quite gently, as her eyes came to rest upon Elsworth's face, which was still bent on the knee of his flannels.

"Well, I couldn't help it, you know. But you did know, didn't you?"

"I did not," said Mrs. Romer. "I hadn't the least idea. And I can't understand——"

"I'm awfully sorry—really," said Elsworth.

Mrs. Romer watched him in silence for a few moments as he plucked at the knee of his flannels. Then her brow wrinkled a little. "Why are you so sorry?" she asked.

"Because I'm sure you are angry; now aren't you?"

Mrs. Romer reflected, rubbing the handle of her parasol gently against her cheek.

"Well, you see," she said, after a pause, "after all, I didn't know."

"But supposing you had known," said Elsworth, looking suddenly up at her.

"It would never have hapened," said Mrs. Romer, firmly.

There was silence for a few moments, Elsworth looking moodily across the river to the towing path, where the townsfolk stood to view the races, and undergraduates were hurrying down to run with the boats. Mrs. Romer looked reflectively at Elsworth.

"I don't think it was very nice of you, Mr. Elsworth," she said, "to do—to do that sort of thing without my knowing it. Why did you do it?"

"There didn't seem to be any—any other way," replied Elsworth. Then, meeting Mrs. Romer's eyes, he said: "But you needn't laugh at a man. It's rough."

"I'm not laughing," said Mrs. Romer. "I'm very much annoyed."

"But you said you weren't angry," said Elsworth.

"You haven't told me why you did it," said Mrs. Romer. "And there's another gun. That's the start, isn't it?"

"I couldn't help it," said Elsworth. "Don't you see, when a man sees you every day—talks to you—and—and all that, doesn't it stand to reason, Vi—I may call you Violet?"

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Romer; "why, I'm old enough to be your mother—very nearly."

"O, rot!" said Elsworth, "you look awfully young and—and jolly."

Mrs. Romer shook her head.

"I put my complexion on every morning," she said.

"I don't believe it," said Elsworth.

"And I dye my hair," continued Mrs. Romer.

"I don't care," said Elsworth.

"And I—I'm married," said Mrs. Romer.

Elsworth returned to the obdurate bit of fluff on his knee.

"I suppose," he said, slowly, "that does matter." Elsworth looked up straight into Mrs. Romer's eyes. "You are laughing," he protested. "It's beastly rough on a chap."

The shouts of the spectators on the banks, on the barges, and in the boats grew in volume; a bell clanged—the signal from the bank that a boat was within bumping distance of another. Excited men tore along the towing-path with rattles, and shouted the names of their colleges in encouragement as the eights came up the course. But Elsworth heard none of these things. He heard only the laughter that bubbled from the lips of Mrs. Romer.

"O, you absurd boy!" she said. "There! Exeter has made a bump, and you haven't even cheered!"

"I wasn't thinking of the races," said Elsworth. "A man doesn't think of things like that when he's——"

"We ought to be getting back," said Mrs. Romer, as she watched the eights paddling back from the winning-post to their respective barges.

Elsworth unmoored the punt and began punting up-stream. After a stroke or two he stopped, and trailing the pole in the water behind him, said, "I suppose I mustn't come and see you—now."

"Why not?" said Mrs. Romer. "I was hoping to see a lot of you when you came up to town—or 'down,' you call it, don't you?"

"You mean it?" said Elsworth. "Because, of course, I should be—only the thought perhaps—after what has happened——"

"What has happened?"

"I mean—after last night, and—and what I've said to-day—but I couldn't help it, you know, but I thought you might find it a little awkward my meeting——"

"O! there's Dick on the barge," said Mrs. Romer. She waved a waveloping parasol, and a lifted straw hat on the Exeter barge identified Mr. Romer. Elsworth punted alongside, and was forthwith introduced to Mr. Romer.

Mrs. Romer held Elsworth's hand a moment at parting.

"You mustn't," she said, "take it too seriously—what I said."

"You mean—about—about minding?"

"No," laughed Mrs. Romer, "about my hair, and so on. Good-by. We shall see you in town."

"Good-looking boy," said Mr. Romer, as he walked up through Christ Church meadows with his wife.

"Isn't he?" said Mrs. Romer. Then, looking sideways up at her husband, she proceeded, "And O! Dick, what do you think? He's is love with me—awfully in love, poor boy."

"What, another. Really, Vi, the Public Prosecutor ought to take you up."

"And—Dick—he kissed me."

"O, Vi, come——" began Mr. Romer.

"It was such an absurd little kiss—on my back hair. I could scarcely feel it. And I couldn't laugh because—because, of course, he thought I didn't know. And now he's so miserable about it."

"But why should he be miserable," began Mr. Romer, "if he——"

"O, don't be logical, Dick. You don't mind, Dick, do you?"

"Mind," said Mr. Romer, selecting a cigar from his case. "Of course not—if he doesn't."

They walked on for a little in silence, Mr. Romer puffing at his cigar.

"Well," he said at length, "you're very serious, Vi. What are you thinking of? The silly boy?"

"Stupid old Dick," said Mrs. Romer, glancing at her husband. "I was thinking of you. You are so sensible, Dick—so horribly sensible."—The Ludgate.

How It Feels to Be Blown Up.

"One of the most exciting episodes in my life," said Gen. Dudley Avery, recently, to a New Orleans newspaper man, "was during a thunder storm a number of years ago on Avery Island, when 10,000 pounds of dynamite exploded. It was a most extraordinary happening, and the most remarkable thing of the affair was that I lived to tell the tale. I was in the vicinity of the building in which the dynamite was stored, and when the storm came on I took shelter under a shed which was some distance removed from the explosion, and which was used as a blacksmith shop by a man who was employed in this capacity, and who served with me during the war, and at the battle of Shiloh. We were chatting together when I felt a shock, and then, to my surprise, I saw the blacksmith going up in the air. I watched him pass through the roof of the shed, but the man, who, by the way, was an Irishman, did not seem to get any further from me. Then I realized that I was going up too. I suppose we must have ascended for thirty or forty feet, and then we came down with a rush, reaching the earth a little disfigured and with lungs in a state of collapse. When we caught our breath the Irishman remarked between his gasps that a little thing like that couldn't scare us, as we'd both been in explosions before. He was wounded badly, however, while I escaped with a few scratches. We found upon coming down that the lightning had exploded the 10,000 pounds of dynamite. Where the storehouse had stood there was a hole in the ground about thirty feet deep, and with a diameter of fully sixty feet, shaped like a funnel. Trees in the vicinity were burned black, and an oak tree two feet thick that had stood twenty feet from the building was torn into shreds so fine that scarcely a vestige could be found. I have been afraid to go near dynamite ever since."

Famous Spot in History.

The most important public square in Paris, and one of the handsomest in the whole world, is the Place de la Concorde. In the center rises the obelisk of Luxor, presented by the pasha of Egypt to Louis Philippe. It is flanked on either side by a large fountain. The Place de la Concorde seems somewhat wrongly called, in view of the history of the spot. One hundred and fifty years ago it was an open field. But in 1748 the city accepted the gracious permission of Louis XV. to erect a statue to him here. The place then took his name and retained it till the new regime, in 1789, melted down the statute and converted it into 2-cent pieces. On the 30th of May, 1770, during an exhibition of fireworks here, a panic took place and 1,200 people were trampled to death and 2,000 more were severely injured. The occasion was the attempt of the people to express, by a grand celebration, their unbounded joy at the recent marriage of the young dauphin with the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette. On the 21st of January, 1793, they gathered here again in immense numbers to see the head of the same dauphin, now Louis XVI., chopped off by the sharp guillotine. During the next two years the spot well earned its title "Place of the Revolution," for the guillotine did not cease its work until Marie Antoinette, Charlotte, Mme. Elizabeth (the king's sister), Robespierre, and more than 2,800 persons had perished by its deadly stroke.—Chautauquan.

Electricity and Music.

An electrical attachment for pianos has recently been patented. A current is made to flow through the strings of the instrument, a powerful magnet being the most essential part of the contrivance. When a key is struck, the corresponding string vibrates in the usual manner; but it continues to vibrate and to produce the note until the key is released. Incidentally, owing to the electrical action, the harmonics are brought out in a wonderful way. It is suggested that much might be done for acoustic effect by stringing wires over the ceiling and walls of concert halls and theaters. If properly arranged, they would respond sympathetically to the sounds of human voices or of musical instruments. The singer's notes would actually play upon a gigantic Aeolian harp, and wonderful harmonic results might be brought out. This idea, so far as known, has never been tried. There is no telling how far the harmonics might be helped by causing an electric current to flow through the wires, as in the case of the piano.

Pond Alive with Goldfish.

Ferdinand Marker, a prosperous farmer at Malvern, near Canal Dover, Ohio, has a novel feature on his land in a pond of large area which is literally alive with goldfish. Several years ago he placed two in the pond and these have multiplied until there seems to be millions of them.

Not She.

Kean—Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse?

Steam—Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared.—Hartford Times.

Immoderately.

Robert—Is Harry fond of female society?

Richard—Immoderately. I've known him to play whist with three women.—Boston Transcript.

REMINISCENCES OF CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

THE most remarkable fight in the history of Indian warfare, and in some respects the history of the world, was the battle fought on the Little Big Horn River in Montana between the command of General George A. Custer and the allied forces of all the renegade Indians in the West under the leadership of Chiefs Gall and Sitting Bull, on June 25, 1876, says the Globe-Democrat. It was remarkable from the fact that not a single man in Custer's command escaped to tell the tale. Much has been said and written about this famous fight, a large part of which has been erroneous and the product of vivid imaginations. It has been so long since anything having the least semblance of truth has been published concerning this bloody affair that the recollections of a friend of Custer, who was with him until a few minutes before the battle, and who, when the command was divided, was sent with Maj. Reno, are most interesting. Dr. H. R. Porter, of St. Louis, was the only surviving surgeon of the three who were with Custer's regiment on that fateful June day. His recollections have never appeared in print, and it was only after much persuasion that he consented to talk for publication. Speaking of the expedition and its results, he says:

"Our expedition left Fort Abraham Lincoln on May 17, 1876, under the command of General Terry, and proceeded overland. The Indians had been located by General Terry's scouts, and he had told Custer to strike them on the 26th. Terry was sure that his scouts had them well located, and results demonstrated that he was correct. Generals Terry and Gibbon were to go by another route and were to strike the Indians in front and Custer was to close in on the rear. Custer started from the camp on Powder River on the morning of June 24. I was sent with him. We were on the trail all that day and night, and proceeded until 4 o'clock, the morning of the 25th, when we camped in a deep ravine where the Indians could not see us. We were not allowed to unsaddle or unpack. Being very tired after our long ride we lay down and slept, each man holding his bridle reins. In about an hour the scouts reported a large camp of Indians ahead. The command was ordered to get ready for action. Custer came to me and said: 'Porter, there is a large camp of Indians ahead, and we are going to have a great killing.' At 6 o'clock we started.

"It was Custer's purpose at this time to charge the Indians in a body, he supposing that our presence had not been discovered by them. In a short time the scouts reported that we had been seen by the Indians. Custer then decided to divide the command. He sent Col. Benteen with three companies to the left, Major Reno with three companies to the center, and he took three companies, and was to go to the right, his idea being to surround the Indian camp. Captain McDougal was left in charge of the pack train. Just as we were ready to start Custer came to me and said: 'Doctor, I would like to have you go with me, as you are younger and a better rider than Dr. Lord, the chief surgeon.' I replied: 'All right; I would much prefer going with you.' Custer then said: 'I will see Dr. Lord and ask him to consent.' We rode over to where Dr. Lord was, and Custer spoke to him about the contemplated arrangement. The doctor replied: 'Not much. I am going with you.' The poor fellow in those few words saved my life and sealed his own doom. I went with Reno. We had proceeded but a short distance when Captain Cook, Custer's adjutant, came up and said: 'The Indians are right ahead of you, and you are ordered to charge them as soon as possible.'

"We went forward at a lively gait. When we came to the river we discovered that the Indians were on the opposite bank. We forded the river and suddenly came upon ten or fifteen of the redskins, and they were running. We then thought that we had already won the fight. We rode some little distance toward the Indian camp, when suddenly a swarm of the red devils rose up and poured a terrific fire into us. We dismounted and formed a skirmish line. At first there were only a few, comparatively, then more and more of the savages appeared, and the ground seemed to be fairly alive with them. They were all naked, and their bodies were painted hideously. They all rode their ponies bareback. The fire finally became so hot that Reno ordered his men to mount and 'charge'—he called it—to the rear. A general stampede of our troops then took place. A soldier was shot in the little clump of trees where I was. I dismounted and found him mortally wounded. My horse was rearing and plunging, and I had all I could do to hold him. The Indians, in their mad pursuit of our demoralized troops, did not notice me in the timber. They were passing within ten feet of where I was. I placed laudanum on the wound of the soldier and bandaged it as best I could, and again mounted my frightened horse. As I was leaving him the poor soldier said: 'For God's sake, doctor, don't leave me to be tortured by those fiends.' Bullets were flying thick and fast, and I turned my horse loose and caught up with our troops, who had gotten a half a mile away. In that half mile ride I think that I was made the target of a thousand rifles, but I escaped without a scratch. We again forded the river and took a stand on the top of a steep hill. A few minutes later Benteen, with his three companies, came up, as did McDougal, with the pack train. Benteen, after leaving us when the command was divided, had gone west of the river. Not seeing any Indians, and hearing the firing, he rushed back and joined us. We fought there the remainder of the day, surrounded by 3,000 savages, while there were only 300 of us, all told. The men dug rifle pits with their knives and tin cups. At dark the Indians stopped firing. Some of the men then crawled down to the river, and secured water. We had been fighting in the broiling sun all day without a drop of water, and the wounded were begging for a drink.

"Next morning the Indians again opened fire on us. Although Reno was the ranking officer, Colonel Benteen was really in command, and to his coolness and bravery those of us who were saved owe our lives. With the air thick with bullets and some of them piercing his clothing, he stood calmly directing the troops. Occasionally a band of savages would dash up to within 200 or 300 yards of us, and our men would then charge them. Several Indians were killed in these charges, and finally one of the soldiers killed and scalped an Indian in plain view of the others. This frightened them, and they kept a safe distance away after that. A perfect storm of leaden hail was poured in on us all day on the 26th until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the firing gradually ceased. We were then frightened, as we thought the Indians were up to some bloodier mischief. Finally we saw them moving off in a body. That night most of the soldiers slept, and were much refreshed in the morning. After the Indians left we were able to procure water. We had all been nearly famished. During the morning of the 27th General Terry and his command came up. He and his staff were all crying, and Gen. Terry said: 'Custer and his whole command are killed. We thought you were, too.'

"After separating from us Custer had gone through a rough country for a distance of four or five miles and attacked the Indians in the rear. As soon as we could, several of the officers and myself went over to where Custer had fought and found that what General Terry had reported was only too true. We found Custer's body stark naked. He was shot in the head and breast. The body of Captain Tom Custer, General Custer's brother, was horribly mutilated. I cut a lock of hair from the head of each officer as he lay, and gave it to their families on my return home. The steamer Far West was moored at the mouth of the Little Big Horn. She was the supply boat of the expedition, and had made her way up the Big Horn farther than any other boat. After burying the dead we took the wounded on litters ten or twelve miles to the boat, and I was detailed to go down to Fort Lincoln with them. Colonel Smith, Terry's Adjutant General, was sent along with the official dispatches, and he had a traveling bag full of telegrams for the Bismarck office. Captain Grant Marsh, of Bismarck, was in command of the Far West, and the steamer performed a feat unequaled in Western steamboating. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 5th of July we reached Bismarck and Fort Lincoln, having made 1,000 miles in fifty-four hours. Colonel Smith and myself hurried from the landing uptown, and called up Colonel Lounsberry, the editor of the Tribune, and the telegraph operator, J. M. Carnahan, who took his seat at the key and scarcely raised himself from his chair for twenty-two hours. What he sent vibrating around the world is history."

PRINCIPALS IN THE FIGHT ON THE LITTLE BIG HORN.

QUEER WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Some Nations Have a System that Puzzles Americans Greatly.

The word "candy" in India means 500 pounds in Madras and 529 pounds in Bombay. The word "barrel" in Spain means 100 pounds of raisins, while in Malta it is a customs phrase for eleven and four-tenths gallons. "Dun" in Japanese for one inch, and "li" is Chinese for 2,115 feet. In Germany the word "last" means two metric tons, or 4,480 pounds, while in England it stands for eighty-two and one-half bushels of dry malt. A person who said "pic" in the Argentine Republic would describe nine-tenths of a foot, and the person using the word "sho" in Japan would designate one and six-tenths of a quart. "Rottle" in Palestine means six pounds and in Syria five and one-fourth pounds. "Seer" is Indian for one pound, thirteen ounces; "salm" is Maltese for 490 pounds and "pood" is Russian for thirty-six pounds.

A "catty" in China, Japan and Java means about one and one-third pounds, while in Sumatra it indicates about two and one-eighth pounds. "Coyan" is Sarawak for three pounds and Siamese for about two and one-half pounds.

"Fanega" is a common unit of dry measure in South and Central America; it means two and one-half bushels in Chili, three and eighty-eight one hundredths bushels in Uruguay, one and one-half bushels in Venezuela, one and one-half bushels in Mexico, and about the same in Cuba. "Arroba" means thirty-two and one-third pounds in Brazil and twenty-five and one-third pounds in the Argentine Republic. "Arshine" is Russian for twenty-eight inches, and "artel" in Morocco means one and one-twelfth pounds. In Denmark and Sweden some queer names prevail, with widely different meanings, although the pund (pound) is the popular unit of weight in both countries. In Denmark "tonde" means three and ninety-four one hundredths bushels, and "tondeland" means one and thirty-six one hundredths acres. "Centner" stands for 110 pounds in Denmark and ninety-seven and seven-tenths pounds in Sweden. In the last-named country "tunna" describes four and one-half bushels and "tunneland" one and twenty-two one hundredths acres. "Mil" in Denmark means four and sixty-eight one hundredths miles. "Ru" in Japanese is one-tenth of an inch, and "to" in the same language is two pecks. "Tan" is Japanese for one-quarter of an acre.—New York Times.

Naval Tank.

The new naval experiment tank at the Washington yard, in which miniature war ships will be tested, will be 560 feet long and 50 feet across, and inside the water space will be 475 by 43 feet. Its depth will be 11 feet. Running across, close to the water, will be a carriage upon which there will be attached a dynamometer to register the resistance due to towing a model through the basin. Models, varying in size from ten to twenty feet, of every new ship to be built will be attached to this machinery and drawn through the water. The wave motion will be observed and the resistance it offers will be calculated.

For Detectives Only.

The American Hawkshaw now has a newspaper of his own. This unique addition to the list of class papers is published monthly at Indianapolis. Its news columns are given over to a bulletin of more than $15,000 in cash rewards, with a veritable rogues' gallery of pictures and descriptions of "crooks wanted," while the latest swindling schemes and methods of detection are fully explained for its crimes investigating readers.

The Reason.

"Clingstone never takes any interest in euchre unless diamonds are trumps."

"Why is that?"

"He is a baseball crank."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

JOLLY JOKER.

Young Playwright—"And what did you think of my climax?" Critic—"It was very welcome."—Brooklyn Life.

She Snored.—"How does your wife sleep?" asked the doctor of the man whose better half was under his care. "Orally," said the man.—Truth.

"Good canvasback ducks," said Rivers, "are quoted, I see, at $3 apiece. How true it is that riches have wings."—Chicago Tribune.

"Margaret always reads the end of a novel first." "Why?" "So she can lie awake at night wondering how it began."—Chicago Record.

"Pa, what is a pessimist?" "A pessimist, my son, is a person who never goes out on his wheel without expecting to puncture his tire."—Puck.

Mrs. Painter—"My husband is delighted with my pictures." Mrs. Pointer—"You don't say? Don't they look like you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Not every man is made a fool of," remarked the observer of men and things, "but every man has the raw material in him."—Detroit Journal.

"The decree," announced the messenger of Jupiter, "is that you shall be bound forever to the wheel!" "W-which make?" asked Ixion, anxiously.—Puck.

Police Magistrate—"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?" Witness—"Never, your honor; but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it."—Tit-Bits.

Yabsley—"Did you ever make a mistake in the dark and kiss the wrong girl?" Mudge—"No. I have got mixed in the dark and kissed some other girl."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "kin train er dog ter do anyt'ing dey tells 'im, an' at de same time raise de mos' disobejintest chillun in de neighborhood."—Washington Star.

"Dah ain' much use o' sufferin' in silence," said Uncle Eben; "seems like if dis worl' picks out anybody foh 'er victim, it ain' gwinter to be satisfied till he hollers."—Washington Star.

"And the divorce laws are so very liberal in your section?" "Liberal? Say! They are so liberal that nobody ever heard of a woman crying at a wedding out there."—Detroit Journal.

"My dear, if you took that face abroad you might have trouble in getting it home again." "What do you mean?" "I mean the tariff on art, my love."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Apprehension: The Professor—"As a matter of fact, there are different dialects in different parts of Scotland." Friend—"Great Scott! Are there more counties to hear from?"—Truth.

Mrs. Spatt—"Your husband is an inventor, I believe?" Mrs. Spotter—"Yes. Some of his excuses for coming home late at night are in use all over the country."—Philadelphia North American.

First Burglar—Lord, Bill! dis advertisement wouldnt fool nobody. Second Burglar—Wot is it. First Burglar—Fifty dollars reward an' no questions ast—signed by a woman.—Leslie's Weekly.

"Frisbie is the laziest man I ever knew." "What makes you think so?" "He actually seems to be glad that he's getting baldheaded, so that he won't have to comb his hair any more."—Cleveland Leader.

"Might I ask what school of poetry you prefer?" inquired the young man who writes. And the old gentleman replied: "The homeopathic school. The smaller the dose, the better it suits me."—Washington Star.

Pease—I suppose you've learned a great deal about gardening since you've lived in the country? Hubbard—Yes; I'm picking up something all the time. This year I've given up trying to raise my own vegetables.—Puck.

"How did they stop the elopement?" asked Maud. "By a detestable piece of trickery," replied Mamie; "her father put his head out of the window and shouted that her hat was on crooked, and when she grabbed for it she upset the tandem."—Washington Star.

"Why do you do up your hair in those papers, dear?" remarked General Weyler of his wife, as she came down to breakfast in the Cuban boarding-house. "Why, that's the way you do the enemy up, is it not, dear?" replied the general's spouse.—Yonkers Statesman.

Once upon a time two Cows reclined peacefully beneath a tree. "Oh, by the way," one of the Cows remarked casually, "why was it, if I may ask, that you didn't chase those golfers yesterday?" "Oh, I don't care to be the cause of little calves being made to suffer."—Detroit Free Press.

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of house-breaking. "Well," replied the young lawyer, thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years."—Washington Star.

Browner—So you haven't a bicycle, Miss Neere? Miss Neere—No, I looked at one the other day, but there was something about it I didn't like and the man wouldn't alter it, so I didn't get it. Browner—They generally make any alterations required. What was it you wanted altered? Miss Neere—The price.—Judy.

"It seems to me that you can be depended on to say the wrong thing more than any other man that I know." "What have I done?" "Insulted the Bliggings family." "Why, I tried to compliment them." "You said that their baby, who hasn't any hair, looked exactly like its father." "Yes." "Well, Bliggins is insulted on his own account, and his wife is insulted on behalf of the baby."—Indianapolis Journal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

BY. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.....1897

There has been another jump in the price of wheat in the East. September, in which trading was the heaviest, closed at 72¾ cents, and next morning opened at 73¾ cents. About noon there was another advance, and when 74 cents was reported as the closing price there was cheering in the Produce Exchange. It is a long time since September wheat sold at 74 cents in July. There was not so much trading in July wheat, but the market was very strong. July opening price on Thursday was 79¾ cents, and the closing price 80 cents, and many bids were sent out to holders of wheat in all parts of the country for July wheat to be delivered immediately; 600 bids being sent out by one firm alone. As high as 79¾ cents was offered for immediate delivery, but by 5 p. m. not a bid had been accepted.

Intelligence brought to San Francisco by passengers on the steamer Excelsior from Alaska, regarding the wonderful richness of the newly discovered placers on the Clondyke river, is verified by private letters from men of known veracity and sound judgment. The stories told discount everything previously reported in gold-producing regions. J. Goldsmith, a miner, writes from Alaska: "You have heard something about it no doubt, but not half what it really is. I will not say much about it to you, as I don't want to excite you. The richest thing I know of is No. 30, on the Eldorado creek, a tributary of Bonanza. Three men shoveled in eighty-five pounds weight in gold dust in seven hours. That is considered good grounk here. Living has been very plain and expensive here this winter. Flour is $1 80 a pound, or $54 a sack. Dried fruit is $1 25 a pound, and bacon the same." These finds are vouched for: One woman took from a single pan of gravel $122; some pans produced $500. One man with a rocker took out $80,000. The rockers must be cleaned of gold twice a day. A man who took ont $100,000 in gold paid $300 for his claim. The placers are on British soil, but American miners are getting a full share of the gold. The trip is a long and tedious one, being over 5000 miles. The Alaska Commercial Company runs a steamer between San Francisco and St. Michaels, and on the Yukon it runs five freight and passenger steamers. The last steamer by this route which will connect with river steamers going to Dawson, sails on the 28th instant. The fare is $150 first-class and $125 second-class to the Clonyke from San Francisco, and the journey consumes about six weeks. Each passenger is allowed 150 pounds of baggage. Experts advise miners not to go with less than $1000.

Strange Sugar of Inyo Piute Indians.

It may not be generally known that in Inyo county, around Independence, the Piutes gather a kind of sugar from the leaves of a species of bamboo reed which grows alongside Owens river. It is a singular fact that this "sugar" is the product of minute green insects which may be seen upon the leaves. A representative of this paper recently witnessed the Indians cleaning this product, which they did by drying the leaves in the sun, then breaking them up and winnowing through fine sieves. It was a strange and interesting sight, and probably they used this sugar ages before the white man settled here. The substance is of a light brown color, and in taste resembles honey to a degree. It might be an interesting exhibit for the museums of the great cities.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended on in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Rev. Hugh Lamont, uncle of the murdered Blanche Lamont, interviewed Durrant at San Quentin prison. During the conversation Rev. Lamont said, "I believe in your guilt, but if you are an innocent man the evidence would be soon forthcoming." Durrant refused to discuss the question as to the murderer, but said he was sorry he could not attend the Christian Endeavor convention.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

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SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

OFFICIAL

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1897. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1897, Cash on hand	$10,260 00	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	1,343 28	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	227 48	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	22 00	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	16 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	91 70	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	44 75	
J G Birchim, Int Swamp Ld	15 68	
J G Birchim, Int St Ld	32 00	
John Dehy, Int St Ld	11 20	
J A Luscott, Int St Ld	16 00	
Joseph Konda, on redemption	8 07	
J H Shannon, Int State Land	33 60	
	12,123 71	
May 3, A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	7,450 83	
P A Chalfant, Assessor fees	257 58	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	37 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	39 15	
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	37 00	
" " Sheriff fees	4 00	
C & C Ry, 2nd instalment tax	1,365 47	
John C Carroll, Int St Land	15 00	
State Treasurer, refund of taxes	88 00	
	21,331 37	
June 2d, W A Lamar, Int on St Land	22 40	
" " " " " "	22 40	
L Joseph, on redemption	31 33	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	70 65	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	38 30	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	9 00	
A. M Given, Tax-Collector	54 00	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	470 86	
A M Given, Tax Clr, sheep lic's	2,765 00	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	780 53	
Wm Stewardson, Int State Land	22 40	
	25,618 24	

DISBURSEMENTS—

April, Hospital	604 75	
Salary	1,284 48	
General Expense	1,655 58	
Bridge	102 01	
General Road Exp	100 00	
Sundry Road districts	580 11	
Teachers Library	5 10	
Property Tax Rebate	5 22	
Union School Dist Bond	0 45	
Bishop School	07	
Warm Spring School	91 45	
Riverside School	111 25	
Round Valley School	70 00	
Valley School	60 90	
Union School	353 75	
Big Pine School	79 00	
Irving	110 00	
Lone Pine School	106 35	
Milton School	230 00	
Liberty School	153 70	
Independence School	85 95	
Fish Spring School	68 00	
	5,853 05	
Taboose School Fund	111 00	
Bishop School	250 00	
Union Library	26 70	
Liberty School	4 00	
Independence School	2 45	
Warm Springs School	8 56	
Station School	5 16	
	6,260 92	
May, State General Fund	3,469 47	
Bishop School Bond	868 00	
Union School Bond	570 00	
Big Pine School Bond	570 00	
Salary	1,099 98	
Bridge	44 86	
Hospital	71 00	
Property Tax	6 00	
Lone Pine School Bond	18	
Bishop School Bond	23	
Independence School	101 40	
Bishop School	279 50	
Round Valley School	95 50	
Riverside School	70 00	
Valley School	60 00	
Station School	61 15	
Irving School	122 00	
Lone Pine School	232 50	
Fish Springs School	89 16	
Warm Springs School	11 00	
Taboose School	27 00	
Big Pine School	201 80	
Union School	7 00	
Fish Springs School Library	12 52	
Bishop Library	80	
Lone Pine Library	85	
Station Library	6 45	
Fish Springs School Bldg	19 84	
	14,360 01	
June, Salary Fund	1,099 98	
General Expense	30 00	
Lone Pine School Bond	3 14	
Property tax fund	11 73	
Hospital Fund	63 00	
Riverside School	63 00	
Bishop School	20 85	
Lone Pine School	15 45	
Big Pine School	5 25	
Valley School	1 20	
Irving School	179 75	
Liberty School	76 00	
Warm Springs School	168 00	
Cash	9,566 43	
	25,618 24	

Treasurer's Trial Balance—Balance in Various Funds, July 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$		354 32
General Expense		1971 76	
Hospital		1017 63	
Bond		859 99	
Bishop School special		5 13	
State General		256 79	
State School			1100 00
General Road		698 87	
Road District No. 1		211 26	
Road District No. 2		155 32	
Road District No. 3		206 25	
Road District No. 4		144 76	
Road District No. 5		66 49	
Unapportioned County		39 34	
Road Poll Tax		333 38	
Bridge		531 15	
Swamp and Overfld Land		110 00	
Institute		31 00	
Teachers' Library		8 33	
Property Tax		536 11	
County School		32 83	
To the School Districts:			
Riverside		85 95	
Round Valley		152 36	
Irving		456 39	
Bishop		316 42	
Station		389 22	
Warm Springs		38 96	
Big Pine		85 41	
Milton		123 72	
Independence		161 77	
Fish Springs		58 82	
Union		132 49	
Lone Pine		558 81	
Liberty		28 66	
Valley		119 50	
Taboose		8 75	
To the various School district Libraries:			
Milton		2 60	
Round Valley		25 19	
Irving		80 82	
Bishop		12 57	
Station		4 78	
Warm Springs		9 63	
Big Pine		16 35	
Independence		30 28	
Union		14 14	
Riverside		10 71	
Lone Pine		14 27	
Liberty		4 49	
Taboose		28 94	
Valley		2 64	
Independence Bldg		8 00	
Independence Bond		66 89	
Bishop Bond (old)		71 02	
Union Bond			208 16
Bishop Bond (new)		91 58	
Big Pine Bond		53 67	
Fish Springs Bond		32 86	
Lone Pine Bond		1237 26	
Taboose Bond			18 27
		11,247 18	
Cash on hand			9,566 43
			11,247 18

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30, 1897.

Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Mrch 31 and June 30, 1897.		
Total warrants drawn		$10,760 72
General Exp. Fund	1,685 58	
Salary Fund	3,484 80	
School Fund	4,046 39	
Hospital Fund	738 75	
Bridge Fund	146 00	
Unapportioned	23 85	
Union Bond	45	
Bishop Bond	30	
Lone Pine	3 32	
Fish Springs Bldg	19 84	
Road Dist. No. 1	70	
Road Dist. No. 2	318 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	165 54	
Road Dist. No. 4	00	
Road Dist. No. 5	26 50	
General Road	100 00	
	$10,760 72	$10,760 72
Exhibit showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:		
Inyo Countys' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55
Exhibit showing present financial condition:		
Inyo County' total indebetedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		9,566 43
Remaining indebtedness		53,424 12
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed July 2, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved July 13th, 1897. A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54..06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY. July 28, 1890 tf.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERT. OF PURCHASE.	MERID. MAN. M. D.	TOWN SHIP.	RANGE.	SEC TION.	NO. OF ACRES	DESCRIPTION.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST UNPAID JANUARY 1ST, 1897.
Cooper, Edwin A	431	June 20, 1887	10,529 July 25, 1887										
Cooper, Edwin A	446	Decr 13, 1887	10,530 Decr 13, 1887										
Cooper, Edwin A	464	April 19, 1887	10,527 June 17, 1887										
Cooper, Edwin A	472	July 11, 1887	10,526 Aug 17, 1887										
Cooper, Edwin A	563	Dec. 1, 1887	10,525 Sept. 6, 1887										
Cooper, Edwin A	1092	Feb. 17, 1888	10,528 March 26, 1888										
Cooper, Edwin A	1554	Oct. 11, 1888	12,253 Dec. 4, 1889										
Cooper, Edwin A	1748	April 6, 1891	12,255 April 15, 1891										
Cooper, Edwin A	1750	July 16, 1891	12,304 July 24, 1891										
Cooper, Edwin A	1925	Feb. 2, 1892	12,305 Feb. 2, 1892										
Cooper, Edwin A	1926	April 12, 1892	12,256 June 11, 1892										
Cooper, Edwin A	1956	Dec. 2, 1892	12,254 Dec. 4, 1892										
Cooper, Edwin A	2019	Nov. 16, 1893	12,255 April 5, 1893										
Cooper, Edwin A	2041	April 5, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2090	Dec. 21, 1894	12,283 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2091	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2092	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2093	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2094	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2095	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2096	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2097	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2098	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2099	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2100	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2101	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2102	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2103	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2104	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2105	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2106	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2107	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2108	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2109	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2110	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2111	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2112	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2113	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2114	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2115	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2116	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2117	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2118	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2119	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2120	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2121	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2122	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2123	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2124	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2125	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2126	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2127	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2128	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2129	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2130	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2131	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2132	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2133	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2134	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2135	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2136	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2137	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2138	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2139	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2140	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2141	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2142	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2143	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2144	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2145	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2146	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2147	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2148	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2149	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2150	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2151	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2152	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2153	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2154	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2155	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2156	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2157	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2158	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2159	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2160	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2161	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2162	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2163	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2164	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2165	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2166	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2167	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2168	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2169	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2170	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2171	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2172	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2173	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2174	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2175	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2176	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2177	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2178	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2179	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2180	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2181	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2182	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2183	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2184	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2185	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2186	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2187	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2188	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2189	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2190	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2191	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13, 1894										
Cooper, Edwin A	2192	Dec. 21, 1894	12,284 Dec. 13

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 23 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. IVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in San Francisco, July 18:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .60¼
Lead	3.55
Copper	11.12½

R. P. Hession Jr. was in town Sunday

Miss Josie Turner of Big Pine is in town.

Harry Mead of Bishop is a visitor in town.

Mrs. M. H. Church of Citrus is visiting Bishop.

E. H. Edwards of Lone Pine was in town Monday.

Miss Jeanette Wood returned Sunday from a trip to Mrs. L. Joseph of Big Pine.

Miss Maud Cook goes to Hawthorne to-morrow to visit her sister, Mrs. Church.

R. S. Miner Esq. arrived Monday from Bodie. He has a case before Judge Lamar this week.

Mrs. J. Morton has returned to Keeler after a couple of weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. James Rose.

State Superintendent Black has apportioned $3111 74 of State school money to the funds of Inyo county.

A drunken Indian was arrested in town last Sunday. He had spurred his horse till it was covered with blood.

Miss Fannie D. Simpson, formerly of Bishop, was married June 30th to John A. Wellfare of Los Angeles.

The name of John H. Lubken of Lone Pine is on the list of recent graduates from Heald's College, San Francisco.

County Treasurer Bunney, Sheriff Given, Fred Edgington, and J. R. Moffatt have gone for an outing to Kings river.

Finley Bedford and family and Miss Morrissy came up from Mojave in a four-horse rig Monday, fully equipped for a summer at Mammoth.

Wonder of the regular annual fair will be held at Bishop this year? It is nearing the time when something should be done, if anything is intended.

M. C. Lasky of San Francisco came down on Wednesday's train. He is one of the plaintiffs in the mining suit now pending in the Superior Court.

Deacon Gale, the jovial C. & C. conductor on the south end this week, expects to start for San Luis Obispo next week for a week's vacation.

There are about 300 people camped at Mammoth and vicinity, and more going in every day. A more delightful spot for a summer outing cannot be found.

J. E. Rose and Bertha Way of Bishop were married at Bishop last Thursday. They left immediately for Bodie. Both are well known here, and our best wishes are tendered them.

Mrs. D. J. Hession was summoned last Sunday to the bedside of her sick mother, Mrs. S. A. Smith, at Bishop. The lady was seriously ill, but when last heard from, her condition was improving.

Mrs. Ellen Naylor, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Etta Naylor, expect to start for Reno next Tuesday, where they will make their future home. Miss Naylor is an expert telegraph operator and has a lucrative position there.

A party of townspeople went out to the Bell residence last Saturday evening and had a merry time, dancing until 12. Music was furnished by Matlack's Orchestra, and the party returned from Camp Independence in jolly spirits.

A miller advertises in the Bishop *Register*, advising his patrons to exclude rocks from their wheat, as they do not make good flour. Pretty rocky when a man has to give this advice. Now we know what's the matter with our bread.

Asa Hall is canvassing Mono county for the appointment as the Register of the local Land Office. It is reported that F. E. Densmore Esq., J. D. Lewis Esq. and S. W. Austin are seeking the same position. The longest pole gets the persimmon.

The wonderful qualities of the climate of Onion Valley—about 9,000 feet above sea level—are exemplified in the case of Al Goodman and Harry Floyd, the jovial fellows who were sick here lately. Their lank appearance before their trip suggested the danger of their being blown down at any moment by the playful wind, but now they are getting strong and hearty. It is said Al's hearing has so improved that he can hear a pin drop at a distance of a mile and an eighth. Harry feels able to lift a horse (a young one), and scorns hardships so much that when his mule ran away he did not try to bring him back. Mr. Wheeler is camped with them, and says if a man does not feel well in the valley he will not anywhere.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1897.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald, and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Statement of fines collected in Justice Shannon's court, 1st Township, examined and approved and balance of $1 75 paid into County Treasury.

Ordered: That the sum of $108 97 be transferred from the General Road Fund to the Road District No. 5 Fund.

It is hereby ordered that the District Attorney commence suit against the Hillside Water Company for the sum of $131 for injuries caused the roads in Road District No. 1 of this county, caused by the flow of waters from the reservoirs, dams and ditches of said company.

Board adjourned at 9:30 o'clock as a Board of Supervisors to meet at 10 o'clock a. m. as a Board of Equalization, at which hour it reconvened, all members present as before.

It is hereby ordered that due and legal notice was given by the Clerk of this Board to each and every person and corporation assessed on the assessment roll of 1897, and whose assessment is proposed to be raised by this Board, which notice was and is in conformity with the order of this Board relating thereto, and made on the 9th day of July, 1897.

A. Cohn appeared before the Board and was sworn and examined relative to value of merchandise assessed to Marks & Cohn, valuation being ordered raised on merchandise from $2000 to $4000.

J. R. Eldred, sworn and examined as to value of borax land assessed to Conn & Trudo, valuation on 1040 acres of borax land, ordered raised from $2600 to $4160.

Frank Fitzgerald, sworn and examined as to value of 11,120 acres of borax land, assessed to the Pacific Borax and Redwoods Chemical Works, valuation ordered raised on 11,120 acres of borax land from $27,800 to $44,480.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: All members, same as before.

It was ordered that the valuation of property assessed to taxyayers hereinafter named be raised from and to the sums named as follows, to-wit:

NAME OF TAXPAYER.	Assessed For.		Raised to.
E. W. Fenniken	mdse.,	$800	$1,000
Frank Andrews	"	900	1,200
Leece & Watterson	"	1,200	1,500
A. K. Eugley	"	2,500	2,750
L. Joseph	"	700	800
L. Wood	"	1,500	1,800
A. W. Eibeshutz	"	2,000	2,500
N. Rhine	"	6,600	7,000
E. H. Edwards	"	3,000	3,500
Dixon & Meroney	"	800	1,200
C. Anthony	"	1,000	1,200
Inyo Co. M. & D. Co.	Last Chance mine,	100	500

J. R. Eldred and Frank Shaw, sworn and examined as to the value of certain property assessed to the following-named tax-payers, to-wit: Rowland Seigler, Albert Hurd, M. G. Vallejo, Hattie Livengood, W. Fletcher, Lillie Harback James E. Powers, James Ward Jr., David B. Smith, John Wiston, Louis Preble, A. J. Tompkins, J. G. Herr, Frank Johnson and George Batton, whereupon assessments were ordered to be raised from and to the sums stated as follows, to-wit:

NAME OF TAXPAYER.	Assessed For.		Raised to.
Rowland Siegler.	280 acr land	$70	$280
Albert Hurd	440 "	110	440
M. G. Vallejo	520 "	130	520
Hattie Livengood	640 "	160	640
W. Fletcher	601 "	150	601
Lillie Harback	640 "	160	640
James E. Powers	640 "	160	640
James Ward Jr.	480 "	120	490
David B. Smith	520 "	130	520
John Weston	593 "	148	590
Louis Preble	333 "	83	333
A. J. Tomkins	616 "	154	616
J. G. Herr	610 "	305	610
Frank Johnston	640 "	320	640
George Batton	634 "	317	634

On motion of Supervisor Stewart, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, it was ordered that the statements of L. Lee and S. P. Lee, which were omitted from the assessment for the year 1897, be entered upon said roll.

Board adjourned at 4 o'clock p. m. to meet July 16, 1897, at 8 o'clock a. m. as a Board of Equalization.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FRIDAY, July 16, 1897.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Ordered: That the assessment roll for the year 1897 as changed be accepted.

Whereupon the Board adjourned as a Board of Equalization, to meet immediately as a Board of Supervisors.

Board immediately convened as a Board of Supervisors, all members present, as before.

Claims for mileage and per diem, members Foard of Supervisors, were examined, approved by the District Attorney, and warrants ordered drawn therefor on the Salary Fund, as rollows:

Frank Shaw	74 40
A C Freeman	72 00
J R Eldred	69 30
J J Stewart	64 80
Frank Fitzgerald	68 40

Whereupon the Board adjourned for the term.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDIKGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

SATURDAY, July 17, 1897.

Lasky vs. Carrasco et al.—Ordered that the defendants be granted permission to survey premises in litigation.

MONDAY, July 19, 1897.

E. H. Edwards vs. Ida C. Adams et al.—Decree of foreclosure granted.

THURSDAY, July 22, 1897.

L. Lasky vs. Carrasco et al.—Case on trial. Witnesses sworn, N. L. Apple, B. E. Lasky, J. C. Anton, Amando Sainz, F. Encenas, Joseph Seely, W. L. Hunter, J. P. Stansborough, Mark Hand, A. Moreno, John Alexander, O. G. Fuentes, D. J. Hession. Witnesses called and examined, W. N. Hunter, N. L. Apple, D. J. Hession.

Mining Suit.

Yesterday the case of Lasky vs. Carrasco came up for trial in the Superior Court before Judge Lamar. The plaintiffs were represented by P. H. Mack Esq. and P. W. Forbes Esq., and the defendants by F. E. Densmore and Miner Esq. A large number of witnesses are on hand, and quite a number of interested persons are in town. The case will probably last all next week. The suit involves the title to about 200 feet of the Krynot mine, in Beveridge district.

Answer to Indian Correspondent "Black in the Face."—1. No; California whisky is not good; that is, not for Inyo Indians. You are not even allowed to use it as antidote for snake bite. 2. Your marriage to a white girl would not be legal under California laws, but you may marry your cousin or your deceased wife's sister. 3. Yes, you can safely say you are more truly American than people of Anglo-Saxon descent. Do not write your poetry in the Piute language and it may be published. 4. Judge Davidson issues marriage licenses.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending July 22, 1897:

E. L. Cross to J. F. Given—Comet mine, South Park mining district; consideration $1000.

Annie Turner to Helen Wright—Property known as Turner ranch at West Rishop; consideration, none stated.

Wm. Cameron to J. L. Stotler—One-third interest in Aurora mine at Tuber canyon; consideration $1.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory of Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13 h
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD.
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United states, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to-wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal, June 26, 1896.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 19th day of July, 1897, wherein E. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Abraham Diaz et al., defendants, on the 14th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court, at page 52, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the section corner common to Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 16 South, Range 36 east, M. D. M.; running thence West 22.76 chains; thence North 3 degrees West 14.10 chains; thence South 75 degrees West 17.75 chains; thence South 9.50 chains; thence East 40 chains to the place of beginning, save and except that certain building situate thereon and known as the "Wine Cellar House."

Also the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 9; the North half of the Southeast quarter, and the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter; the North half of the Northwest quarter, Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 16, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Also the following described lots of land in the town of Lone Pine, in said Inyo county, to-wit: Lots Nos 5 and 8 in block No. 20; Lot No 7 in block No. 8; East half of lots Nos 5 and 8 in block No. 5, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of said town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county.

Also those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo mining district, county of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and called the Alvah quartz mine and the San Lucas mine; said mines being 1500 feet in length and 600 feet in width.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

J. E. LAIRD, Commissioner.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of June, 1897, in an action wherein Margaret Saunders, as plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against J. C. Crocker and J. R. Moffett, as administrator of the estate of Edwin M Crocker deceased, defendants, on the 29th day of June, 1897, which said decree was on the 29th day of June, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page —, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of section eight, in township nine south, range thirty-four east, M D M. Also, the west half of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, all in section five, township nine south, range thirty-four east, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 28th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff
Dated: Independence, Cal., June 29th, 1897.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, where in Rachel Goodman, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Frank Fitzgerald, Marie V. Fitzgerald, his wife, and A. W. Eibeshutz, defendants, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 3rd day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 41, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The east half, the southwest quarter, and the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 34; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33, all in Township nine South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. Also 360 inches of water in that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, and commonly known and designated as the Owens River and Big Pine Canal.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

G. W. BRADY,
Commissioner.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated: Independence, Cal., July 9th, 1897.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 20th day of July, 1897, wherein F. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Ida C. Adams and E. H. Besselkumer, defendants, on the 19th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court at page 50, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The Northwest quarter, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township Fifteen (15) South of Range Thirty-six (36) East, M. D. M. containing two hundred and eighty acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 18th day of August, 1897 at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Courthouse in the town of Independence, in said county of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 660.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer, for the SW ¼ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of SW ¼, and S ½ of NW ¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Skinner, John W. Lacey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

MERCHANDISE.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full o

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

Thirty Pounds in Thirty Days.

REMARKABLE GAIN IN WEIGHT OF A CALIFORNIA MINER.

A Physical Wreck and Not Expected to Live—He Begins the Use of Pink Pills and in Three days is Able to Walk—His Friends Corroborate His Testimony.

From the Republican, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Here is a true story from California: Some three years ago, James H. Falkner, of Santa Rosa, while prospecting, discovered a quicksilver mine, and while preparing to work it, was alone on his ranch, far from anyone. It was there he was attacked by pneumonia, and when found five days after and carried to his home he was apparently dying. He did not die, however, but for over a year was in daily expectancy of death from what was pronounced by nearly all the physicians as consumption.

At the end of about one year Mr. Falkner heard that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were sometimes efficacious in such maladies as his, and procured some. The result was astounding, for before three boxes of the pills had been taken, the man who had been given over, and could not walk without assistance when he began their use, was working at his trade, and has ever since been a hale and harty man.

These facts are vouched for by such men as Sheriff Allen, Mr. C. L. Mabley, the City Clerk, of Santa Rosa, Mr. Perry Fitts, the well-known lumber dealer, and many others, and were made the subject of quite an extended article in the Santa Rosa Republican, by Mr. Virgil Moore, the well-known correspondent, who resides near Mr. Falkner, and was familiar with the whole circumstances.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

NO MORE LATE HOURS.

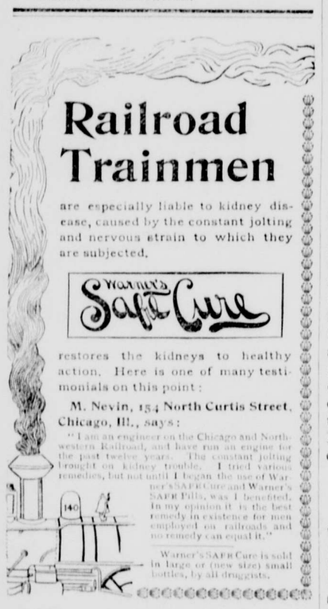
Citizens of This Town Must Come In Out of the Night Air.

The town council of Blackshear, Ga., has passed a most unique and interesting ordinance, making it an offense for any citizen of any age, size, color or sex to be found on the streets after 10 o'clock at night without a good excuse.

When seen on the streets after that hour, they will either be arrested or their names taken by the marshal, and they must appear before the mayor the next morning and explain their appearance at that hour in a satisfactory manner or pay the customary fine.

They call it the "curfew ordinance," and it was passed for the purpose of getting rid of a gang of loafers known as the Brahma gang.

It hits all the citizens, however, and it is said there is liable to be a strong kick against such stringent legislation. —Atlanta Constitution.



Railroad Trainmen

are especially liable to kidney disease, caused by the constant jolting and nervous strain to which they are subjected.

Warner's Safe Cure

restores the kidneys to healthy action. Here is one of many testimonials on this point:

M. Nevin, 154 North Curtis Street, Chicago, Ill., says:

"I am an engineer on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and have run an engine for the past twelve years. The constant jolting brought on kidney trouble. I tried various remedies, but not until I began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills, was I benefited. In my opinion it is the best remedy in existence for men employed on railroads, and no remedy can equal it."

Warner's SAFE Cure is sold in large or (new size) small bottles, by all druggists.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods, Developing & Printing a specialty. 538 Market St, S.F.

TYPEWRITERS, Remington $40; Smith $50; Yost $30; Caligraph $30. Send for sample work, Scott & Bannan, 333 Mont'y St. S.F.

TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 609 Mark't St. S.F.

$1000.00

to be divided among the------?------of the missing word.

FINDERS is the answer.

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket. If your ticket (or tickets) reaches us before July 1st, you are entitled to two words for each ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks.

B1

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA, SAN FRANCISCO.

WIFE DANCED IN PANTS.

This Did Not Suit the Husband, So He Sought a Warrant.

William and Louise Deitrichs, man and wife, aged respectively 19 and 14 years, who live in Canarsie, a suburb of Brooklyn, appeared recently in the Grant Street police court, where William asked that his wife be arrested.

"What for?" asked the justice.

"Well, she's too fresh."

"That's no crime. Besides, she looks young enough to be fresh. How old is she?"

"She's 14 years old, and if she's old enough to be married she's old enough to behave herself."

"How has she been misbehaving?"

"She had some boys up to see her, and she put on my pants and danced for them."

"Is that true?" the justice asked the girl.

"There wasn't any harm in it," said she. "I had on his whole suit. I only did it for fun."

"I can't put her under arrest for that," said the justice to the youthful husband, "although I don't approve of it."

"Then I want a warrant for my mother-in-law and her father."

"What have they been doing?"

"When I kicked about my wife's acting bad, they licked me. They said, 'You're part of our family now,' and then they biffed me good."

Here William evinced signs of tearfulness.

"I guess they won't do it any more," said the justice. "You don't want to have any trouble in the family if you can help it. It will spoil your whole life. Let me talk to the girl for a few minutes."

After the conversation the young wife promised that she would be more careful in the future, and she and her husband went away together.

"That is what comes of children marrying," said the justice.—New York Sun.

RICHEST ENLISTED MAN.

Only a Common Soldier, and Yet He Laid Up a Fortune.

With simple military honors the oldest and wealthiest enlisted man in the United States army was buried in the National cemetery at West Point recently.

He was Michael Cashman, who for more than 40 years served in the army service detachment stationed at the military academy. During the past few years he has lived in Highland Falls, enjoying the fruits of his long and faithful service.

On the meager pay and allowance of an enlisted man Cashman accumulated a small fortune. It is figured all the way from $50,000 to $100,000, no one knowing the exact amount. The poor old soldier worked unceasingly and hoarded his little fortune because he idolized an only child, a beautiful young girl.

She was educated at Mount St. Vincent, N. Y., and was afforded every opportunity to get an excellent education. Last November the young woman died, leaving an infant child. She died of a broken heart, her mother having expired suddenly only a short time before. The death of his daughter was a great blow to the old soldier. It was unexpected, and he never recovered from the shock.

Fell and Laughed.

Elmer F. Butts, aged 2 years, lives with his parents in Carlisle avenue, Cincinnati. One afternoon recently he was playing on the third floor of his parents' home when he climbed on the window sill. Suddenly he lost his balance and fell to the walk below, a distance of 25 feet. A number of persons saw the child fall and screamed, which attracted the attention of the tot's father, who ran down, expecting to find the mangled corpse of his little one. Instead he found Elmer sitting up looking around and laughing in high glee. A doctor was summoned and after a very careful examination found that the little one had escaped without an injury. How this result was achieved is past comprehension.

His Busy Day.

Thomas Kennedy of Sidney, O., was arrested one morning recently for drunkenness. In the afternoon he was taken before Mayor Nessler and fined $5 and costs. He had no money, but secured the fine and costs and was released. Within an hour after being fined he came back to the mayor and wanted to be married. He brought his fiancee, Miss Mary Wilkerson, with him. The young lady paid for the license and the mayor's charges, and the mayor then performed the ceremony.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Anecdote and Incident

The late Professor Jowett had a curious way of commenting on the work that was brought to him by students. On one occasion he was shown a set of Greek verses. After looking them over carefully, he glanced up rather blankly and said to the author: "Have you any taste for mathematics?"

In one of the small New York towns where the residents swap farm products for groceries, a boy was sent to the store by his mother, and this (says the New York Times) is what an astonished outsider heard him say to the store-keeper: "Mister, ma says you're to please give me a egg's worth of mustard. The hen is on."

When Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was a tutor, he once invited a number of his men to a "wine"—as the entertainments of those days used to be called. Noticing a vacant place, he said to his servant, "Why is not Mr. Smith here?" "He is dead, sir," was the reply. "I wish you would tell me when my pupils die!" was the indignant answer.

An Irish conductor on a branch of Boston's West End railroad came into the car one day and called out, "Wan seat on the roight! Sit closer on the roight, an' mek room for the leddy phwat's standing." A big, surly-looking man who was occupying space enough for two said, sullenly, "We can't sit any closer." "Can't yeez?" retorted the little conductor; "begorry, you niver wint coortin', thin." It is needless to add that room was made "on the roight" for the lady.

An amusing story is told of how the late Lord Fitzgerald discomfited a treasury official who was sent over from England to complain of the excessive expenditure for coal in the Lord Chief Justice's court. He received the man, and listened gravely and formally while the latter stated his errand and enlarged upon the importance of economy in the matter of fuel. At the conclusion of the discourse, he rang the bell, and, when the servant appeared, said: "Tell Mary that the man has come about the coals."

Joseph Chamberlain is a young-looking man, though not so youthful as a few years ago, when he was a member of Gladstone's administration. Crossing the Irish Sea one day, when the steamer was overcrowded, he was accompanied by a bearded private secretary. The latter picked an acquaintance with a Scotchman, with whom he discussed the slim possibility of securing berths. "You and I, mon," said the Scotchman, "will occupy the berths, and the wee laddie"—indicating the distinguished statesman—"can just lie himself down on the floor."

The papers are full of tales just now of how the late composer, Brahms, treated pianists and singers who were eager to get his criticism. If one of these aspirants for his favor was fortunate enough to find him at home and be received, Brahm's first concern was to seat himself on the lid of his piano, a position from which he rightly deemed few would have the temerity to oust him. If this failed, he had recourse to the statement that the instrument was out of tune. "Oh, that does not matter," remarked one courageous individual. "Perhaps not to you, but it does to me," replied the master. On one occasion, he was just leaving his house when a long-haired youth, with a bundle of music under his arm, hailed him with: "Can you tell me where Dr. Brahms lives?" "Certainly," answered the master, in the most amiable manner; "in this house, up three flights," and so saying, he hurried away.

Signor Arditi, the musical conductor, whose baldness is well-known, wore a wig only once in his life. It was in New York, and he bore as philosophically as might be the surprise betrayed by the orchestra at his novel appearance. But, while the musicians were tuning up, he began to feel uncomfortable. Presently the door opened and Albont peeped in. Arditi knew that the prima donna had an ineradicable abhorrence of wigs. "Where is Arditi?" she inquired of one of the company. "Here I am," replied the conductor, rather shamefacedly, stepping forward. She looked at him for a moment, and then burst into laughter. "What, Arditi!" she called; "is it indeed you in that wig? Never, in the world! My good friend, I should never be able to sing with that before me. Here!" With one bound she seized upon the unfortunate wig, dragged it from his head, and threw it to the other side of the room. He did not replace it; and though he always fancied that a wig would become him, he never again wore one.

A Curious Natural Phenomenon.

One of the most curious natural phenomena, and one which has never yet been explained by the philosophers, is that in reference to the expansion of freezing water. The case of water is a singular exception to all natural laws of expansion by heat and contraction by cold which apply in cases of all other known liquids. When water is freezing, it contracts in bulk down to the point where the mercury reaches the reading of 39½ degrees, or 7½ degrees above freezing, from which point it slowly expands according to the intensity of cold. No other liquid is known to possess this remarkable property, except that certain metals expand slightly in passing from a liquid to a solid state. But if heat be applied to water after it has cooled down to a temperature of 39½ degrees—the point where it is ready to begin expanding, should a greater degree of cold be applied—it will immediately expand by the universal law. But should we lower the temperature to 32 degrees it will expand by its own special law. Another curious point to be noted here is this—the amount of expansion is as great in water lowered from 39½ degrees down to 32 degrees as it is in water that has been heated so that the temperature runs from 39½ to 47 degrees. These points are certainly odd and curious and worthy of attention and experiment.

A Philosopher Corrected.

When Benjamin Franklin went to Paris as the representative of the revolted American colonies, he had to be presented to the King, and it was a matter of some solicitude with him how he should array himself for that ceremony.

He was anxious not to be considered lacking in respect for the French court, where much formality regarding dress was observed; but he knew it would be an affectation for so simple a republican as he was to imitate the court dress. He decided, therefore, and wisely, to appear in a plain suit of black velvet, with white silk stockings and black shoes.

Nevertheless, he deemed it best to make one concession to the French fashion of the time by wearing a wig—something which he had not been accustomed to do. He ordered of a wigmaker the largest one the man had, and in season for the presentation the man himself brought the wig and set about trying it on.

But do all he could, the man could not squeeze the wig on the philosopher's head. He tried and tried, and also essayed to convince Franklin, against the evidence of his senses, that the wig was a fit. Finally Franklin said:

"I tell you, man, your wig is not large enough."

Upon this the Frenchman threw the wig down in a rage.

"Monsieur," he said, "that is impossible. It is not the wig which is too small. It is the head which is too large!"

Accepting the rebuke as deserved, Franklin went to the presentation without any wig, and found there that the simplicity of his dress and the honesty and candor of his manners won him more esteem at the court than any concession to fashion could possibly have done.

Formation of Words.

The latest addition to the English language is the word "bike;" and it is here to stay, since Queen Victoria has conferred the title of sergeant bikeman on the footman who taught the numerous divers princes and princesses the art of cycling. From time to time words are coined when needed to tersely describe a fact or situation. About fifty years ago Coleridge deliberately coined the word intensify, because he required it to express a certain shade of meaning. In Spenser's time, "throughly" was good English, but it has since been suffering from suspended animation. Our very useful word, "outsider," never saw the light until Mr. Polk was nominated for President. Professor Marsh says that an undue pressure was made upon the delegates by those who were not delegates, and some reporters described it as a pressure from "outsiders." The term filled a long-felt want, and soon established itself as a constitutional part of the language, yet Hart says that it had no more real claim than upper-sider, undersider, insider, left-sider, and right-sider. The words sculptor, peninsula, suicide, opera and umbrella, were unknown until the seventeenth century. In the last century Bentley was criticised for using the then novel words repudiate, concede, vernacular, timid and idiom; and Campbell hesitated about using the very new words continental, sentimental, originate, criminality, capability and originate. Horace says, "Use is the law of language, whether of single words, grammatical form, or grammatical construction." But Pope, in his "Essay on Criticism" gives some wholesome advice—"In words as fashion, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new, or too old;
Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Life Saved by Hanging.

Charles Peachey, of Marblehead, Mass., who has been discharged from the Salem hospital, is the only man in the world with a mended backbone. The surgeons had to hang him literally by the neck in order to mend it. But they succeeded, and his case is now attracting attention. The patient had been at the hospital since Oct. 24. All that he requires now is time in order to make him as good a man as he was before his back was broken.

The case has been one of great interest from the first. Peachey was picking apples from a tree at the Crowninshield farm, when the limb broke and he fell a distance of twenty feet, striking on his back. Upon examination it was found that his back was broken, and he was sent to the Salem hospital. In order to reduce the fracture it was necessary to resort to unusual methods. It could not be done with the patient lying in bed or in any other ordinary position. It was necessary to hang him by the head and neck.

So suspended in midair, the trunk was tightly bandaged with strips of cotton cloth saturated with plaster of paris. When this dried his form was held and supported firmly. This uncomfortable suit of clothing was not removed until Nov. 15, when it was found that the fractured vertebrae had knit together successfully. The backbone had been broken right on a line with the shoulder blade, and the spinal cord had been lacerated. This injury had also been healed.

The patient is now able to sit up in a chair. He is able to move his head and arms, but has no control of his body below his shoulders yet, owing to the paralysis of the nerves. This, however, will be only temporary.

Hard to Please.

The son of a well-known Providence lawyer came home at the end of his first term in college exulting in the fact that he stood next to the head of his class. His father was less easily satisfied.

"What! Next to the head?" he exclaimed. "What do you mean, sir? I'd like to know what you think I send you to college for! Next to the head, indeed! Humph! I'd like to know why you aren't at the head, where you ought to be!"

The young man was naturally crestfallen, but upon his return to college he went about his work with such ambition that the end of the term found him in the coveted place. He went home very proud indeed. It was great news.

The lawyer contemplated his son for a few moments in silence; then with a shrug of his shoulders, he remarked: "At the head of the class, eh? Humph! That's a fine commentary on Brown University!"

Had No Grudge Against Them.

Uncle Ned—Instead of coming to me why don't you borrow from your friends?

Dick—Why, because they are my friends, uncle.—New York Tribune.

A Symphony Song.

Why Maria Starts the Fire.

At the unholy hour of four, the time when
all the world should snore, I'm
awakened by a slamming door,
By my Maria.

She rises Phoenix-like from bed, puts on
a rig to knock you dead, then in a
moment she has fled
To build the fire.

I hear a rumble and a roar, like wrecks
upon a rockbound shore, then bang,
down falls a ton or more
Of coal for that blasted fire.

I hear a rattle, a roar, and slam, a muttered word that sounds like clam,
she's wrestling with that fiendish
pan
Of ashes from the fire.

Then into the cold world she goes, and
bumps against a wind that blows
about her from those misfit clothes.
O, my, that blasted fire!

The pan of ashes veers about, I hear a
wild bloodcurdling shout, the contents have been emptied out
On my Maria!

She rises in her fearful wrath and kicks
the ashpan up the path; then comes
the rest, the aftermath;
She sails in on the fire.

She works an hour and maybe more; I
hear the contest through the door;
I hear her struggling o'er the floor;
At last she builds the fire.

Then when it blazes cheerfully, my dear
Maria steeps the tea, and cooks the
buckwheats hot for me,
On that old kitchen fire.

No sign of conflict in her air, how calm,
how sweet beyond compare, is my
Maria, so dear, so fair,
Who builds the kitchen fire!
—New Haven Register.

What the Wood Fire Said to Little Boy

What said the wood in the fire
To the little boy that night,
The little boy of the golden hair,
As he rocked himself in his little arm-chair,
When the blaze was burning bright?

The wood said: "See
What they've done to me!
I stood in the forest, a beautiful tree!
And waved my branches from east to west,
And many a sweet bird built its nest
In my leaves of green
That loved to lean
In springtime over the daisies' breast.

"From the blossomy dells
Where the violet dwells
The cattle came with their clanking bells
And rested under my shadows sweet,
And the winds that went over the clover and wheat,
Told me all that they knew
Of the flowers that grew
In the beautiful meadows that dreamed at my feet!

"And the wild wind's caresses
Oft rumpled my tresses,
But, sometimes, as soft as a mother's lip presses
On the brow of the child of her bosom, it laid
Its lips on my leaves, and I was not afraid;
And I listened and heard
The small heart of each bird
As it beat in the nests that their mothers had made.

"And in springtime sweet faces
Of myriad graces
Came beaming and gleaming from flowery places,
And under my grateful and joy-giving shade,
With cheeks like primroses, the little ones played,
And the sunshine in showers
Through all the bright hours
Bound their flowery ringlets with silvery braid.

"And the lightning
Came brightening
From storm skies and frightening
The wandering birds that were tossed by the breeze
And tilted like ships on black, billowy seas;
But they flew to my breast,
And I rocked them to rest
While the trembling vines clustered and clung to my knees.

"But how soon," said the wood,
"Fades the memory of good!
For the forester came with his ax gleaming bright,
And I fell like a giant all shorn of his might,
Yet still there must be
Some sweet mission for me;
For have I not warmed you and cheered you to-night?"

So said the wood in the fire
To the little boy that night,
The little boy of the golden hair,
As he rocked himself in his little arm chair,
When the blaze was burning bright.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Sound Photography.

The reported discovery of a method of sound photography is by no means incredible, since the photography is not direct and the original sound waves set up a vibration on a drumhead. This drumhead is in contant with a certain liquid in such a way that the resultant photographs are wondrous geometrical designs, due to the expansion and vibration of this liquid. But there does not appear to be any particular value to the invention, otherwise than as a mere curiosity. The sounds even from the same person of the same tones would never be exactly alike.

"After the Deluge."

The origin of the oft-repeated phrase is attributed generally to Prince Metternich; but Douglas Jerrold ascribes it to Madame Pompadour. The sentiment is, however, traced back to Suetonious.

If an air ship gets in your head, it will make more trouble than a wheel.

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Then, while 'neath a tree, she fell dozing,
A calf gave the finishing lick.

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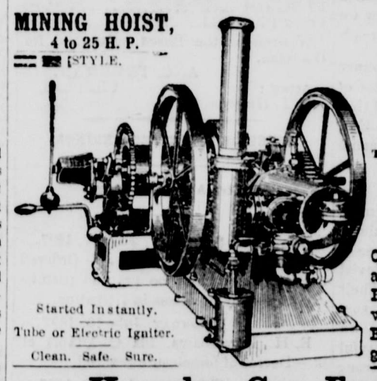

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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As if perchance their birth had been beneath some errant star,
The trackless desert beckons them, they scale the mountain peak,
And ever just beyond them see, some gladness coy to seek;
For me, I sit beside my fire, and with benignant looks
From dear familiar shelves they smile, my pleasant friends, the books.

A world of sweetest company, these well-beloved ones wait
For any mood, for any hour; they keep a courteous state,
Serene and unperturbed amid the ruffles of my day,
They are the bread my spirit craves, they bless my toiling way.

A pleasant world is theirs, wherein, through battles wax and wane,
There rolls the sound of triumph, and there dwells surcease of pain,
On pages sparkling as the dawn forever breathes and glows
Through aged red with patriot blood, white freedom's stainless rose.

In this fair world of calmest skies, I meet the martyr's palm
There float to it dear melodies from coasts of heavenly balm;
All comfort here, all strength, all faith, all bloom of wisdom lives,
And be the day's need what it may, some boon this wide world gives.

The freedom of the city where one walks in crowds, alone,
The silence of the upland, where one climbs anear the throne,
The blitheness of the morning, and the solemn hush of night,
Are in this pleasant world of books, for one who reads aright.

Here, pure and sharp the pictured spire
its cleaving point uplifts,
There, swept by stormy winds of fate, time's sands are tossed in drifts.
And I who sit beside the fire am heir of time and sense,
My book to me, the angel of God's sleepless providence.

Who will, may choose to wander far over sea and land,
For me the table and the lamp extend a friendlier hand;
And I am blessed beyond compare while with benignant looks
From home's familiar shelves they smile, my pleasant world of books.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Youth's Companion.

A MODERN DEBORAH.

At the eastern extremity of the long, straggling street of Nagy-Nemethy, are the crumbling ruins of a deserted house.

More than forty years ago, when the Hungarian people awoke and began to rattle their chains, there lived in this house a young Jewish couple, Adolf Sonnenfeld and his wife Eglantine. Although scarcely fifteen years of age when her husband took her from her parents' watchful care, she was no half-opened bud, but a glorious woman, a blooming rose of Sharon. Sonnenfeld, like many a young German townsman, was a slender, fair-haired young fellow. His wife, Egla, was a lovely Jewess of the purest type. Suppressed fervor lurked behind the cold gaze of her dark, scornful eyes, and the mobile mouth could soften sweetly to the warming kiss or harden with deliberation for command. Her husband was merely a practical man of business, of a sly and cunning disposition, called good-humored by his friends because he was too cautious to risk doing an injury.

In spite of the differences in their characters, Egla seemed to love her husband even more than her fatherland, and that speaks volumes, for she was an ardent Hungarian. She had borne her husband two children, and through her teaching they were growing up with a fervent love of home and fatherland.

The storms of February swept over Paris, and the feverish March days in Vienna were followed by the Hungarian rising, while her character was developing from day to day in strength and energy. But when, in October, the revolution brought the Hungarian army before Vienna, her zeal for the national cause at length took tangible form.

One morning at breakfast, having scanned the newspaper, she commenced: "Adolf, every one is taking up arms for the fatherland, old men, boys, and even women. Why do you hold back?"

"Are you mad?" cried Sonnenfeld, half-irritated, half-frightened; "what is Hungarian liberty to me? I am a Jew. Even if I wanted to go to the war they would only laugh at me. I don't know how to hold a gun."

"You can learn——"

"I sha'n't think of it!" cried Sonnenfeld, cutting her short; "we have soldiers enough—I am no hero!"

The truth came home to Egla that her husband was no hero, very shortly. Hussars came into the village, and then all who had hitherto held back came forward and joined the colors. Sonnenfeld alone was not to be seen; he seemed to have disappeared, and only came in sight again after the last horseman had quitted Nagy-Nemethy. Egla found out afterwards that he had hidden in a recess in the cellar, and been supplied with food and drink by the cook. Her first impulse was to take away her children, and leave the husband whom she despised for his cowardice. Sonnenfeld fell on his knees and begged her to stay; he raised his hands to heaven and implored her with tears in his eyes not to leave him, and when at last the children interceded, she remained.

From that day she treated him with silent disdain. That proved more galling that open hostility or reproaches. Hitherto he had taken no interest whatever in the struggles of the fatherland, but now he began to interest himself more and more. But his sympathies were all with the anti-Magyar party. He hated the agitators who had robbed him of his wife's love, and the patriots whose heroic courage branded him as a coward. He could barely hide his joy when Windischgratz, with the imperial troops, crossed the frontier and pushed on to Buda-Pest, but Egla grew ever paler, ever quieter. When the Hungarian capital fell and the national troops fell back on Debriezen, Sonnenfeld felt sure that all was over. He went about radiant and joyful, as if he had won the victory or inherited a million.

It was not long before the First Imperialist Light Cavalry showed themselves in Nagy-Nemethy. A whole brigade followed and pitched camp in the neighborhood. Some of the soldiers were billeted in the village, and the general himself took up his quarters in Sonnenfeld's house. The husband surpassed himself in hospitality, loyalty and attention, to the wants of his guest. Egla, who held herself aloof, timid but inimical, one day saw the general kick her husband out of the door. She felt as if her heart was crushed, then the blood rushed to her face, but she endured in silence.

A few days later, hussars appeared in the neighborhood, and the Imperialist outposts exchanged shots with them. During the night the brigade became alarmed, for the Hungarians approached on all sides and threatened to overwhelm them. Every one was afoot, the inhabitants stood in the street doors whispering, while cannon and heavily armed cavalry rattled by. Egla, who had dressed herself rapidly, found that her husband had left the house. She glided out after him, only to find him by the garden hedge deep in conversation with the general. Sonnenfeld bowed obsequiously as he spoke, and the general laughed amicably. The laugh seemed to Egla even more insulting than the kick he had given her husband a few days back. She only caught detached words and isolated phrases of the conversation; but she gathered that while her husband wa sassuring him of his devotion, the general was complaining that he could gain no information even from the poorest peasant. At sunrise an adjutant arrived bearing a sealed letter for the general, on reading which he gave the order for the Imperialist troops to withdraw to the south.

The changeful scenes of the Hungarian winter campaign followed in quick rotation, each day bringing contradictory reports. Egla was consumed with anxiety and excitement, and she passed sleepless nights of watching, only to sink wearied and exhausted on her couch as daylight approached, and when the bright sunlight streamed in upon her, she would awake with a start as if aroused by some horrid dream.

Business was at a standstill, Sonnenfeld alone showing a restless activity. He contracted for provisions of all kinds for the supply of the Imperialist troops, and after visits from suspicious-looking characters, would absent himself from home for days together. Egla watched him with anxious heart an dincreasing uneasiness.

One beautiful, sunshiny winter's day, hussars, with loaded carbines, rode into the village. The villagers received them with loud hurrahs and cries of welcome, and the joy was increased when a Honved battalion followed them on foot. The Hungarians halted, picketed their outposts, sent out patrols to all points of the compass, and their duty over, began to think of the commissariat. The inhabitants of Nagy-Nemethy brought out the best they had to compensate the brave fellows, if ever so little, for the hardships of their campaign. Egla did not like to follow the example of the others without first obtaining her husband's consent. She went in search of him, but was unable to find him, either at home or anywhere in the village. Evil forebodings took possession of her mind.

Night closed in. Every one slept in Nagy-Nemethy—every one but Egla. She sat on the bed waiting and listening. She felt that she must wait and listen for—something! Something so terrible it hardly took form in her mind, yet it was something that had been hanging over her for a long time. She sat and waited—one hour—two hours—till she grew drowsy from sheer exhaustion. Suddenly she was startled. Was it the sound of shots?—what was that confused noise? The trumpets brayed, words of command were heard, and the firing increased. She ran to the window, and as she threw it open a bullet whistled past and impinged upon the wall behind her. She drew back quickly and extinguished the light. There was fighting in the streets of Nagy-Nemethy.

The Imperialists had advanced upon the Honved battalion under cover of the night, and the Hungarians had been overpowered. A few of them managed to escape with the colors, but the rest were taken prisoners or died the patriot's death.

Egla sat in her room like one in a trance; her thoughts stood still. The time passed away, but she was heedless of it till suddenly she started at the sound of voices in the next room. Her husband had returned, and with him—— How well she knew those clear, commanding tones as she listened to the words of praise and the promise of a great reward—to her husband.

The Imperialists did not remain long, and her husband went away in their train. Egla obtained a conveyance, and, wrapping her children up warmly, drove away with them to her father's house. Having placed them in safety, she returned home on the third day and awaited her husband's return.

On the fuorth evening after her return she heard her husband enter the house softly, like a thief, and like a thief he started when his wife, candle in hand, stepped out of her room before him. Placing the light upon the table, she seated herself, and coldly and sternly, like a judge, she commenced her examination.

"Where were you?"

"I have done a good bit of business.'

"I know it."

"I have delivered a contract for bread and bacon to——"

"You have delivered up your brethren? You spy!" shrieked the Jewess, flaming with indignation.

"What do you mean?" Sonnenfeld was pale as a ghost.

"I overheard your conversation with the general."

"Anything further?" and the husband tried to laugh.

The beautiful Jewess stood up and gazed steadily into his face. "This further. You are a traitor and deserve to die, but I have loved you and would not have the name that I have borne, and the name of my children, dishonored before the world. You shall not, therefore, swing from the gallows as you deserve, for I will let you kill yourself here upon the spot."

"I believe you have lost your reason," cried her husband.

For answer she glided quietly into her room and fetched a loaded pistol. "You must die," cried Egla, "and if you have sunk so low that you do not understand how great is the enormity of the crime you have committed, or if your cowardice be so great you dare not kill yourself, then will I be your executioner in the name of the fatherland."

She placed the muzzle of the pistol against his breast, when the wretch fell upon his knees, begging and entreating her to spare his life.

The tragic figure stood superbly above him, gazed at him for a moment with unutterable contempt, and then uncocked the pistol.

"No, truly, you are not worth powder and shot."

She turned from him and went into her own room, when he feverishly sprang to the door and fastened it behind her.

Egla listened, and when she felt certain her husband had gone to bed, she wrapped herself in a fur cloak and stepped out through the long window into the night.

As day broke the tread of horses sounded in front of Sonnenfeld's house, and a few blows from the butt end of a musket soon broke open the door. Hussars, with his wife at their head, burst into the room where he was sleeping.

"There is the spy," cried she, coldly; "he is my husband, but I would see him hanged."

Sonnenfeld, whining vainly, pleaded for pardon, as the hussars bound his hands behind him and dragged him forth. His wife looked on in silence. When the rope was placed round his neck, and the end slung over the lime-tree, she swung herself into the saddle of a horse that the hussars had prepared for her and galloped away, followed, in a few minutes, by the soldiers.

At the taking of Waitzen a beautiful woman rode in front of the Honved battalion—it was the Jewess of Nagy-Nemethy. Once again was she seen in the forefront of the fight when the Poles of Mazuchelli's regiment stormed the green hill of Komorn at the point of the bayonet, and there she fell riddled with bullets, but wrapped in the standard of her country and staining its colors with her blood.—Translated from the German of Sacher-Masoch by Henry B. Collins, for the San Francisco Argonaut.

The Logic of Good Manners.

To say "Yes, sir," and "No, ma'am," is now considered bad form in what is known as the upper class of society. It was good form once; it went out of vogue among "gentle people" in England because servants and tradesmen did it a great deal, and it came to sound like the talk of servants and tradesmen. The example set by social England was soon followed in America; nevertheless, according to the Listener, "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," may be said to belong to the logic of good manners. The French have not discarded the words "monsieur" and "madame" in similar situations because servants use them, and our abrupt "yes" and "no" seem to them unmannerly and surly. Certainly "yes" and "no" from children have an unmannerly sound, and the substitute system of "Yes, Mr. Blank," and "No, Aunt Mary," is complicated and subject to a great many difficulties—such, for instance, as those which occur when the child is not sure of the name of the person he is addressing. No doubt there is such a thing as being too slavish in our following of English manners, and this may be one of the matters in which it might have been well to declare our independence. The practice of using "sir" and "ma'am" in the way designated still survives among people of unquestioned breeding in this country. Their adherence to the older form of courtesy can but be respected, and one may say "No, sir," without positively convicting one's self of belonging to the "lower classes."

Making an Artificial Skin.

A process has been patented in Germany for making a substitute for the natural skin for use in wounds. The muscular coating of the intestines of animals is divested of mucous membrane and then treated in a pepsin solution until the muscular fibers are half digested. After a second treatment with tannin and gallic acid a tissue is produced which takes the place of the natural skin, and which, when laid on the wound, is entirely absorbed during the healing process.

Criticism.

"Now, really, what do you think of it?"

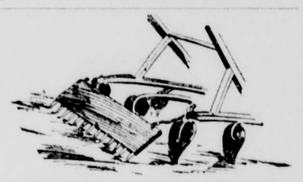
"Well, Mr. Daubley, I—— Do you want my honest, candid opinion?"

"I do."

Well, I—I—I don't like to think of it."—Harper's Bazar.

Cultivator Follower.

Cultivating the growing crops is highly conducive to growth, but in times of dry weather there is an enormous evaporation from the soil that has just been stirred by the broad teeth of a cultivator, the land being left in loose ridges. Some advocate hanging a board behind to drag the surface of the earth down smooth. This has a tendency to pack the surface, which is not desirable. Hang the board as shown in the cut and insert in the lower edge a row of forty-penny wire nails, removing the heads. This will leave the surface smooth and level, but loose, so that the air and sunshine can enter, while at night the moisture-laden air will enter, the moisture will condense as it is cooled by the ground, and so will remain in the soil.—Orange Judd Farmer.



FOLLOWER FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Fair Farmers.

Well, why shouldn't farmers' girls study agriculture? Is there any good reason why the State should provide for the education of the farmers' boys and allow the girls to get their training wherever they can? Wouldn't it be a good thing to introduce coeducation at the agricultural colleges? These questions may have been raised before now, but we do not think they have been adequately discussed. Perhaps there has not been sufficient demand on the part of the country girls for an agricultural education. It may be that they are too desirous to leave the farm to think of preparing themselves for woman's work on the farm.

Minnesota has a girl's school of agriculture, said to be the only one in the country. It has been established for many years, and the results are mentioned with pride by the Minnesota papers. The students receive instructions in cooking, canning, fruit and flower culture, dairying, household chemistry, entomology and sewing, and the farmer who gets one of these well trained girls for a wife is very fortunate. Any one can see how a woman educated in agricultural pursuits to which she is adapted may make herself very useful and very contented on the farm.—Exchange.

Shed for a Silo.

In building a silo outside of a barn in some localities it will be necessary to provide some means of protecting it from the extreme cold. This may cheaply be done by means of a cover shed, an outline of which is shown in an illustration from Country Gentleman. The space between its walls and the walls of the silo could be filled with straw or leaves, and thus be made to serve a double purpose, furnishing storage room and also protecting ensilage.

COVER SHED FOR SILO.

White Clover for Pasture.

It is one of the advantages of rough, rocky land that as it cannot often be cultivated nor ever very thoroughly, the surface soil is pretty sure to be filled with white clover seed. It is said to be natural to such land, which means that it has so long occupied the soil that there is plenty of seed to grow whenever it has a fair chance. It is an excellent pasture grass, as its roots run near the surface and quickly respond even to light rains, which will not revive other grasses. It is greatly helped by a dressing of gypsum. On long-cultivated ground, especially where no clover has been thickly seeded, there will be little white clover visible. But even there it is often ready when it gets the chance.

Sweet Corn for Feeding.

There are a good many farmers who grow sweet corn for market who do not care to grow any other kind, because having only small places, if the two kinds are grown, there will be more or less mixed grains in the ears. What corn they cannot sell green they grind and feed to stock. The sweet corn dries down harder than will the corn whose carbon is starch rather than sugar. It is also much lighter than the field corn after its surplus of water has dried out of it. Sweet corn ground with the cob makes a meal that cattle and horses are very fond of when fed with cut feed. But as its weight is less than the field corn meal, more must be fed to secure the same results. It is not more nutritious than common corn meal, if so much so, but it may be used sometimes to tempt the appetite of an animal that has been cloyed and thus restore digestion to its normal activity.

Horse Hints.

Being gentle with a horse will help him to be gentle.

Keep the colt fat and he will make an easy-going horse.

Sores on horses' shoulders are largely the result of ill-fitting collars.

An excess of food weakens a working animal and disables it from work.

If young teams are overloaded they are apt to become discouraged or vicious.

Take the horse to the harness shop and see that a collar fits him before you buy it.

Blood, food, care and training are the essentials necessary for producing a first-class horse.

To a very considerable extent the most costly farming is that done with poor teams.

There are few diseases to which horses are subject but are easier prevented than cured.

Good grooming does not only add to the animal's comfort, but to its healthfulness as well.

When the horse is brought in from work he should be given a good drink; if too warm to drink he is too warm to eat.

Feeding a little wheat bran with the other grain will help to make the horse's hair sleek and glossy.

The best farm horse is the one with a kind and tractable disposition, well broken and serviceable.

The farmers will always be poor who continue to raise $50 horses at an expense of $100.

The feed and care necessary to raise a poor horse costs as much in every way as it does for one of the best.

A horse needs exercise every day to keep his system properly regulated and make his hair to be bright and sleek.

A New Egg Plant.

While the egg plant is grown very extensively as a market garden crop, it is seen far too little in home gardens, and yet there is no difficulty in raising it. The main point to be observed is that the plant is a very tender annual and has to be started in a hotbed or greenhouse. Many fail with it because they set out the plants too early. There is no use to plant them outdoors so long as there is any danger from frost or even so long as the nights are very cool, although actual frost does not occur. One-half dozen plants will be sufficient for a moderate sized family. Where potted plants can be procured from the florist or plant grower, they are far preferable to those taken up direct from the seed bed. Until recently there has been but very little choice in varieties, the New York Improved Purple having been almost the only variety raised, but now there comes the "Pearl," a white-fruited egg plant equal in size and quality to the New York Improved. The plant is stated to be remarkably productive and the fruit of the finest quality, either baked or fried.—American Agriculturist.

PEARL EGG PLANT.

Prunes Are Profitable.

There ought to be much more extensive planting of the German prune. We found it years ago the most paying fruit we could grow. It was always in good demand and at better prices than plums. The prune is also a surer bearer than the plum, unless we may except some of the new Japanese varieties. Yet, though the prune may be grown nearly everywhere, it has been planted so sparingly in the East that a large part of our supply of dried prunes comes from the Pacific coast States, where its cultivation, to market 3,000 miles east, has been found very profitable.—American Cultivator.

Rye Exports.

While rye is always prone to follow wheat in its fluctuations, the price has been at a much greater discount than an average, one year with another. To this must be accorded the sharp increase in the export business, which amounted to nearly 6,000,000 bushels during the past nine months compared with only 333,000 bushels the same period a year earlier. Were there any adequate outlet, however, we could spare much more of our annual crop, which approximates 30,000,000 bushels. It is here seen that low prices help rye exports.

Farm Notes.

Changing pasturage maintains better thrift.

Cultivate thoroughly whether the weeds grow or not.

It is mistaken economy not to feed young, growing pigs well.

A supply of salt should be kept where the stock can help themselves.

Keep the teams in a good condition by feeding and grooming regularly.

An animal must have a good appetite if you expect stamina and constitution.

The stables in which the teams are kept should be well ventilated, free from flies, and also kept free from foul odors.

When you once make a stunted animal you can never make the same animal you could had generous feed been given.

During the summer, with stocks in the pastures especially, rock salt is the easiest and most economical way of supply.

During the summer especially, sawdust is one of the best materials that can be used for bedding for the stock in the stables.—Farmers' Union.

"Yes, her looks favor her mother's people." "Indeed?" "Oh, greatly. She doesn't look a bit like them."—Detroit Journal.

"Yes," said Uncle Jonas, "that boy o' mine allus wus fond o' books, an' now he's becom' a page in the ligislatur."—Philadelphia American.

Quericus—Do you know why this is often called a cold world? Cynicus—To distinguish it from the next, I suppose.—New York Journal.

Robert—Is Harry fond of female society? Richard—Immoderately. I've known him to play whist with three women.—Boston Transcript.

"Did you read that magazine article on 'The Working of a Bank?'" "No. Is it by an ex-bank president or an ex-burglar?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Turks seem to have a mighty poor opinion of the Greeks." "Yes; that accounts for them running 'em down."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Few men have any trouble in meeting their creditors," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "but they do have trouble in dodging them."—Philadelphia Record.

He—I must have a kiss for every caramel, dear. She—Some men would have bought a whole box instead of that measley little paper bag full.—Detroit Free Press.

"Julia, have you bought a new spring suit yet?" "No, I'll have to wait until next month; Dick had to buy a new spring gun and two new spring fishing rods this month."

He—Just listen how that hen cackles! She doesn't know how little one egg will sell for. She—Perhaps she does. She may be advertising a bargain.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Jones—Wake up, John! There's someone trying to get into the house! Jones—How do you know? Mrs. Jones—The dog has stopped howling. Hurry, John!—New York Journal.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—I don't believe a man ever stole anything but he lived to regret it. Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You stole my heart once, John. Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Joe got the inside track of his wife this year." "What did he do?" "He read her a whole lot of newspaper stories of men who had dropped dead beating carpets."—Detroit Free Press.

Kerrigan—Phat's good fer a cowld? Casey—Hov yez got th' proice uv two hot whiskies about yez? Kerrigan—Ol hov not. Casey—Will, thin, Kerrigan, ut wud be a mercy not t' tell yez.—Puck.

Walker Farr—I thought your next tour was to have been through South Africa. Count d'Ties—It was, but the company struck. One of them had read that an ostrich egg often weighs a dozen pounds.—Puck.

Amanda (alighting from her wheel at the roadside, where Mortimer awaits her)—Have I kept you waiting long, dear? Mortimer—Long? Many cycles have passed since the hour appointed for our meeting.—Judge.

"You see, it was this way: They were all three so dead in love with her and all so eligible that to settle the matter she agreed to marry the one who should guess the nearest to her age." "And did she?" "I don't know. I know she married the one who guessed the lowest."—Pearson's Weekly.

A hereditary liar: Mrs. Jackson—Dat's sebenteen lies yo's tole me toeday, all diffrunt. Yo' am a reg'lar rapskillion. 'Rastus Jackson—W-whad am a rapskillion, mammy? Mrs. Jackson—A rapskillion am a young 'un dat's got his fadder's blood in him—dat's whad a rapskillion am.—Judge.

"You don't mean to tell me you have gone and got engaged to two women at once?" "Yes, but it really amounts to only one engagement—half an engagement for each girl." "Will you please explain." "Why, certainly. Each of 'em is engaged to another fellow."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A vindication: "I don't understand why you dislike Herbert so," said Mabel to her father. "I don't think he has any ideas of finance." "I am sure you wrong him. He is devoted to it. He stopped right in the middle of his proposal to me to ask how your business was getting along."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Commonstalk (soberly)—Are you sure your fiancee will make a good home-body, Eli? Do you think she knows anything about mending, for instance? Cholly Commonstalk—About mending, mother? Why, that is her very strongest point. I saw her mend a busted tire once in just fourteen minutes by the watch.—Bazar.

Millionaire—You ask for the hand of my daughter. You are a journalist, I believe, and journalists, I am told, can scarcely earn their salt. Young Editor (with dignity)—You mistake, sir. I am a newspaper man. "Oh! Keep a news stand, I presume. Good, paying business! Take her, my son, and be happy."—New York Weekly.

"You know," she said with a little asperity, "that women have the reputation of being able to make money go further than men." "That's true," replied the man of small economies, "and it's just what I object to. What I want them to do is to let it keep still where it is and rest a little now and then."—Washington Star.

Publisher (impatiently)—Well, sir, what is it? Poet (timidly)—O—er—are you Mr. Jobson? Publisher (irritably—Yes. Poet (more timidly)—Mr. George Jobson? Publisher (excitedly)—Yes, sir, that's my name. Poet (more timidly still)—Of the firm of Messrs. Jobson & Doodle? Publisher (angrily)—Yes. What do you want? Poet—Oh—I want to see Mr. Doodle!—Punch.

FANTASTIC TEACHERS.

Take Pupils to Visit Jails and Criminal Court Proceedings.

This, says the Chicago Chronicle, appears to be the age of fads and faddists. Until quite recently Massachusetts has been commonly looked upon as the breeding ground for the tribe. Persons who are familiar with the social and moral topography of Boston say that, in proportion to population, it enjoys the ministrations of more Societies for Attending to Other People's Business than any other city in the world. But Chicago is a "good second," and in some respects leads the procession in strange theories and experiments.

It is only a few days since a class of well-grown girls and boys in one of the schools in the southern part of the city spent an entire day, under the chaperonage of one of the teachers of the school, in attendance on the criminal courts on the North Side. Can anyone imagine the effect on the mind of an ingenuous boy of the revelation of baseness and vulgarity and the tawdry pseudo-heroic that must attend such an exhibition as they witnessed? Let any man of honorable instincts and fair culture look back into his own youth and answer. As to the shock, the coarsening, the vulgarizing of all human things by such experiences on a young girl in the transition stage between child and woman it is not possible for anyone to measure it.

Only last Saturday a professor in Northwestern University took fifteen young girls from that institution on a tour through the county jail, the bridewell, etc., giving them a close view of the men and women charged with crime and shut up in those places. It was an amazing performance. No doubt those young women feel as if they would never get the jail smell out of their nostrils. Stil less will they be able to get the moral odor out of their lives.

It is astounding that any teacher would assume to take young girls on such an expedition without the consent of their parents, and it is quite as astounding if that consent was given.

It is impossible for any unwarped vision to see any good result to flow from such things. The minds upon which they can have any deterrent effect are precisely those which least need it. Probably more than a dozen of the fifteen girls thus led through unspeakable moral muck by this recreant guardian and guide would have gone through long lives without even knowing that such things be, and would all the time have been as pitiful and as ready to lend a helping hand to any case of distress that might come in their way.

On the other hand, the consciousness of being made a show of can affect the prisoners only unfavorably. Not one of them can be benefited in any possible way.

Many are disposed to criticise the women of our day for the display of morbid tastes and an unwholesome longing to be something that is not feminine and yet cannot be masculine. But it is not their fault so much as that of their education. It is rather chargeable to the vicious and morbid ambition among teachers of all grades to invent something new. There is common sense enough in the profession of teaching, and, though it is admitted that common sense is usually associated with modesty, still it is difficult to see why those who are guided by it allow the fantastic cranks and faddists in the profession to play such conspicuous parts.

Pure English.

The relation between good language and good manners is so close that no person who habitually uses slang expressions can hope to be considered perfectly well bred. Unfortunately, some of these corruptions of language have a certain vigorous swing that carries with it a fictitious appearance of strength. These expressions are often extremely vivid and striking, even witty. Such characteristics constitute a strong temptation to employ them, for they are sure to raise a laugh, particularly if uttered by a bright, cultured girl. But the ephemeral applause gained by such means is not worth having. Here is another case where the game is not worth the candle; once contract the vulgar habit of using slang, and you will find yourself unable to express your ideas without it. No other evil grows so rapidly, particularly among our girls. When a young lady, a college graduate, remarks that she "kicked herself" for making an embarrassing observation in company, and another equally well-educated girl observes that she would like to subscribe to a certain charity but she "is strapped this month," it seems time to call a halt in the downward march. As to the use of expletives, nothing can be said in their defense. While such exclamations as "Sugar of lead!" "O glory!" and the like cannot be held as exactly coming under the head of profane swearing, they certainly add no strength nor beauty to one's conversation and are inexcusably vulgar. "Woman," says Bishop Potter, "can wear no greater charm than that of reserved, cultivated, choice speech. Use your eye, your mind, your lip to lift up the great tongue, Shakspeare's tongue, which we all inherit."

He Won.

"Alas!" groaned the young man; "I never thought you would treat me in such a Fitzsimmons manner."

"What have I done?" she asked, anxiously.

"Hit me straight over the heart," he gurgled.

But in this case the one who was knocked out got the prize.—Philadelphia North American.

Balked Superstition.

Mrs. Box—There's thirteen at the table.

Johnnie—I kin eat for two; that makes fourteen.—Judy.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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FRIDAY, JULY 30 1897

THE *Review of Reviews* for July in discussing the "Right to Work" question, well says that the inequality of condition between the very rich man and the ordinary citizen who has the opportunity to work steadily for standard pay, is a matter of slight concern, comparatively speaking. "The seriously disturbing factor is the existence of a shifting but never disappearing element of men unemployed or but half employed."

That this is a truth no careful observer of conditions and activities can deny. The greatest problem of the age is not the monetary question, but that larger one, the furnishing of opportunity for all men who want to work, and ought to work, but cannot secure employment. It is perfectly true, as the *Review* says, that notwithstanding the distress of the great army of workers in the clothing trade on the east side of New York, lately involved in a great strike, while they worked incredible hours for a beggarly pittance, they were, or most of them, better off in their Polish homes over the waters and their children are vastly better off under American conditions. The *Review* believes that it is only a matter of time when these conditions will be still more improved, and there will be better wages and easier hours. But what more concerns the American people is the larger body of men "in more highly developed trades who are the victims of intermittent industrial activity" living under the constant dread of the closing down of a mill or factory. It is unquestionable that the complaint of instability by these constitutes the most serious question for the American people to-day, and that it gives to the demand for State labor supply, based upon the resources of all citizens of the country, force and momentum to which we cannot remain insensible. That demand is not one that is likely to be conceded, nor is it one that harmonizes with the civilization we want in America.

A solution must be had and we believe will be found for this difficulty, and that out of the unrest and discontent of the present there will come means equal to the need, means that all thoughtful men and well wishers of their kind must hope for. But we do not believe that this accomplishment is to be had through the taking of any of the political nostrums that patent monetary reform fantastics offer as specifics. The betterment that is to give us stability in industrial walks is not likely to flow from adoption of the ideas of financial theorists who would upset what we have and give us more experiment in its place.

We need fixity of the tariff and settlement of the monetary questions also, upon a practical basis backed by experience. Above all we need to stop the immigration of foreign workers, both skilled and unskilled, to this country. We need that protection, and those guards thrown about American industries that will prevent them being the shuttlecock of foreign competition and shifting vain legislation that aims to better the worker's condition by rendering timorous and cowardly the capital necessary to the forwarding of all great industrial enterprises.

There must prevail the assurance of justice alike to the wage-earner and the employer. Confidence is the greatest present need and to the destruction of that essential there appears to be a class of agitators devoting their best energies, evidently determined that this country shall be kept in a state of distrust and unrest with the single alternative of accepting their particular and patent cure-alls. In short, there is too much of partisan politics freed into the question of the needs of labor.

In New York, July 26th, there was a repetition of the almost daily occurrence of a new low record for silver. Bar silver and Mexican dollars were down ¼ cent in sympathy with the decline in London. The reports of the year to date show a slight increase in the export of silver from London, the large decrease in the shipments to China and the Straits greatly diminishing the effect of the large increase in the shipments to India. Wonder if the people of the United States are expected to stand this sort of thing forever—this subjection of one-half of its real money metal to the use of gambling fiends?

Bryan, in a speech before the trans-Mississippi congress at Salt Lake City, said: "The financial independence of the United States is of more importance to the 70,000,000 of people than the political independence of Cuba. I tell you that the gold standard every year kills more people in the United States than Spain kills in Cuba." And he's right.

According to the *Expositor* there is a movement on foot in Fresno to build an electric railroad out to the Sierras from the raisin center. The streams of the High Sierras, utilized as they ultimately will be, can generate sufficient electric power to run all needed interior railroads.

Whisky is four bits a drink in the Alaska gold fields. A day's wages there ($15) will buy 30 drinks. A day's wages in Esmeralda ($3) will also buy 30 drinks. So what's the use of going to that remote region?—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

No attention whatever was paid to that coming "wave" of prosperity in the resolutions and planks adopted by the National Republican League at Detroit. If they believe in it they should have put it in the platform or at least recognized it.

If ever men had cause to strike, the coal miners of to-day have that cause. By cuts in the rate of pay and by enforced idleness, their wages have been so reduced as to bring them to extreme poverty. An Investigating Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature reports to the effect that the average earnings of the miners of Pennsylvania were in the neighborhood of but $4 a week. In the coal fields of Illinois the average weekly earnings of a miner are given at but $2, out of which they are expected to pay rent and support their homes. That they must go hungry is plain, and they have been driven to desperation. Might as well starve striking for living wages as starve at grinding toil, is their feeling, and so they resort to a strike, into which they have been spurred by the magnified reports of industrial revivals and minimized reports of industrial shut-downs catered up by some of the metropolitan press, reports that have given rise to false hopes. Four dollars a week is a greater wage than the average Pennsylvania miner in reality receives. Added to his loss of income through wage cuts and enforced idleness, is the loss in the purchasing power of his scanty wage through the despicable system of paying him his wages, not in money, but in orders on the company stores. And at these stores exorbitant prices, exorbitant as compared to prices ruling in other stores, are charged for supplies. And these exorbitant prices the miner paid in store orders, must pay, for his store orders, commonly pieces of metal calling for so many cents worth of goods at the company stores, are absolutely worthless at all other stores. So we have, through this practice of payment in store orders, a virtual cut in the wages of miners below that nominally paid, and because of this practice all the more reason has the miner to strike for an increase of wages.

Except as to a place on the Mines and Mining Committee, California has been well taken care of in the House committee assignments. Representative De Vries, while he failed to get on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, secured an assignment upon a committee almost as important for this State, that upon Public Lands. Judge Maguire secures the place he should have had when first elected to Congress, an assignment on the Pacific Railroad Committees and in addition retains his position on the Committee on Elections. De Vries had also requested to be appointed on Committee on Mines and Mining, but no Pacific Coast member was given place on this committee. At his own request Barham goes on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, where he can look after the interests of the Nicaraugnan Canal Committee. Loud is reappointed Chairman of the Postoffices and Postroads Committee, and Hilborn to his old place on the Public Buildings and Grounds and Naval Affairs Committees. Castle gets an unimportant assignment on the Invalid Pension Committee, and Barlow on the Election of President and Vice President Committee. Barham also goes on the Committee on Irrigation. In addition to Judge Maguire there will be nine new members on the Pacific Railway Committee. With one or two exceptions these are all new Congressmen and unfamiliar with the whole Pacific Railroad question. Most of them, however, are known to be men of ability and character, and Collis P. Huntington will not find the new committee as pliable as he did that of the last Congress.

Strange how few of the newspapers on this coast found out till he died that Col. Fred Crocker had so many great virtues. But its the same old story—a man's good qualities are scarcely thought of and rarely mentioned till he's gone.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy Is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended on in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of July, 1897, an assessment (No. 10) of Ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 223, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of August, 1897, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 20th day of September, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 223, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW¼, fr. SE½ of NW¼, N½ of Lot 1 in SW¼, fr. N½ of SE¼, Sec. 6, Tp. 19 S, R. 37 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Marques, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the quarter ending June 30, 1897.

Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Mrch 31 and June 30, 1897.		
Total warrants drawn		$10,760 72
General Exp Fund	1,685 58	
Salary Fund	3,484 80	
School Fund	4,046 29	
Hospital Fund	738 75	
Bridge Fund	146 60	
Unapportioned	23 89	
Union Bond	45	
Bishop Bond	50	
Lone Pine	3 32	
Fish Springs Bldg	19 84	
Road Dist. No. 1	70	
Road Dist. No. 2	318 19	
Road Dist. No. 3	165 54	
Road Dist. No. 4	90	
Road Dist. No. 5	26 50	
General Road	100 00	
	$10,760 72	$10,760 72
Exhibit showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:		
Inyo County's total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55
Exhibit showing present financial condition:		
Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		9,566 43
Remaining indebtedness		53,424 12
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed July 2, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved July 12th, 1897. A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west. 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 137.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 125.0 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54, 05 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug.4tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE	MERID. DIAN	TOWN SHIP	RANGE.	SEC. TION	NO. OF ACRES	DESCRIPTION	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST UNPAID.
Hunter, W. L.	431	June 30, 1897	1,126 Feb. 15, 1897	M. D.	14 S	35 E	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$40 00	$120 00	$0 00	$0 00
Bell, Andrew	432	"	1,127 "	"	"	"		40	SW¼ of NE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Davis, John	433	"	1,128 "	"	"	"		40	SE¼ of NE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Rose, William	434	"	1,129 "	"	"	"		40	NE¼ of SE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Graham, William H	435	"	1,130 "	"	"	"		40	NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Mack, P. H	436	"	1,131 "	"	"	"		40	SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Fowler, James H	437	"	1,132 "	"	"	"		40	SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Bamister, John	438	"	1,133 "	"	"	"		40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Cashmith, Augustus A	439	"	1,134 "	"	"	"		40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Gordon, Clara V	440	"	1,135 "	"	"	"		40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Joseph, William	441	"	1,136 "	"	"	"		40	SE¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Smith, Marion L	442	"	1,137 "	"	"	"		40	NE¼ of SE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Perry, A. C	443	"	1,138 "	"	"	"		40	SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Hodges, Elizabeth	444	"	1,139 "	"	"	"		40	NW¼ of NE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Hodges, John A	445	"	1,140 "	"	"	"		40	SW¼ of NE¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Carroll, Julia Conr	446	"	1,141 "	"	"	"		40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Carroll, A. Adelia Conr	447	"	1,142 "	"	"	"		40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Crockett, Edwin A	448	"	1,143 "	"	"	"		40	NE¼ of NW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Crockett, Edwin A	449	"	1,144 "	"	"	"		40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Crockett, Edwin A	450	"	1,145 "	"	"	"		40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00
Crockett, Edwin A	451	"	1,146 "	"	"	"		40	SE¼ of SW¼	40 00	120 00	0 00	0 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL., June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES

District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—X—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:45 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	Lv 5 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:30 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downieville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:35 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:05 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:50 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 30 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEARLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. MCSHON.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (enlarged) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

BORN.

FREE—Near Citrus Inyo Co., Cal., July 24 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Free—a daughter.

DIED.

CHICKERING—At Panamint, Inyo Co., Cal., July 13 1897, Holland G. Chickering, a native of New Hampshire aged 68 years and 7 months.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York, July 25:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .50½
Lead	3.50
Copper	11 12½
Tin	13 70
Borax, refined, in car lots	6½
Antimony	8½

Stockholders will note notice of assessment of the Inyo Marble Company.

Tom Hughes came down from Bishop early in the week, bringing a drummer.

A. E. Janvier has been engaged to teach the Independence school for the coming term.

Miss Travers will teach the Camp Independence school next term. She is expected to arrive here soon, accompanied by Miss Allie Lewis.

Bertrand Rhine has been reinstated by Judge Virden as one of the Executors of the Matschke estate. H. C. Bellows of Olancha is the other executor.

Julius Schroeder and family have returned from a visit with relatives and friends at Round Valley and Bishop. Mr. Schroeder has received his returns from his last run of ore at Alabama, giving $1850 for 40 tons.

A party of young men, consisting of Clifford Baxter, Wm. Harper, Harry Burt, Edward Grindley, Winnie Ellred, Fred Harvey, Irving Woodin and Julian Eibeshutz, returned last Wednesday from a fishing and hunting trip to Kern river and Mt. Whitney.

Aug. Stecker, the well known Inyo mechanic, met with an accident at Keeler a few days ago, narrowly escaping with his life. He was engaged upon the new Fishman building and somehow sustained a fall. He struck on the sharp edge of a paint bucket, cutting a severe gash along the side of his neck and face.

Mrs. J. R. Eldred writes from Big Pine that the people of that place have responded to the *Chronicle* "fresh air fund" request by offering to provide for thirty-eight youngsters. She says: "The families of this village have sent for thirty-eight children, and the ladies have planned to take them fishing on our mountain stream; also to take them camping on the Bell ranch, where there is lots of shade and green grass—have swinging and two or three days' picnic."

The San Francisco *Examiner* editorially compares the Randsburg district with Alaska as a field for gold hunters indicating a decided preference for the so-called desert country. It is a fact that for 150 miles northerly of Randsburg, along the Argus, Slate and Telescope ranges and the Amargosa mountains in this county exists one of the greatest partially explored gold regions in America. The difference is that one had better keep out of that interior country for two months in the year on account of the heat and out of Alaska for ten months in the year on account of the cold.

After perusal of our Ballarat letter this week our Valley readers will be impelled to call upon the correspondent for a bill of particulars, as they will take no stock in the idea that anyone here has interfered in the slightest in the matter of obtaining mail facilities for the Panamint region. If they had it would have been settled months ago as it should be, by the establishment of a connecting line from Darwin to Garlock via Ballarat. The fact is that the people here want to see the interests of every section of the county enhanced, and they don't care who gets the offices nor in what camp they may be located. The real difficulty occurs through personal jealousies out there, fostered by influential (?) men who maintain offices behoovings in their hats.

Death of "Old Chick"

Panamint correspondence brings the not unexpected announcement of the death of H. G. Chickering, a well and favorably known old time miner of that district. The cause of his death was dropsy, complicated with other ailments extending back for the past three years. Miners and citizens, particularly Dr. H. E. McDonald, of Ballarat, rendered the old man all assistance and alleviation possible under the circumstances. The deceased leaves married daughters in Los Angeles county, but he declined going there until the trip became impossible. He appeared cheerful and content with the inevitable, directing arrangements for his own funeral, which was attended by as many miners as could get there from the surrounding camps.

FROM THE TELESCOPE RANGE.

New Mining Industry in Old Canyons—An Unwarranted "Kick"

BALLARAT, June 18, 1897.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—I suppose that a few items of news and information regarding the camp and its prospects will be in order, and while I am not given much to correspondence for publication will endeavor to post you as to happenings of interest occurred and occurring here. Foremost, of course, are the mining items, and from what I know personally and can learn from reliable people the future of this camp and district as a gold mining proposition is very bright and assured.

The properties in Tuba Canyon which were bonded by Messrs. Pheby, Donahue et. al. are looking fine, and development and prospecting work is being prosecuted vigorously on several of the claims, under the superintendency of Mr. Morgan. This group of mines alone will undoubtedly support a supply center of no insignificant size, and when mills are built and stoping commences will furnish employment for many men. In the immediate neighborhood and on the same belt there are besides several other properties which are considered by their owners and mining men competent to judge equally valuable as those which are being developed. This is notably the case with such mines as the Gem and the Burro and their extensions, in Jail Canyon the properties of Messrs Curran, Henebry, Shepherd, Warnock and others, and the Tuber and Aurora claims, in Tuba Canyon, owned by Driscoll & Stotler.

In Pleasant Canyon the Worldbeater and other mines known as the Montgomery properties have closed down temporarily, pending the purchase and installation of a new mill of greater capacity nearer the mines, in order that the expense of packing and hauling the ore several miles may be saved, when the stoping and milling of the immense deposit of low-grade and medium ore already developed will be renewed vigorously.

In that part of the district southward of here known as the Mineral Hill and Redlands Canyon country there has been a change of ownership of several claims. If one deal now in negotiation is closed, for the transfer of an immense deposit of low-grade gold ore known as the "Scotchman" a 40-stamp mill on the mine is one of the certainties of the near future.

There are besides numbers of other prospects here which, as "chloriding" or mining ventures, if situated in a more accessible district, would create quite an excitement. There has been a pressing demand and want felt here for a custom mill and the want is about to be partially filled shortly. Martin & Co. have purchased the 5-stamp mill below here and will proceed immediately to remove the same and set it up here; they are prepared to sample and grind or buy outright all ores brought to them. I have heard some talk of Anthony removing his mill to this place for the same purpose, but know nothing definite regarding it.

The weather here has been (of course) very warm, but with the exception of five or six nights it has been cool and pleasant enough to sleep at night. We had quite a celebration on the Fourth, considering the circumstances. A paper was circulated and the storekeepers and residents subscribed liberally. We had foot races, hammer and stone-throwing, burro and horse racing, giant powder salutes and a grand tug of war, in which every male inhabitant and visitor to the place, Indians included, took part, save one who from his immense size and strength was debarred from either side and officiated as referee. The camp had visitors and delegations from almost every canyon, and while there were plenty of exhilerating drinks and exhilerated men the day passed off smoothly and without rows or unpleasantness. In the evening the people were entertained by addresses on the "Commemoration of the Day" and "Its Significance," by Mr. I. Coyle and your friend the writer. While we may have been a trifle incoherent, due to the effect of cold lemonade and exertions of the day, there can be no doubt that the audience appreciated our sentiments and understood us, as witnessed by their hearty applause.

Building at the camp is at a standstill for the summer. Stotler & Co. have completed the store part of their new concrete building and are occupying it; they will finish the other part as soon as cooler weather sets in, which I expect will be about the 1st of September.

We are about to inaugurate a stage and mail line between here and Garlock, for the needs of business and the accommodation of miners and residents. For the present the service will be a single round trip weekly, to be increased to a tri-weekly one on the arrival of cooler weather and the resumption of mining activity. Whether justly or not, you people of the county seat and Owens River Valley are held responsible for the delay, vexation and annoyance experienced here with regard to the postoffice and the service of mail to us, and it would certainly seem to me to be a short-sighted and foolish policy for you people or at least those of you with business interests or political ambitions, to antagonize us in this matter. The bulk of our business is forced to be done and our freight come via Mojave and Garlock; this country is more accessible in both low freight charges and passenger fare from that direction, and as a matter of self interest we are forced whether so inclined or not to do our purchasing below. You know this as well as we do and we cannot understand what you expect to accomplish unless it be bitterness of feeling by trying to force our mail communications to come in by a roundabout way. Mail communication and connection with the county seat is not only desirable but necessary, and we must have it; but in order to obtain it surely it is not necessary to antagonize us and try to prevent us having what is and must be our main and direct communication with the outer world.

Well, as I have an engagement to meet a man in about five minutes who is crazy to give me a million dollars for one of my numerous mines, and as I know you wouldn't care to be even the unwitting cause of my losing that little wad of pocket money I'll close. More anon.

Yours, C. A. M.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory of Fredericksburg, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Mouse, the Indian who killed two men on the Colorado last Winter, has been at last run down and properly "done up."

Grading on the Valley railroad from Reedly to Visalia has been completed. The Reedly bridge was finished July 20.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, July 30, 1897.

L. Lasky vs. Ruperto Carrasco et. al—On trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending July 30, 1897:

A. C. Finley to W. R. Cameron—Oro Fino and Christmas Gift mines, South Park District—$5.

W. R. Cameron to Louis de Tourniel—125 feet each in Oro Fino, Christmas Gift, Combination and Expectation mines, South Park District—$100.

Chas. Wonnacot to Riverside School District—School lot—$10.

Jno. R. Miles to Louis B. Heise—60 inches water in Hughes & Edson ditch—$10.

Chas. Everett to Addie Everett—Canadian Boy mine, Lee District—$1.

Milton S. Clark to Maymie B. Clark and T. C. Harniss—Hotel property, Bishop—$1,000.

"Tuba" or "Tuber."

Incorporation papers No. 26,585 were filed by the Secretary of State June 23d, of the Tuber Mining Company. San Francisco is the principal place of business and the Directors are: Thos. B. Pheby, Nat Stein, Henry Wadsworth, Oakland; H. Dutard, Henry H. Lynch, Thomas B. Bishop, J. G. James, San Francisco. Capital stock, $10,000,000 in 100,000 shares at $100. "Tuber" means an enlarged root, generally applied to the American spud; or, anatomically, to a swelling—neither very appropriate to mining nomenclature. The Panamint Indian name of the canyon around which the mines are situated is Ta-bah or Tuba—meaning pinyon or pinenut. Tuba in English is an ancient trumpet, under which appellation the mines might toot unto the time of Gabriel.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. June 26, 1897.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 15 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M.
I. V. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

A. K. Eugley,

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 19th day of July, 1897, wherein E. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Abraham Diaz et al., defendants, on the 14th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court, at page 52, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the section corner common to sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 16 South, Range 36 east, M. D. M.; running thence West 22.76 chains; thence North 3 degrees West 14.10 chains; thence South 75 degrees West 17.75 chains; thence South 9.50 chains; thence East 43 chains to the place of beginning, save and except that certain building situate thereon and known as the "Wine Cellar House."

Also the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 9; the North half of the Southeast quarter, and the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter; the North half of the Northwest quarter, Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 16, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Also the following described lots of land in the town of Lone Pine, in said Inyo county, to wit: Lots Nos. 5 and 8 in block No. 29; Lot No. 7 in block No. 8; East half of lots Nos. 5 and 8 in block No. 5, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of said town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county.

Also those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo mining district, county of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and called the Alvah quartz mine and the San Lucas mine; said mines being 1500 feet in length and 600 feet in width.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 18 7, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

J. E. LAIRD, Commissioner.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, where in Rachel Goodman, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Frank Fitzgerald, Marie V. Fitzgerald, his wife, and A. W. Eibeshutz, defendants, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 3rd day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 47, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The east half, the southwest quarter, and the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 34; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33, all in Township nine South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. Also 350 inches of water in that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, and commonly known and designated as the Owens River and Big Pine Canal.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

G. W. BRADY,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated: Independence, Cal., July 9th, 1897.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 20th day of July, 1897, wherein E. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Ida C. Adams and E. H. Bisskumer, defendant, on the 19th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court, at page 51, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The Northwest quarter, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township Fifteen (15) South of Range Thirty-six (36) East, M. D. M., containing two hundred and eighty acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 18th day of August 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Courthouse in the town of Independence, in said county of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $400 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to-wit, $200, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

L. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 669.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer, for the SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, and S½ of NW¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Skinner, John W. Lacey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howe & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fel o

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

Point Not Well Taken.

She—John, you are a perfect bear about the house.

He—Maria, that assertion won't stand the test of science a single moment. A bear sleeps all winter. He doesn't have to get out of bed before daylight every morning to stir up the fire and call the hired girl. Try some other metaphor, Maria.—Chicago Tribune.

Supremely Exasperating.

"Don't you think Mrs. Spurrell has an awful temper?"

"She has, but can you blame the poor woman? She has a husband who just absolutely won't get mad at all."—Typographical Journal.

Dear Indeed.

"The dear, dear girls!" exclaimed Mrs. Pawkins, looking at her fashionable daughters enthusiastically.

"Yes, the dear, dear girls," muttered Mr. Pawkins despondently.—Pick Me Up.

Since the beginning of this century the use of the Italian language has greatly increased. In 1801 it was spoken by 15,070,000 people, and in 1890 it was used by 33,400,000.

The badge of office worn by the lord mayor of London contains diamonds to the value of $600,000, and the temporary owner of it has to give a bond for it before he is sworn in.

A LETTER TO WOMEN.

A few words from Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, will certainly corroborate the claim that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is woman's ever reliable friend.

"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly.

"For nine weeks I was in bed suffering with inflammation and congestion of the ovaries. I had a discharge all the time. When lying down all the time, I felt quite comfortable; but as soon as I would put my feet on the floor, the pains would come back.

"Every one thought it was impossible for me to get well. I was paying $1 per day for doctor's visits and 75 cents a day for medicine. I made up my mind to try Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has effected a complete cure for me, and I have all the faith in the world in it. What a blessing to woman it is!"—MRS. JENNIE L. SMITH, No. 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "OLIVER" TYPEWRITER.

Visible Writing

AND 20 OTHER VALUABLE FEATURES.

Only 28 Keys, but 84 Characters.

Perfect Alignment. Warranted for five years. Automatic Spacing.

Draws Vertical or Horizontal Lines.

Prints any color without change of ribbons. Send for Catalogue.

FRED. W. VAUGHAN & CO., Coast Agts. Room 9, Mills B'ldg, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Send for our No. 21 Catalogue of

Vehicles and Harness.

Lowest Prices. HOOKER & CO., 16-18 Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal.

DIBERT BROS. MFG. CO., 225-227 Mission St.

GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS,

Millwrights - Pattern Makers and Machinists. Wine Machinery a specialty. Send for illust'd catalogue.

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body. "I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury!

SSS

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Had Something on His Mind.

Gibbs—What are you loafing about town at this time of night for?

Dobbs—'Fraid to go home. Wife told me to be sure and remember something, and I've forgotten what it was.

Gibbs—It wasn't groceries, was it?

Dobbs—No.

Gibbs—Baby food, tacks or theater tickets?

Dobbs—No; but I've thought of it.

Gibbs—What was it?

Dobbs—She wanted me to remember and come home early.—Tit-bits.

A Heartless Stratagem.

"How did they stop the elopement?" asked Maud.

"By a detestable piece of trickery," replied Mamie.

"They came very near getting away in safety."

"Yes. But her father put his head out of the window and shouted that her hat was on crooked and when she grabbed for it she upset the tandem."—Washington Star.

What He Told.

Newlywed (proudly)—I always make it a point to tell my wife everything that happens.

Old Sport—Pooh! That's nothing. I tell my wife lots of things that never happen.—Tid-Bits.

Not One of the Family.

Grocer—So you're the new cook at Pickingham's. I suppose they treat you like one of the family?

Judith—Sure, and they don't. They're always polite to me.

An Imposing Gift.

Mrs. Hornbeak—I wonder what we'd better give Cousin Em'ly for a weddin' present? It ought to be something cheap that will make a big show.

Farmer Hornbeak—Guess we'd better give her a load of hay, then.—New York World.

His Ominous Behavior.

Nurse—Please, mum, you must send for the doctor quick for little Johnny.

Mistress—Horrors! What is the matter?

Nurse—I don't know, mum; but he hasn't been up to any mischief for two hours.—Golden Penny.

At a Safe Distance.

"If that Simpson boy comes foolin' round me again I'll just soak him."

"Pooh, you're no fighter."

"Well, I'll do it with the hose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It Might Be Better.

"What kind of a wife shall a young man marry?" asks a magazine writer. It strikes us that he'd better not marry any kind of a wife. Let him take a widow or a single young woman.—New York Advertiser.

Social Aspirations.

"I noticed a pair of little bootblacks working on the partnership plan this morning," said the Cheerful Idiot, "and it occurred to me that probably they were prompted by social aspirations."

"What is the answer?" said the seasoned boarder.

"They seemed to want to shine in company."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Inventor.

"Has your son any special talent?" asked one man.

"Yes," replied the other; "I think he's an inventor.

"Has he invented many things?"

"Yes; most of them reasons why I should give him money."—Washington Star.

Welcome.

"It was so friendly and reassuring," commented the enthusiast, "to read the signs and see that word 'welcome' every now and then."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the man who wants the earth. "It's nice at first glance, but you invariably find it simply means you are welcome for what you can pay for."—Washington Star.

A Disadvantage.

Manager—We don't want you if you are left-handed.

Batter—Why not?

Manager—Well, we have one left-handed man, and every time he hits the ball he runs to third base instead of first.

How She Got It.

Briggs—Mighty pretty bonnet your wife had on last Sunday. At least, my wife said it was.

Braggs—Yes; and it all came from my absent-mindedness that she got it.

Briggs—How's that?

Braggs—When I went home the other evening, thinking very intently about business, as I often do, I found my wife in the kitchen. Now, what should I do but hand the bird I had brought home to my wife and kiss the cook! Of course, she knew it was all a mistake, but—oh, well, you know how women are.—New York Tribune.

Had Him There.

"I believe you women spend half your lives before the glass."

"And the men half theirs behind it."—Pick-Me-Up.

The Painful Kind.

The admiral is paying a semi-annual visit to one of the battleships and has signaled to the flagship for his flag lieutenant to come to him.

The flag lieutenant, dubious as to the correct dress, goes in quest of the cabin door sentry (a marine).

"Sentry, did the admiral go away in his cocked hat?"

Sentry—No, sir; in his steam launch.

Collapse of "Flag Jack."—London Answers.

A Sympathetic Success.

Wayside Watts—Hallo, Brannagan; fer goodniss sake, wots th' new lay yer workin'?

Bright Brannagan—An idea I got wen I found dis old, broken bike, pard. I stop every biker I meets an' tells him 'bout bein' robbed an' me wheel wrecked, an' inserdently makes a little touch fer dough enough ter tellygraft home fer aid. See?

Craps.

Nice Gentleman—How old are you, little boy? And how old is your brother?

Swipsey—We're craps.

N. G.—Craps?

Swipsey—Yes. Jim's seven and I'm leven.—Kansas City Star.

The Advantage.

"The rooms are rather small," said the prospective summer boarder.

"The advantage of that," said the hotel-keeper, complacently, "is that not so much fresh air is required to keep them cool."—Philadelphia North American.

Too Good to Live.

Murray Hill—My wife is the best-hearted woman in the world. I don't believe there is another one like her.

Pete Amsterdam—Is that so?

Murray Hill—When she slanders any of her friends she doesn't believe it herself.—New York World.

Modern Ideas.

"I'm afraid you'll never know how to write, Tommie," said his teacher, sadly.

"Don't care," said Tommie. "Uncle Jim is going to send me a typewriter for my birthday."—Harper's Round Table.

A Slow Boy.

"I hear, Grumpy, that your hired man is down with slow fever."

"Of course he is. He's too infernal slow to catch any other kind."—Detroit Free Press.

Helping a Fellow Out.

Pay-Day Humor.

Scribbler—Does your wife laugh at your jokes in the paper?

Punster—Yes, but only on pay-day.—New York Tribune.

An Easy Promise.

"Didn't I see you pitching pennies with that little Sprankle boy?"

"Yes."

"Well, don't you do it again. Do you hear me?"

"Yes'm. I won't do it no more. He hain't got a cent left."—Northwest Magazine.

The Ruling Passion.

"I bet that girl's always borrowing trouble. She has such a sad face!"

"Yes, she's probably looking for a sorrow to match."—Detroit Journal.

The Usual Question.

Lecturer—The entire history of the world has moved in cycles.

Sprocket—What make?—Philadelphia North American.

A Guest's Opinion.

"What have you against this hotel?" demanded the landlord.

"Almost everything is 'extra' except the meals. They're the worst I ever contended with."—Detroit Free Press.

A Delicate Compliment.

"That delightful Capt. Casterbridge paid you a great compliment at dinner last evening."

"What was that?"

"He took me for my sister."—Punch.

Elaborate Japanese Coffins.

Many Japanese coffins—especially those of the richer Buddhists—are extremely elaborate, brilliant and beautiful. The Shinto religion enjoins simplicity and reserve, dignity, and somewhat neutral colors and materials. The Buddhist is a showy religion—a religion of bright color and gleaming surface. Many of these coffins are absolutely square boxes. The dead is placed inside in a sitting posture, and the box is then completely packed with carmine. That preserves the body indefinitely, they say, and it is much easier to enter and remain in paradise if the body does not decay. The custom of placing the dead in a sitting posture in their coffins was once general. It is still a rather general custom, but grows less and less.—New York Times.

A Sympathetic Judge.

"I make whisky," said the moonshiner, "to make shoes for my little children!"

The judge seemed touched, for he had children of his own. "I sympathize with you," he said, "and I am going to send you to the Ohio penitentiary, where you can follow the shoe business for two years!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Library Corner

A. E. Keet, editor of the Forum during the last two years, has resigned his position.

"The Pursuit of the House Boat," by John Kendrick Bangs, will be issued in book form.

M. Berthelot, the eminent French chemist, intends to publish the many letters from Ernest Renan which he has in his possession.

It is said that Stevenson's story, "St. Ives," is to be completed, and that the name of the author chosen for this responsible task will shortly be announced.

Justin McCarthy was just able to finish the additional volume of his history before his illness became severe. He had worked so steadily over the book as to have been under a considerable strain.

"Dariel," the new novel by Mr. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," is to be published in the autumn. It has been running serially in England, and is considered one of the author's best novels.

The literary monument of the late Archbishop of Canterbury is his important work, "Cyprian, His Life, His Time, His Work," which is to be published immediately, with an introduction by Bishop Potter.

About the time of the Crimean war Carl Marx wrote a series of newspaper letters on the Eastern question. His daughter, Mrs. Marx Aveling, has been collecting them—not an easy task—and they are to be published as a book.

Pierre Loti is at work on a drama for which he has obtained the material from papers in the possession of his family. The piece is an historical play dealing with the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is intended for the Comedie Francaise.

Opie Read's "The Jucklins" is receiving rather more favorable reviews in England than it did at home. The London Telegraph ascribes the growing English interest in American rustic life to the pioneering work of Harold Frederic.

One of the longest novels of the year will be Hall Caine's "The Christian." The passages omitted from the serial are to be restored in the book, and the work is expected to cause considerable discussion. It is probable that its publication will be deferred until the autumn.

The committee that has been formed to erect a monument to Paul Verlaine is preparing for publication a small volume containing some unpublished verses of the poet, in addition to contributions by Stephane Mallarme, Henri Bauer, Edmond Lepelletier, and other writers.

Mr. Crockett's autumn book will be "Lochinvar." That is to be followed by a shorter story called "The Standard Bearer." He has just returned from Pomerania with the materials for "The Red Ax." But these make only a beginning on the five years' contracts that Mr. Crockett still has ahead of him.

Ian McLaren will not publish any work of fiction during this year, but he will issue one, if not two, religious books before Christmas. The scene of his next volume of stories will probably be laid, in part at least, in America. He is making progress with his life of Christ, which will probably be entitled "The Life of the Master."

Too Long in the Business.

One day in a Sixth avenue chop house a well-dressed young man sitting at a table not far from me finished his lunch and asked for his check, but as it was brought to him he suddenly rose up and hurried to the cashier's desk, which was near the door, and said:

"Sir, I have dropped fifty dollars out of my pocket in this place. Let no one go until I make a search."

"Where's your check?" he was asked.

"Here it is. I had two twenties and a ten dollar bill."

"Will you pay this check of one-fifty?" asked the cashier.

"I can't till I find my roll."

"Thomas, call in an officer."

"What for?" asked the victim.

"To arrest you if you don't pay. That's an old game—too ancient to work here."

"But I have dropped fifty dollars!"

"Guff! Will you pay?"

"I'll pay if I can find my money. I know I had it when I came in here."

"Call the copper, Tom!"

Two minutes later an officer bustled in to see what was wanted. The cashier was telling him that he had a dead beat to be cared for, when a woman rose up to leave and the young man's fifty dollars was found on the floor, where it had been covered by her skirts.

"Didn't I tell you so," he exclaimed, as he returned to the cashier to pay the check. "Nice sort of man you are! I'll sue you for damages before I'm through with this!"

The cashier looked tired but made no reply. When the indignant young man had departed, I said:

"Then he wasn't a beat, after all?"

"The slickest kind," he replied.

"But he lost his money, and it was found?"

"Don't you believe it! The woman was his pal and gave it up only when she saw that he would be arrested. Your Uncle Hiram has been right here for twenty-five years, and he knows the ropes!"

A Thrifty Georgia Negro.

Barton F. Powell, of Albany, Ga., a negro 32 years old, is one of the most successful farmers in the State. Twelve years ago he had saved up $2,000, with which he bought 500 acres of land. He went to work on it and cleared $2,500 the first year. He has continued to add to his landed possessions paying spot cash for every farm purchased, and is now the owner of 2,100 acres of land, from which he markets 400 bales of cotton annually. Besides his success on the farm he has developed the country supply store idea, and thus rakes in thousands of dollars a year. He also owns a comfortable residence in Bainbridge. His profits last year were over $7,000. He says that the question of social recognition doesn't trouble him so long as he can get financial recognition at the bank.

SQUARED ACCOUNTS.

HOW DE SMITH TURNED SEVERAL TABLES ON HIS FRIEND JONES.

Started In With a Shower Bath, Followed With Several Other Annoying Pleasantries and Wound Up With a Grand Onslaught of Life Insurance Agents.

"Well, I guess I've got even with Jones all right enough for all the practical jokes he has been playing on me for the last week," said De Smith gleefully, as he hung up his coat and took his seat at the luncheon table with a party of friends.

"How's that?" asked one of the friends.

"Well, Jones is a great joker, you know," explained De Smith. "He thinks it's a good thing to thump and pound like the deuce on a fellow's door as he goes down the hotel corridor about 2 o'clock in the morning. He never goes to bed when a decent man should, and he rather resents it if any of his friends do. He has been pounding on my door that way now almost every morning for the past week."

"Why didn't you get up and kick him?" asked one of the party.

"I did try to three or four times," replied De Smith, "but he always got down the hall a little way and then laughed at me. But I'm even with him now. I was fixed for him when he came along this morning. I had a big pail of water fixed over the transom, and when old Jonesie came along and began thumping I pulled the string fastened to it, and I heard old Jonesie curse under his breath and mutter, 'Darn you, De Smith, I'll get even for this.' Then he walked down the hall and I looked out in time to see him shaking the water off his coat and hat."

"That was getting even pretty well, old man. I wish I could have seen him when the flood struck him," put in one of the party.

"Oh, that was all right for a starter," said De Smith, "but it wasn't half the dose I gave him after. You see, Jones has been breaking my sleep for a week, and it took more than a bucket of water to square accounts. I anticipated his visit of this morning, so last night before going to bed I left an order to call him at 6 o'clock. Old Jonesie didn't get to bed before 3 o'clock, so he didn't get much sleep before 6. Then a bell boy began to pound on his door and shout that it was time to get up. Jones shouted back to the boy to get out or he'd break his neck, but the boy replied that he had orders to get Jones out of bed and he was going to do it. Finally Jones got up in his rage and hustled down to the hotel office to find out 'what in thunder they meant by breaking his sleep that way.' The clerk told him there was an order for a call at 6 o'clock, and that was all he knew about it.

"Well, Jonesie went back to bed, but he didn't get to sleep again. I paid the bell boy enough to prevent that, and at 9 o'clock he came down to breakfst. I was down town by that time, so I rang Jonesie up on the telephone. My office boy got him on the wire and told him to wait just a moment, please. Well, Jonesie waited about five minutes and then gave the bell a vicious ring. The boy answered the ring and asked Jonesie what he wanted. 'I want to know who rang me up,' said Jonesie. 'Nobody here,' said the boy, and he said he heard Jonesie swear as he rang off.

"Well, I gave him that telephone racket three times before he caught on. He was pretty hot, I guess, when he reached his office, but I had a reception for him there. I had telephoned to a lot of my life insurance friends that Jonesie wanted to take out a policy before leaving the city in the afternoon and advised them to send a man around to see him. There were two in the office when he reached it, and five more came in during the morning.

"Jones thought he was going to do a lot of work, too, but as a matter of fact he spent the day explaining that he didn't want any life insurance or anything else but a chance to tend to his own business. One of the agents finally let it out that I had recommended Jones as a good risk, and he rang me up at once. 'I've got enough,' he says. 'I'm willing to call it all square if you are. You've got the best of it, I admit,' he squalled, so I told him I was willing to call it off if he would remember not to hammer on my door hereafter when he was going by at 3 in the morning. He replied that he wouldn't rap at my door again if the hotel was afire, and so we called it off.

"Jones has beaten me out of a whole lot of sleep of late, but I guess I'm even, fellows. What do you think?" And De Smith leaned back in his chair and looked at himself admiringly in the mirror across the room.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Works on Electricity.

There is a growing demand at the libraries for works on electricity. It is a branch of science so new in the modern sense that its literature as yet may be called meager.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Quick!

The sooner you begin to use *Schilling's Best* tea, the bigger your chances at that $1000 offered for the missing word—besides the extra prizes for the most tickets sent in.

Schilling's Best tea is at your grocer's.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. A11

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Remova Chemical Co., 66 Bradway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A GOOD SCHOOL.

Hoitt's School at Burlingame, Cal., has always stood in the front rank of its class, and this year has done exceptionally good work as judged by the efforts of the boys at commencement.—*San Francisco Post.*

"Papa, how do the people in the weather bureau find out what kind of weather we are going to have?" "I did'n know that they did, my son."

A STOUT BACKBONE

Is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheumatism, and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and dietetic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one thing needful. The stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and by invigorating the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column, and all its dependencies, are sympathetically strengthened. The dyspeptic and bilious will find it a pure vegetable stimulant and tonic.

Judge—Where are you from? Prisoner—Philadelphia, yer honor. Judge—Ten days—in the morgue.

The Oliver Typewriter, is a machine of modern science, you read impressions while operating. Never too old to gain knowledge, and secure the best machine. Send for catalogue, read advertisement on this page.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Keiner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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A TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLAR CAPITOL BUILDING.

NEW YORK'S State capitol building has cost more money than any other structure in America, and it is by no means finished yet. The people of the State have thus far been taxed the stupendous sum of $22,250,000 for the mere building. Its maintenance is quite another item, costing upward of $100,000 a year. This building, with its porticos, occupies an area of three acres. The national capitol building at Washington covers an area of four acres and cost only $13,000,000. Seldom does the Legislature of New York adjourn without appropriating a sum of money, ranging from $100,000 to $1,000,000, for the carrying forward of the work. Into this insatiable vortex of jobbery enough money has thus far disappeared to have built ten state houses of magnificent design and material.

The match for this capitol project cannot be found among the historic churches and palaces of Europe, and it is doubtful whether the tombs of the Rameses dynasty, constructed to preserve the memory of Egypt's kings, cost as much as it has cost the people of the Empire State to have a headquarters for their business. The state house was begun in 1867. Since that time nine Governors have sat in the chair of New York. Nine Governors have attempted to do something with the incubus, and nine Governors have failed. The size and cost of the capitol are not its sole claims to notoriety. No public institution in the country has been so prolific of scandals. Occasionally the Legislature ordered an investigation into the way in which the work was being pushed ahead, and then another scandal was almost sure to be added to the list of those with which the history of the building is checkered. Inasmuch as some half a dozen architects have had to do with the construction of the capitol down to the present time, it is not at all surprising that the result has been a mixture of ideas that makes it difficult to determine just what particular style of architecture is most in evidence.

HINDOO CYNIC HERE.

Declares that the Women of the West Are Savages.

"The women of the West are savages. Will you tell me what is the difference between an Indian who puts war feathers in his hair and a woman who puts feathers and flowers in her hat?"

These words fell like a bombshell on the recent woman's congress at San

BRAMACHARIN BOBHABHISKSHU.

Francisco, says the Examiner, where their author had been coddled and lionized with the admiring deference which impressionable women are prone to pay to handsome young men who wear a strange garb and an air of romance and mystery.

To say that the women were startled when Bramacharin Bobhabhiskshu, the Hindoo hero, opened his vials of wrath upon them is putting it mildly. He said the congress was a humbug and the women were insincere. "You build fine churches," he said, "but merely through vanity. You go to church to display your clothes. The religious motive is lacking. You put fine organs in the churches, and the aim is to have the best and biggest organ, in order to draw the biggest crowd. These things are not so in India. Whatever is done by the Hindus is done in the spirit of religion and without the desire to show off."

It is safe to say that it will be a long time before the women of the congress again take up a wandering Oriental, however picturesque his garb may be.

MISTAKE OF A TYPEWRITER.

She Nullified a New Jersey Law by an Error in Transcribing.

The "typewriter girl" has been held responsible so long for all kinds of errors, either grave or ludicrous, that the imputation is no longer meant as a reflection upon the ability, but only a little pleasantry at her expense. But

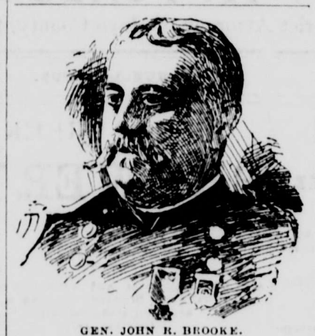
MISS MARGARET WILLIAMS.

Miss Margaret Williams, of Trenton, N. J., recently made an error in transcribing which is both grave and ludicrous, and is by no means a pleasantry to those concerned. She has the unique distinction of being the first "typewriter" who, by the mistake of a single word, could bring about the nullification of a law or the recalling of a session of the Legislature. Miss Williams was called upon recently to write the draft of a proposed constitutional amendment to the lottery and gambling laws of New Jersey. By changing the word "prohibited" to "provided" she altered the intent of the whole law, and the mistake was not noticed until after the amendment had been passed upon by the Senate and become a law, and an extra session of the Legislature must be called to rectify the mistake. It is only fair to Miss Williams to explain how easily an error like this may occur in stenographic work, the characters for the words being so similar that the mistake might have happened to the most expert stenographer, only with results less serious.

A BRAVE GENERAL PROMOTED.

John R. Brooke, Who Won His Spurs in the Civil War.

The promotion of Gen. John R. Brooke to a major generalship, placing him third in rank in the army of the United States, was a deserved recognition of valor and faithfulness. Gen. Brooke is one of the ablest and most popular commanders in the army. He entered the military service as a volunteer in 1861, when he was 23 years old, and was with Hancock's gallant corps through all the hard fights of the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Cold Harbor, where he was wounded. His rank on entering the army was that of captain of volunteers, and when he retired it was brigadier general. His



GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.

brave service through the civil war won for him the appointment of lieutenant colonel in the regular army and he was sent West to guard the frontier. His promotions came regularly until in 1888 he was appointed brigadier general, commanding the department of the Platte. He took an active part in the Sioux campaign of 1890-91, at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota.

1,800 Years After Death.

Whenever the pick used by one of the excavators at Pompeii gives forth a hollow sound upon striking the great bed of lava, care is immediately taken to open the cavity that is known to be near. Into this liquid plaster of Paris is poured. The cavity serves as a mould and the plaster soon hardens. When the lava has been removed the statue obtained usually proves to be that of a woman or man in the agonizing convulsions of death, the limbs contorted and the features drawn out of shape just as they were when he or she was overtaken by the flood of red-hot lava somewhere about eighteen hundred years ago.

The Duograph.

A new device has been brought out in France for enabling direct correspondence between blind persons and those who can see. It is called the "duograph." It is a kind of typewriter, which prints the letters in relief so that they are both visible to the eye and sensible to the touch. The whole mechanism is described as remarkably simple.

ABOUT A BOOM.

Started with a Half-Finished Mill and Ended with a Finished Wreck.

Some one had asked the ex-boomer from Oregon to describe the theory and practice of his late profession. "Every boom," he said, "has its pretext, which may range from a projected railroad to a salubrious climate, and its promoter, whose real object may be almost anything imaginable, but is generally a desire to buy or sell some particular piece of property, and booms are as various in inception and development as their pretexts and promoters.

"The most successful and far-reaching boom is a disturbance far beyond my powers of description. Capital and speculation are, however, the only vitally necessary elements for the creation of a small-sized boom, and it is possible that one experienced man may represent both of them and be wholly and directly responsible for a boom of considerable magnitude.

"I may cite as an example of such a boom my own experience with a sawmill which I had started to build for a neighbor of mine, a man of large experience in the lumber business, who died suddenly, leaving me in possession of a half-finished plant, of whose operation I knew absolutely nothing. On trying to sell I discovered that none of the other mills in the vicinity had been making money for some time, and that it would be impossible to find a purchaser for my property as it stood.

"Well, I had capital involved, and proceeded to speculate with every cent I possessed. I finished the mill, adding planers, lath, shingle and box-making machinery, and an electric light plant to the original plans, and began running day and night. With the first lumber sawed I constructed a spur to the mill from the railroad near by, built a large general merchandise store, a blacksmith shop, and a hotel, all of which I operated myself, and about fifty cottages which I rented to my employes. I also secured the establishment of a railroad, telegraph and express station, and a postoffice, and soon had a bustling little town started. I managed to find some employment for every man, woman and child that wanted it, and had more money in circulation in the county than the oldest inhabitant had ever before known of. To keep the mill going after the legitimate local demand for lumber was satisfied I began to stock new yards in the two nearest county seats, put up a fence all around my ranch, and built new barns, corrals, and sheds all over the place.

"At the end of three months after the mill had started running I had about exhausted my capital, but had gained a reputation that nearly sent me to the State Legislature that year, and, more to my purpose, had received several offers to incorporate or sell my business. The best of the offers I finally accepted, and transferred the whole layout to a number of moneyed men from the State capital for a price that gave me a net profit of $10,000.

"The following summer I spent abroad. On my return six months later the property was in the hands of a receiver and it was sold at auction in the following year for $6,000."—New York Sun.

Signs of Better Times.

"Times are certainly improving," remarked an old "print" at typographical headquarters one day last week. He had just struck town, had handed in his card to Secretary Marsh and was preparing to make a pan-handling round of the printing offices while looking for a sub sit, says the Detroit Free Press. A half dozen "waiters" who were present pricked up their ears at the remark and one of them asked:

"What makes you think so?"

"There's more of 'em on the road now than for several years past."

"But doesn't that indicate that more of them are out of work?"

"It would with other trades, but with printers it's just the other way. Think of the best times you ever knew in the printing business and then think of the number of printers that were on the road—carrying the banner. What? Why, of course. In those days tramp printers wore plug hats and tan kids and more than half of them had full dress suits."

"And the other half used to get their suits full regularly every time they cashed their strings," was the offertory of one of the older listeners. "But it's true, just as you say—there were more arrivals and clearances during the flush times than since the depression set in."

"And the harder the times the fewer printers on the road."

"What becomes of them?"

"They pick up other jobs."

"What, for instance?"

"I can't speak for others, but all last winter I was peeling potatoes in a St. Paul restaurant at $3.50 a week, and had sense enough to hang onto my job."

Measured by Music.

A learned scientist has recently shown how the velocity of the wind can be reckoned by noting the musical pitch of the sound given out when the wind blows across a stretched wire. The principal elements on which the calculation is based are the diameter of the wire and the temperature of the air. The length of the wire is immaterial, so long as it is not changed. Every variation in the wind's velocity is faithfully represented by the rising or falling of the pitch of the note sung by the wire.

Victoria's Great-Grandchildren.

The birth of a daughter to the Duke and Duchess of York brings the number of the Queen's great-grandchildren up to thirty. The English people are particularly pleased over the advent of the little maid, at this time of rejoicing in their domains. The three children of the Duke of York seem to assure the country of a direct line of descent, and there is widespread rejoicing thereat.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND HIS ROMANCE.

ONE and a half miles west of the postoffice in White Hall, Ky., stands the $60,000 mansion of General Cassius Marcellus Clay, the great abolitionist, who fought a duel with Robert Wickliffe, killed Sl Turner with a bowie knife, carved Will Brown with the same weapon, making him an invalid for life, served through the Mexican war with distinction and acted as President Lincoln's Minister to Russia during the late war. The General named it "White Hall," and through the courtesy of the son of Will Brown, who was in the Postoffice Department, he succeeded in having this postoffice called after his famous home. The house was built while he was Minister to Russia, and is one of the largest and most commodious residences in Kentucky. The drawing-room is by far the largest south of Mason and Dixon's line, and on its walls are hung some of the choicest paintings by the most noted Russian, European and American artists. It is here that the venerable General is living with his child-wife, Dora Richardson, for whose benefit he is trying to get a pension from the United States Government.

His friend, Senator Lindsay, not long ago introduced a bill in Congress giving General Clay a pension of $100 per month in consideration of his services as a Mexican soldier. Although General Clay has been importuned frequently to apply for a pension, he has steadfastly declined to do so. He owned nearly 2,000 acres of the finest land in Madison County, and when his first wife, who was a Miss Warfield, of Lexington, secured a divorce from him he divided the land among his children. But he collects a nominal rent for each of the farms, and the home place, including White Hall, he reserved for his own use. It contains about 260 acres. A portion of it is in cultivation, but the most of it is in grass, on which the General raises the finest Southdown sheep in America. Each fall he ships his mutton to Eastern markets, and on several occasions he has sent mutton

MR. AND MRS. CASSIUS M. CLAY

to England to grace the Queen's table.

General Clay was sued for divorce by his first wife. The General made no fight against Mrs. Clay, and the petition for absolute divorce was granted. Under ordinary conditions the wife has a lifetime interest in her husband's property in Kentucky, but it appears that in the General's case his present wife can surely hold an interest in his estate should he die first. It is to guard against her being unprovided for that the independent old soldier has finally agreed to apply for a pension.

The marriage of the "Sage of White Hall" to his 14-year-old house girl occurred on Dec. 13, 1894. There were many peculiar features which marked the wedding and made it one of the most remarkable marriages that ever occurred in Kentucky. About two years before the wedding Dora Richardson, accompanied by her mother and little brother, was caught on the railroad bridge which spans the Kentucky River at Valley View, by a freight train. Dora pushed her little brother off the track and saved him. She then clung to the trestle and saved herself, but her mother was killed before her eyes. The story of the tragedy and of the heroism displayed by Dora touched the heart of General Clay, and he determined to give the motherless girl a home. At that time he had in his employ a giant shepherdess, Mary Tooney, who he had imported from Scotland to care for his Southdown sheep. Mrs. Tooney at first was very kind to Dora, but within a year after she was taken into the household the child had to submit to severe treatment at the hands of the shepherdess. When General Clay heard of this he was wild with anger and he summarily discharged Mrs. Tooney and employed Dora's elder brother to care for the sheep.

When General Clay first proposed marriage to Dora she ran from him and went to the home of a married sister, crying. She did not want to return to White Hall, but when the General explained to her brother that he was in earnest; that he had chosen his first wife from an aristocratic family, and had found that marriage a failure; that he wished to marry again and to take his bride from the humble walks of life, as he believed that such a wife would give him that love and affection which he sought for in vain among those of nobler birth, her brother went to her and told her that the General was actually in earnest, and advised her that as she was an orphan it would be best for her to marry General Clay, notwithstanding that he was so high above her in social rank, and that there was such a disparity in their ages. The child, having always been treated kindly by the General, finally consented to become his wife, and a few months afterward it became generally known in the neighborhood that General Clay would marry Dora Richardson within two years.

But the General's son, Brutus J. Clay, heard of his father's engagement and tried to break it off. He called on his father and urged him not to take such a foolish step. The interview ended in the General driving his son from the house and telling him to never set foot on the place again as long as he lived.

The General says that Brutus then offered a reward of $500 to anybody who would steal Dora away so that his father could not marry her. When the General heard of this his old-time fighting blood was soon at boiling heat. He sent for Dora's brother to come into his library. He told him what he had heard Brutus was going to do, and instructed him to hire four fearless men who were not afraid to shoot and kill and report to him that afternoon. In the meantime the General went to Richmond, bought three Winchester rifles, two double-barreled shotguns and five large revolvers. He laid in a large supply of ammunition and returned home with his arsenal. He armed each of the men with a gun and a pistol and instructed them to shoot any suspicious person seen on the place. The General himself would not retire to bed to sleep, but would keep watch in his library, catching a nap now and then while sitting in his armchair.

The wildest reports were soon in circulation in the neighborhood, and it was not long till everybody in that end of Madison County had heard that "Cash" Clay, as he was called by the natives, had gone crazy and had an armed guard around his house, which had been instructed to shoot the first man that came on the place. Knowing the determination of the General, the neighbors were afraid to go near him, but his children sent a well-known minister to talk the matter over with him. He gave the man of God a careful hearing, but when he had finished the General told him that he had made up his mind to marry Dora Richardson, and he intended to do so.

The next day the General went to Richmond to get his license to marry the child, secured the services of a minister, and the next morning they were married. He found his bride an ignorant country girl. She could read a little, but could scarcely write her name. He employed a governess to teach her, and had a music teacher to give her lessons on that instrument. The governess, finding she could never teach her charge any of the higher accomplishments, abandoned the task. The General is now in his eighty-seventh year. He knows his children will not take care of Dora, therefore he wants a pension.

Obtaining Fresh Water.

Alexander Graham Bell's latest mechanical device is in the line of practical utility, like most of his inventions. It is intended for the fishermen who are frequently cut off from their vessels by fog, and lose their lives as frequently by lack of drinking water as by exposure. The invention consists of a glass cylinder or bottle, through the neck of which is a small rubber tube. The glass is submerged, and a brass cylinder acting as a bellows through the rise and fall of the waves, pumps the atmosphere into the submerged bottle. There it becomes condensed, and a supply of fresh drinking water is always to be obtained.

No man ever married a second time without the women saying he was mean to his first wife.

JOHN R. DOS PASSOS.

Father of a Financial Plan to Help the Farmers.

John R. Dos Passos, the father of the great credit foncier which, in his opinion, is to save the country by freeing all the farmers of debt, is a New York lawyer who is by no means as visionary or as impractical as some financiers try to make him out. Secretary Gage does not indorse his plan of "saving the country." But the brilliant Portuguese, whatever may be the failings of his present scheme, has engineered some very fairly successful financial matters on a large scale. For instance, there is the great sugar trust. The Havemeyers when they needed advice called in Dos Passos, and it was his brain that welded together the magnificent organization which has made so many millions for its owners. His fee is said to have been $500,000. He has been the consulting attorney in the reorganization of several of the largest railroad properties in the country. He has written at least one noted brochure entitled "The Law of Stock Brokers and Stock Exchanges," which shows forth much careful study of financial causation and the obscure laws that govern the wild movements of stocks. Before he became a corporation lawyer Dos Passos practiced criminal law and did well at it. His last criminal case was his defense of Edward S. Stokes. After that financiers over all the country sought his advice. His fees were enormous. Capitalists hung on his words. Then he took up corporation and constitutional law and mastered it

JOHN R. DOS PASSOS.

and became one of the most desired and famous lawyers in New York. Mrs. Dos Passos is a native of Philadelphia. He is 52 years old and fought hard in the big war for the Union side of the dispute.

There Was One More.

The delivery clerk with the pink cheeks was fondling his blonde young moustache when a young woman stepped in front of him.

"Plaze," she said with a soft smile, "is there anny letthers here for paple by the name of Murphy?"

The young man with the pink cheeks stopped playing with his moustache and looked through a pile of papers.

"No," he said, brusquely, as he shoved them back into their pigeon holes again. "There's nothing here for the Murphys."

"Is there anything here for James Murphy?" persisted the maiden.

"No."

"Is there anything for William Murphy?" she pleaded.

"Nothing."

"Is there anything for Michael Murphy?" almost tearfully.

"Nix."

"Is there any——"

The young man with the pink cheeks deemed it high time to exhibit his powers of persiflage. And he did so.

"Madam," he said, raising his voice, "there is nothing here for Peter Murphy, or Paul Murphy, or Larry Murphy; Oscar Murphy's correspondents have forgotten him; Lewis, Samuel, Terence, Patrick, Thomas, Clarence Robert and Joseph Murphy are neglected by their distant relatives. Sadder still, there is not a single letter for Mary Murphy, nor so much as a postal card for Agnes, Bridget, Clarinda, Augusta, Ida, Ellen, Susan, Mamie or Gladys Murphy."

The young man with the pink cheeks paused and looked behind him for the applause of his fellows. But the maiden stood her ground, and softly said:

"Plaze, sor, I didn't hear ye mintion the name of Mortimer Murphy. Might there be anything for him, sor?"

Fireproof Paper.

Fireproof paper for writing and printing purposes is now manufactured in Berlin by a new patented process. Ninety-five parts of asbestos fiber of the best quality are washed in a solution of permanganate of calcium, then treated with sulphuric acid as a bleaching agent. Five parts of wood pulp, as used in paper factories, are added, and the whole is placed in the agitating box with an addition of lime water and borate of soda. After being thoroughly mixed, the material is pumped into the regulating box and allowed to flow out of the gate on an endless wire cloth, where it enters the usual paper making machinery. It is easy to apply water marks to this paper, which ordinarily has a smooth surface, which can be satin finished for writing purposes. Paper thus produced is said to resist even the direct influence of flame and remains uninjured, though subjected to a white heat.

Food and Odor.

Food that has little odor and food that readily absorbs odors should be placed at the bottom of the refrigerator. All foods with a strong odor should be kept on the top shelves.

Her Great Regret.

"Why are you sad, Mabel, darling?"

"I was thinking, dearest, that this was the last evening that we could be together until to-morrow."—Trifles.

STATUE OF CHOATE.

The Historic Jurist and Statesman to Be Honored.

The memory of Rufus Choate, the historic jurist and statesman, is to be honored with an appropriate monument in bronze. David C. French, the noted New York sculptor, has just completed a life-size statue of Choate, which is to

STATUE OF RUFUS CHOATE.

erected in the newly built court house in Boston. The staute in the clay has been inspected by Joseph Choate, the distinguished nephew of the great man, and it is said that he has pronounced it a most admirable portrait, both in feature and figure. The statue depicts Mr. Choate in one of his characteristic attitudes. He is standing erect, one hand grasping the lapel of his Prince Albert coat, the other holding a number of pages of notes, from which he is speaking. The pedestal on which the bronze figure will rest is to be of marble, and the total height of pedestal and statue will be about fourteen feet. The monument is a gift to the city of Boston by some person who does not desire that his name shall be known. Rufus Choate was a native of Massachusetts and was born in 1799. He was a descendant of the old Puritan stock. He was educated at Dartmouth, studied law, and, like his nephew, devoted the best work of his life to its practice. As a lawyer he was pre-eminent. He wrote some memoirs that are still read, and he might have been great as a statesman had he had the ambition to pursue politics. His career as Congressman and Senator was remarkable in an era of great men. He died in 1859.

A FLOWING PETROLEUM WELL.

Powerful Explosive Is Lowered and Forces Out a Torrent of Oil.

Among the impressive oil region spectacles the shooting of an oil well always takes front rank. The well that is to be shot has been drilled to the oil producing strata of sand rock, and there the olly fluid is held in the pores of the rocky formation. In some instances the gas pressure is sufficient to blow the oil into the hole drilled in the rock, and no other means is required to get the oil to the top of the ground.

WHEN THE TORPEDO EXPLODES.

This is only in exceptional cases. The general way is to lower a long torpedo so as to pass inside of the casing, down to the bottom of the hole. The torpedo is a tin can of probably 10 feet in length. Inside the can the space is filled with nitro-glycerine. A percussion cap on the top of the can is arranged that the dropping of a weight, or go-devil causes the device to explode. The rock is rent over the bottom of the well, and a basin is formed which becomes a reservoir to pump from when the well is ready for that part of the business. The cut shows the torrent of oil that rushes from the subterranean depths when the torpedo or "shot" is exploded.

Acetylene.

"The Explosion and Detection of Acetylene in Air" is the title of a paper recently read before the Chemical Society; and as many persons are interested in this new illuminating gas, a short account of the results arrived at by this experimenter will not be out of place. A mixture of acetylene and air becomes explosive when as little as three per cent. of the gas is present, and the tendency to explode persists up to eighty-one per cent. This range is extraordinarily wide, and exceeds that of any combustible gas known.

Novelty in Headgear.

Aluminum helmets have not proved successful in the German army, the saving in weight being more than offset by the metal's storing heat, even to blistering the foreheads of the wearers.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6 1897

COMING THIS WAY.

The Los Angeles *Express* of July 29th has the following news relative to the building of a railroad which will in the near future develop into a potent factor in the affairs of Southern and Southeastern Inyo: "Mr. A. A. Dougherty, who is the youngest man engaged in building railroads in this country, has returned from New York, where he delivered $250.000 worth of bonds of the Randsburg Railway to the Rochester Trust Company and secured, as a result, the necessary funds for the construction of the line. This is a feat in financiering that would be hard to equal in these times of depression. The work of construction will begin at once commencing at Kramer station on the Santa Fe and Pacific. The line will be completed to Randsburg in ninety days' time, and then trains will be operated to the camp and the trade will be quadrupled with this city. What will be done when the road reaches that mining camp is another question. The projectors of the line deny that they have any intention of building to Salt Lake City, but they have among them men who are known to have made this latter enterprise a favorite plan for many years past, and as the entire project could be easily changed from the simply local one of building a little line to Randsburg to the formation of another link forming a new transcontinental route, there is reason to believe that if all favors, the long-talked-of road to Salt Lake may grow out of this modest little affair. It is stated by those who ought to know that while he was in the East Mr. Dougherty completed traffic arrangements with the Santa Fe which will be advantageous to all parties concerned."

If the Los Angeles trade with the Rand district will be quadrupled by the construction of a 26-mile road this way from Kramer, it can be increased ten fold by extending the line say 100 miles further. On an almost natural grade about 70 miles further north would bring the road to a central point in Panamint valley, tapping en route the Searles borax fields and the almost numberless mines of southern Argus and Slate ranges. In the Telescope range are a series of mining camps mainly known by those canyons which are of easy access and contain flowing water. At a distance of four to eight miles, these are (from the south northward, beginning at the base of Sentinel Peak): Gold [Redlands] Canyon, Mineral Hill, Pleasant Canyon, Happy Valley, Surprise [Panamint] Canyon, Hall's Canyon, Jail Canyon, Tuba Canyon and Wild Rose Pass, situate north of Telescope Peak. On the west side the Argus range stretches along, containing such well-known Districts as the Argus, Revenue, Snow Canyon and Modock. All these have passed the prospecting stage and contain almost numberless mining properties of known extent and value. Then, if Los Angeles possessed the great smelting works about which there has been so much talk and nothing done, a further extension of the road 25 miles northerly would tap the apparently inexhaustible "low-grade"—worth $50 per ton, with lead accounted at 5c per lb and silver at 70c per oz.—argentiferous galena ores of Cottonwood, known as the Lemoigne mines. The Kennedy antimony mine of Wild Rose, in great ledges containing from 50 to 70 per cent commercial metal, would be but six or eight miles from the track. A natural wagon road 30 miles (estimated) from Cottonwood would open to the world the Ubehebe copper mines, with ores from 15 to 40 per cent metal and $6 to $32 per ton gold—developed but unfortunately isolated *mines*.

So far no Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad talk has projected a track through Inyo County, but this Randsburg enterprise bids fair to settle the question and determine upon what is actually the most feasible route for a through line. It is easy enough to get from the Santa Fe northward into either the Amargosa, Death or Panamint valleys, but generally a great wall of mountains extend east and west across the northern ends. The exception is near Cottonwood referred to. Townsend Pass divides the Telescope mountains and an eastern branch of the Inyo range; for a distance of 20 miles on either side of the summit the even grade runs less than 50 feet to the mile. This leads into Mesquite Valley, from which old emigrant and borax roads connect with Lost [Death] Valley, Furnace Creek and all the vast borax deposits lying west of the Amargosa Range [Funeral mountains]. From the Mesquite Valley named the route northeasterly is practicable through the rich mining districts of Southern Nevada and any part of Utah that the road may want to get to.

The President's special message to Congress says that the money of the country is all good, but he wants the whole financial business fixed up differently somehow—"at a less expense to the Government *and* the people." It has been evident for some time that the people are not The Government.

When the hegira to Klondyke sets in the opposite way fares and freights over the route will be cheaper, but if walking were possible there will be many a fellow to emulate the White Pine Dutchman—hoof it home and "learn dis d— fool somedings."

The United States appears to be about the only nation that hasn't a revolution on hand, if we except the revolt of the coal miners against the Hanna-Carnagie style of plutocrats.

Gevernor Budd has appointed Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst a Regent of the State University, vice Col. C. F. Crocker. The lady, widow of the late Senator George Hearst, has long evinced a strong interest in educational affairs, and the University of California is indebted te her in many ways. In 1891 she made provision for eight $300 scholarships for worthy young women, binding herself to pay that sum during her lifetime and providing for a perpetual fund after death. The qualifications for the scholarships are noble character and high aims, it being understood that without the assistance thus given the University course would in each case be impossible. Such benevolence has aided the cause of co-education materially, both in a practical and moral sense. In 1896 Mrs. Hearst's bounty was further exemplified by her offer to pay the expenses of a University agent to secure plans for university buildings by international competition. The best artists, architects and landscape gardeners in the world are now engaged in work preliminary to the great competition. To obtain these plans will cost in the aggregate $20,000. Furthermore, Mrs. Hearst offered $250.000 for the erection of a mining building, as one of the twenty-eight buildings in this suggested general plan of the ideal university, in honor of the deceased Senator Hearst. In the present year the lady has made donations of additional buildings to be provided for in the plans. For the proposed remodeling of the University, "to be the most magnificent edifice of its kind in the world," it is stated that a fund of about $4.000,000 has already been pledged by citizens of California, and the rest of the money will be raised by annual appropriations from the State treasury.

A New York paper recently wrote to the Governors of all the States and Territories for estimates of the present population. These reports have been carefully compiled and show that the total population of thfs country in round numbers is 78.000.000.

OFFICIAL.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of July, 1897, an assessment (No 50) of Ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 328, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of August, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 20th day of September, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 328, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 660.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence Cal., on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer, for the SW ¼ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of SW ¼, and S ½ of NW¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Sidner, John W. Lacey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that Angus Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW¼, fr. SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of Lot 1 in SW¼, fr. N½ of SE¼, Sec. 6, Tp 19 S, R 37 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martinez, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal, June 26, 1897.

The Supreme Court has practically "knocked out" the new road law, a fact by no means lamentable in interior counties of the State. It provided for the election of boards of trustees to take charge of all road matters, the law to go into effect sixty days after approval. This time fell on May 31 of this year. It also provided thet the election of trustees should take place on the last Saturday of May. By a strange fate this last Saturday fell on the 29th, or two days before the new law was to go into effect.

Orders have been given to count the money in the United States treasury. One hundred persons will be employed in the work, and it is estimated that three months' time will be required to handle the gold, silver and paper.

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30, 1897.

Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between Mrch 31 and June 30, 1897.

Total warrants drawn		$19,760 72
General Exp Fund	1,685 58	
Salary Fund	2,484 80	
School Fund	4,046 39	
Hospital Fund	785 75	
Bridge Fund	146 60	
Unapportioned	23 55	
Union Bond	60	
Bishop Bond	30	
Lone Pine	3 82	
Fish Springs Bldg	19 84	
Road Dist. No. 1	70	
Road Dist. No. 2	318 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	165 54	
Road Dist. No. 4	00	
Road Dist. No. 5	26 50	
General Road	100 00	
	$10,760 72	$10,760 72

Exhibit showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Inyo Countys' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
County Bonds		62,000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

Inyo County' total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		9 566 43
Remaining indebtedness		53,424 12
	$62,990 55	$62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Filed July 2, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved July 13th, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 a 1 50
Board, per week	5.
Board, per month	20.

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

- BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL -

Mine obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1st, 1897.
Hunter W. L.	631	June 26, 1896	10,539 July 15, 1896	M. D.	14 S	35 E	10	40	NW ¼ of NE ¼	$100 00	$100 00	$25 00	$11 25
Bell, Andrew	466	Dec. 18, 1896	10,457 June 4, 1896		15 S	35 E	35	160	W ½ of NW ¼, and SW ¼ of SE ¼	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Davis, John	41	April 9, 1894	10,457 June 17, 1896		14 S	35 E	3	160	W ½ of SW ¼, and SE ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Ross, William	494	April 15, 1897	10,457 June 17, 1896		14 S	35 E	3	160	W ½ of SW ¼, and SE ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Williams, Thomas	452	July 7, 1897	10,457 June 17, 1896		14 S	35 E	3	160	W ½ of SW ¼, and SE ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Williams, William H	552	Feb. 17, 1897	10,457 June 17, 1896		14 S	35 E	3	160	W ½ of SW ¼, and SE ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Mack, P. H	1,154	Sept. 9, 1895	11,246 Nov. 8, 1895	M. D.	14 S	34 E	36	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Powers, James H	1,156	Oct. 11, 1895	11,247 Dec. 4, 1895		14 S	34 E	36	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Rauher, John	1,157	Oct. 11, 1895	11,248 Dec. 4, 1895		14 S	34 E	36	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Cashbaugh, Augustus A	172	April 11, 1894	10,921 April 15, 1895		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Gordon, Clara V	173	April 11, 1894	10,922 April 15, 1895		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Hogan, William	1,158	Nov. 4, 1895	11,249 Dec. 4, 1895		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Smith, Marion L.	174	April 11, 1894	10,923 April 15, 1895		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Posey, A. C	1,924	June 8, 1896	11,247 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Hastings, Elizabeth	1,925	June 8, 1896	11,248 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Berson, John A	1,924	June 8, 1896	11,247 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Berson, John A	1,925	June 8, 1896	11,248 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Carroll, John de la Cour	1,926	June 8, 1896	11,249 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Perry, Thomas W	1,927	June 8, 1896	11,250 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Perry, Thomas W	1,928	June 8, 1896	11,251 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Perry, Thomas W	1,929	June 8, 1896	11,252 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Carroll, A. de la Cour	1,930	June 8, 1896	11,253 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,931	June 8, 1896	11,254 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,932	June 8, 1896	11,255 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,933	June 8, 1896	11,256 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,934	June 8, 1896	11,257 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,935	June 8, 1896	11,258 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,936	June 8, 1896	11,259 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,937	June 8, 1896	11,260 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,938	June 8, 1896	11,261 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,939	June 8, 1896	11,262 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,940	June 8, 1896	11,263 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,941	June 8, 1896	11,264 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,942	June 8, 1896	11,265 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,943	June 8, 1896	11,266 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,944	June 8, 1896	11,267 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,945	June 8, 1896	11,268 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,946	June 8, 1896	11,269 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,947	June 8, 1896	11,270 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,948	June 8, 1896	11,271 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,949	June 8, 1896	11,272 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,950	June 8, 1896	11,273 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,951	June 8, 1896	11,274 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,952	June 8, 1896	11,275 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,953	June 8, 1896	11,276 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,954	June 8, 1896	11,277 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,955	June 8, 1896	11,278 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,956	June 8, 1896	11,279 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,957	June 8, 1896	11,280 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,958	June 8, 1896	11,281 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,959	June 8, 1896	11,282 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,960	June 8, 1896	11,283 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,961	June 8, 1896	11,284 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,962	June 8, 1896	11,285 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,963	June 8, 1896	11,286 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,964	June 8, 1896	11,287 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,965	June 8, 1896	11,288 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,966	June 8, 1896	11,289 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,967	June 8, 1896	11,290 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,968	June 8, 1896	11,291 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,969	June 8, 1896	11,292 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,970	June 8, 1896	11,293 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,971	June 8, 1896	11,294 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,972	June 8, 1896	11,295 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,973	June 8, 1896	11,296 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,974	June 8, 1896	11,297 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,975	June 8, 1896	11,298 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,976	June 8, 1896	11,299 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,977	June 8, 1896	11,300 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,978	June 8, 1896	11,301 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,979	June 8, 1896	11,302 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,980	June 8, 1896	11,303 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,981	June 8, 1896	11,304 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,982	June 8, 1896	11,305 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,983	June 8, 1896	11,306 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,984	June 8, 1896	11,307 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,985	June 8, 1896	11,308 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,986	June 8, 1896	11,309 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,987	June 8, 1896	11,310 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,988	June 8, 1896	11,311 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,989	June 8, 1896	11,312 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,990	June 8, 1896	11,313 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,991	June 8, 1896	11,314 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,992	June 8, 1896	11,315 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,993	June 8, 1896	11,316 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,994	June 8, 1896	11,317 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,995	June 8, 1896	11,318 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,996	June 8, 1896	11,319 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,997	June 8, 1896	11,320 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18 00
Crocker, Edwin A	1,998	June 8, 1896	11,321 Aug. 7, 1896		14 S	34 E	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	40 00	18

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEARLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. CASSIDY.
District Attorney ..... W. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (en lease) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

DIED.

INGRAHAM—At Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., July 31, 1897, Jane Ingraham, a native of Massachusetts, aged 80 years.

Comstock papers please copy.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York, August 1:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .57⅛
Lead	3.50
Copper	11.12½
Tin	13.70
Brass, refined, in car lots	6⅛
Antimony	8½

Mrs. P. W. Forbes is visiting relatives at Bishop.

Alvah Conklin, wife and daughter have returned from Monache Meadows.

Mining transfers at Tuba insure a $40,000 deal to the lucky prospectors.

Relles Carrasco and Manuel Dias are among the Lone Piners in town to day.

Mrs. A. A. Neil of Black Rock has returned from a trip to the Whitney region.

John O'Day and Harry Cook started out Monday for fishing trip in the Sierras.

Jack Welch, present patriarch of Fish Springs Hill, is in town on the sick list.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz and Master Eddie Eibeshutz were passengers on last Saturday's train for San Francisco.

From the way the Keynot case holds out lawyers and litigants will not have time to sail up the Yukon this season.

Sheriff Given, Treasurer Bunney, Jas. Moffitt and Mr. Edgerton report having enjoyed a splendid vacation in the big hills.

Attorney Snelen, Assessor Chalfant and Robt. O'Neal of Bishop were among the Bishop visitors to Independence this week.

Sam Gruber and Lew Wilder are doing annual assessment work on the Cleveland mine—the old Silver Sprout, Kearsarge District.

Horace and Jacob Hodge, Mr. Murphy, George Naylor, Normie Mairs, Charley Ross and Willie Davis set out for the Yosemite the other day.

W. L. Hunter and Reuben Spencer are doing some development work on old claims at "Hunter's ranch," a locality about 20 miles easterly from Cerro Gordo.

Oscar Hilton left Bishop on Saturday for the Klondyke. He was to sail from San Francisco yesterday for Dawson City, taking plenty of supplies with him. We wish him every success.

The marriage of Conductor Al. Stock of the C. & C. C. R., and Miss Jennie Sherman was announced for yesterday, at Reno. They've gone "on a honeymoon trip to California," accompanied by the very best wishes of everybody.

The local fruit crop is a wonder in its perfection and profusion, but growers say that prices to be obtained will not pay for picking and packing. There is something radically wrong about this, as there can be no doubt but that all of it could be consumed by the miners during the fall and winter, to the exclusion of imported stuff and a considerable saving in freights at least. Last spring, when the season's crop was assured, some place along the fruit belt should have set up a small but complete canning establishment. It would at least pay for the labor of a good many people, an important benefit of itself. The town, whether Lone Pine, Big Pine or Independence, that possesses sufficient enterprise and spirit to do this will make a good start on the right road to business and local importance. In the meanwhile all the good fruit that may be properly dried or evaporated can find a market after while, if is looked for.

Shotgun vs. Six-shooter.

A little, sociable-like shooting scrap which occurred at Lone Pine last Tuesday is occupying the attention of Justice of the Peace Davidson's court to-day. The parties are a Mexican named Antonio Savedra, a teamster, and H. Hargis, who has been for some time past working on the W. K. Miller ranch. They got into a squabble about the delivery and hauling of some hay, upon which Hargis came to town and gave utterance to divers sanguinary threats. Savedra got a shot gun and requested Hargis to get out of Richards' saloon, where he was, and fight it out. Hargis pulled a six-shooter and Savedra snapped a hammer of his gun. On the next short round both weapons went off, witnesses disagreeing as to which exploded first. Hargis' bullet lodged in a table, while Savedra's fine shot landed in Hargis' thigh, effecting a severe but not dangerous wound. Hargis wanted to continue business, but the Mexican got away and soon after came up here and delivered himself into custody. At a later hour we learn that his examination has been continued until to-morrow, awaiting news from the wounded.

TRAIN WRECK.

One of the costliest wrecks that has ever happened on the Carson & Colorado Railroad occurred to the north-bound train on Saturday a mile north of Rhodes. The train consisted of three box cars loaded with soda, a fast-freight, mail and express car and passenger coach. The train was pulled by engine No. 8, Louis Gobey, engineer, Neil Ward, fireman, and was in charge of conductor Al. Stock; Owen Gee, mail clerk.

The wreck was caused by the breaking of a carwheel of the forward truck of the second car from the engine. The first warning was a crash of breaking castings, and almost in an instant the pile-up was complete. With the exception of the rear trucks of the third car, all of the trucks of two soda cars, the fast freight and the mail coach were piled up in an indiscriminate mass under the rear of the mail coach, carwheels, axles and beams being smashed into a common mass. The road-bed was torn up for one hundred yards, the rails spread and ties scattered all around. Three cars were left flat on the road-bed, the front end of the mail coach was on the ground, the rear on a pyramid of wreckage. The forward trucks were torn loose from the passenger coach, but no further damage done to it. The mail coach is an utter wreck. The floor was completely riddled, and looked like a planing mill; splinters and shavings were strewn all around. The car is broken in two in the middle, *but not a window was broken on the train.*

There were nine passengers aboard the train, with five men in the train crew, and not a soul was injured. There were six people in the baggage coach, and that no one was hurt is nothing short of marvellous. Conductor Stock and Eddie Eibeshutz were thrown the full length of the car; mail clerk Gee was thrown under a table. A gentleman and a little girl were sitting in the door of the baggage coach, immediately over the pile of wreckage; the little girl was thrown against the door jam and her mouth bruised very slightly. Oscar Hilton was thrown against the door of the passenger coach and had his shoulder injured slightly. The hand of Providence can be plainly seen in the miraculous escape from death of all on board. The train had just emerged from a rocky canyon, with curves and a heavy grade. Had the wheel broken here the cars would have overturned and a fatality occasioned beyond a doubt. The train pulled out of Rhodes on time and was running about eighteen miles an hour, over a perfectly level and straight piece of track, when the accident happened. Had the train been running fast, as it usually does at this point to make up time, as is usually the case, or had the wheel broken on a curve, a fatal result could not have been avoided.

No possible blame attaches either to the management or employes. The road-bed was in fine condition, and the train was running on schedule time. It was one of those unavoidable accidents which will occur when least expected. At the same time it is a costly one for the C. & C. people. The baggage, mail and passengers were transferred to a box car at Soda Springs and brought into Hawthorne only an hour and a half late. A wrecking train was sent out from Hawthorne the same evening, and as the accident occurred on Saturday and there is no regular train on Sunday, the wreck was cleared away with no delay. Every person who was aboard the train will have something to be thankful for. The all-watchful hand of Providence alone prevented the death or maiming of all.

NEWS FROM BALLARAT.

BALLARAT, July 24 1897.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—Miss Mabel F. Doss has left Ballarat for a vacation at Los Angeles and Santa Monica, but will return in time to take charge of the Ballarat school, which opens the first Monday in September.

Robt. Montgomery, one of the principal owners of the South Park Development Company, recently returned from San Francisco. He informs me that the company will soon have a cyanide milling plant in Pleasant Canyon.

C. H. Martin has the construction of the new mill under way, and it will soon be in working order.

A stage line has been established between Ballarat and Garlock, John Calloway proprietor. The stage leaves here every Tuesday morning and arrives at Garlock Wednesday evening, returning Friday evening.

W. J. Langdon has returned from Randsburg. He reports that the ore from his Big John claim in Pleasant Canyon assays $244 per ton.

C. H. Martin has just returned from Los Angeles.

CORRESPONDENT.

The new 5-stamp mill at Fish Springs, belonging to Messrs. Upton, Gilliam & Cole, is ready for operations and will start up next week. The owners will run through a small lot of their own ore and then crush some sixty or seventy tons for I. N. Rose. This is a home enterprise and the boys are to be congratulated, as there is no doubt of their ultimate success. Over $350,000 has been produced from that district since early days altogether, by arrastra process, an aggregate which will be steadily augmented.

The County Board of Education met at the Independence school house on Monday last, the members present being J. H. Shannon, Geo. F. Willis, Miss Maud Truscott, Mrs. Leora Rhine and County Superintendent Austin. The applicants for teachers' certificates are Mrs. S. W. Austin, Mrs. Bigelow, Miss Mary Cashbaugh, Miss Lea Darrah and Jas. and Bd. Dehy, all of whom have successfully passed all text studies. Transaction of general business of the session will begin to-day or to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Aug. 6, 1897.

L. Lasky vs. Ruperto Carrasco et. al—On trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending August 6, 1897:

Dora Dalton to John Robertson—One-fourth interest in Golden Ferry mine, Tuba Canyon—$500.

Jacob Wolf to J. Harry Cole—Lots in town of Ballarat—$500.

J. H. Bulpitt to Fred H. Bulpitt—Lot and building in town of Bishop—$6 000.

J. H. Bulpitt to Hattie R. Bulpitt—Lot and building in town of Bishop—$1,000.

Al. Williams to Thos. B. Phelby—The "Oh be Joyful" and other claims at Tuba Canyon—$10.

ITEMS FROM MAMMOTH

MAMMOTH, July 28, 1897.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—As a summer resort Mammoth surely cannot be excelled elsewhere in the State. Hunting and fishing are excellent, the weather beautiful and lovely bloomer girls by the score. Every day loads of new comers arrive and all add to the general hilarity of this lively camp.

Mrs. Buck and Mrs. McNamara of Benton and Miss Margie Shaw of Bishop were here on the 26th.

Ed. Clarke and family, Miss Agnes Ford, Wilfred Watterson and wife, Mrs. Matlack and Miss May Matlack are camped in a beautiful spot on the shore of Lake Mary.

The new row boat "Alice Mae" was launched to-day on Lake Mary. It was built at Bishop and is proving herself a tidy little craft.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Black of Bishop Mrs. J. R. Underhill, Miss Eva Underhill and Mrs. Preble of Mojave are camping at the Twin Lakes.

Borax King Searles and son, Dennis Searles, are among the late arrivals.

"Gentle" horses in Mammoth would certainly prove wild terrors in another community. One horse given to a lady last week, and warranted perfectly gentle by a young gentleman who looked as though he might speak the truth, kicked a box through the front door and out through the back, scared most of the people into fits and the young lady into a spasm. The other a day a "perfectly gentle" team was being driven by Miss Shaw and "it didn't do a thing to 'em" but kick over the traces, and but for the young lady's presence of mind would have caused a serious accident. N. B.—The Mammoth boys are not always to be depended on for horseflesh.

Among the latest arrivals are Robert O'Neal, Brad Collet and John Collins, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Welsh and daughter and Frank Rickey were up from Long Valley yesterday. Mr. Chittenden returned from San Francisco via Fresno last evening. A party of men came over from Fresno, with hunting dogs, deer and bear hunting. *Bears* quite plentiful.

A great many things are being planned for our future amusement and we will send in accounts next week.

Hurrah for Mammoth—the jolliest place going.

BLOOMER GIRL.

A train of ten cars was wrecked on the Central Pacific near Reno last week. The only victims were five Piute Indians, and the rest of the tribe regard the matter as a providential inhibition against coming to California to pick hops.

Editor Mulholland is sojourning for a time in San Francisco on the advice of his physician. Any party or parties who may want to know 'who wrote that article" will please wait till he gets back. P. S.—Subscriptions promptly received, at the usual rates.

"Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory of Fredericksburg, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

The Cuban patriots are said to be discourteously hanging around Havana, and Weyler hasn't reported any decisive victory for several days.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. MCKENZIE W. M.
I. V. H. MULHOLLAN, Sec.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

I. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 19th day of July, 1897, wherein E. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Abraham Diaz et al., defendants, on the 14th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court, at page 52, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the section corner common to sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 16 South, Range 36 east, M. D. M.; running thence West 22.75 chains; thence North 3 degrees West 14.10 chains; thence South 75 degrees West 17.75 chains; thence South 9.50 chains; thence East 40 chains to the place of beginning, save and except that certain building situate thereon and known as the "Wine Cellar House."

Also the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 9; the North half of the southeast quarter, and the Northeast quarter of the southwest quarter; the North half of the Northwest quarter, Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 16, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Also the following described lots of land in the town of Lone Pine, in said Inyo county, to wit: Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in block No. 20; Lot No. 7 in block No. 8; East half of lots Nos. 5 and 6 in block No. 5, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of said town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county.

Also those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo mining district, county of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and called the Alvah quartz mine and the San Lucas mine; said mines being 1500 feet in length and 600 feet in width.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

J. E. LAIRD, Commissioner.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, wherein Rachel Goodman, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Frank Fitzgerald, Marie V. Fitzgerald, his wife, and A. W. Eibeshutz, defendants, on the 3rd day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 3rd day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 45, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner, and commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The east half, the southwest quarter, and the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 34; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33, all in Township nine South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. Also 300 inches of water in that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, and commonly known and designated as the Owens River and Big Pine Canal.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

G. W. BRADY, Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated: Independence, Cal., July 9th, 1897.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 20th day of July, 1897, wherein E. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Adam C. Adamson, E. H. Bisskumer, defendant, on the 19th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court, at page 54, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the county of Inyo, state of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The Northwest quarter, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township Fifteen (15) South of Range Thirty-six (36) East, M. D. M., containing two hundred and eighty acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 18th day of August 1897 at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Courthouse in the town of Independence, in said county of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD, Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo,
May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $400 in labor and improvements upon these certain mines or mining claims situated in Leveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to-wit, $200, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 1st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
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GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

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Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

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L. WOOD.

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Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1897 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.		From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv	10:50 a m	Ar	5:20 p m
Dayton	6		11:55 a m		4:45 p m
Clifton	18		12:10 p m		4:30 p m
Mt. Churchill	26		12:40 p m		3:50 p m
Wabuska	38		1:40 p m		2:50 p m
Weaver	42		1:50 p m		2:15 p m
Mason	45		2:05 p m		2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54		2:30 p m		1:40 p m
Churchill	65		3:10 p m		1:55 p m
Dillis	78		3:50 p m		12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100		5:00 p m	Lv	11:00 a m
			No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv	6:00 a m		7:25 p m
Sinkead	113		6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125		7:10 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston	131		7:20 a m		6:05 p m
Soda Springs	137		7:30 a m		5:55 p m
Rhodes	142		8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	150		8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152		9:00 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar	9:30 a m	Lv	3:50 p m
Junction			10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167		11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit	175		12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen	185		12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	193		1:30 p m		11:50 a m
Mammill	204		2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv	3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	239		4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253		4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence	267		5:35 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281		6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290		6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar	7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. P. M. RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m		Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m		2:20 p m
Frankstown	9:05 a m		3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m		3:45 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m		5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m		6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m		Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:25 p m		Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:46 p m		7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m		8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m		9:35 a m
Frankstown	7:44 p m		10:19 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:18 p m		11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:50 p m		Ar 11:45 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug5tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Accredited at the State and Stanford Universities. A first-class home school. Careful supervision, and thorough training in every respect. Seventh year begins August 10th. IRA G. HOITT, Ph. D., Principal, Burlingame, San Mateo Co., Cal.

Cremation In England.

The report of the council of the Cremation Society of England for 1896 shows that 137 cremations were carried out at Woking during the year as compared with 150 in 1895. The decrease is not important, as the figures for 1896 still show a material advance on any previous year, 1895 excepted. The following table of the cremations at Woking from the commencement of operations will show the growing popularity of the disposal of bodies by incineration:

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
46	54	99	104	101	125	150	137

It has to be remembered that three crematories are now open in England and Scotland besides that belonging to the society at St. John's, near Woking—namely, at Manchester, where 52 cremations took place during 1896; at Glasgow, where there were 11 cremations, and at Liverpool, where 2 cremations have been performed.—Westminster Gazette.

A Hopeless Case.

Carlyle was terribly bored by the persistent optimism of his friend Emerson. "I thought," he said, "that I would try to cure him, so I took him to some of the lowest parts of London and showed him all that was going on there. This done, I turned to him, saying, 'And noo, man, d'ye believe in the deevil noo?' 'Oh, no!' he replied. 'All these people seem to me only parts of the great machine, and on the whole I think they are doing their work very satisfactorily.' Then," continued the sage, "I took him doun to the hoose o' commons, where they put us under the gallery. There I showed him 'ae chiel getting up after anither and leeing and leeing.' Then I turned to him and said, 'And noo, man, d'ye believe in the deevil noo?' He made me, however, just the same answer as before, and I then gave him up in despair."

Diet and Hair.

The relation of the diet to the hair has been tested by good authority. A diet consisting of beef, starchy materials and milk causes atrophy of the roots and falling of the hair. Probably no article of diet nourishes the hair so well as oats. A bald headed Scotchman who takes his porridge regularly is a rarity. The poorest diet for the hair is milk. It is claimed that the loss of hair as the result of fever is largely due to the habit of feeding the patient almost exclusively on milk diet, and it will be interesting to note the cases where those having fine heads of hair are known to live principally upon vegetable and grain foods.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

He—I don't know why it is, but I never can do anything as a woman wants it done. She—She don't know why it is? Why, it's because you're a man.

"A BUNDLE OF NERVES."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well, the three *media* for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

It is presumed there are places from which residents do not want to go to spend the summer.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

WINE PRESSES FOR SALE

Below Cost. Different Sizes. Also Stemmers and Seeders.

Address, O. N. OWENS,
215 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

Send for our No. **21** Catalogue of
Vehicles and Harness.
Lowest Prices. HOOKER & CO.,
16-18 Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS.
We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.
SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.
Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.
WILL & FINCK CO.,
818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE LITTLE OLD SHOE.

It is only a tiny shoe
That she touches with tender care,
A cunning little bit of a thing
That a baby used to wear.
And she gently raises it to her lips
And lovingly holds it there.

It is worn and faded and old,
But it brings up the happy past.
She sadly sighs as she thinks of the joys
That were too sweet to last.

In fancy she sees a little child
As it gambols upon the floor.
An elflike creature with golden hair
Is cooing a baby song once more,
And a tear drops down on the tiny shoe
That the beautiful dream child wore.

"Ah, well," she sighs to herself,
"'Tis, alas, the will of the fates!
I used to be able to wear this shoe,
But now I take number eights."
—Pearson's Weekly.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A Strange Experiment Made In a Zoological Garden.

A violinist was playing various airs before the cages of the animals. The bow, which had been passing backward and forward half drowsily, took up a gait that would have distanced one of the deer in the pen by the buffaloes' yard. Then there was a transformation scene in the home of the lioness as rapid and as complete as that of the tune. The cubs went into ecstacies. They rolled about, jumped, fell over one another, raced over their mother's recumbent body, and danced unrebuked on her head. They ceased their tantrums only with the ceasing of the music.

Then they gathered at the front bars of the cage again and silently and pathetically pleaded for more. Their plea was successful, and in response to the delicate flattery conveyed by their manner the player gave the lullaby once more. They simply sat and listened to it as silently as they had at the first. The transition to the jig music was once more made speedily. The first note of the lively air had barely left the violin before its riotous contagion had once more caught the cubs. They rollicked and rolled about and stopped only when the professor, fearing to tire their little limbs, took his bow from his fiddle and told them they had danced enough for debutantes.

The hyena is an uncanny brute. His very appearance goes a great way toward bearing out charges of graveyard robbery brought against him. He has no music in his soul nor room for any. Sweet sounds are to him so antipodal to everything in his nature that they inspire him with nothing but fear, and the most abject fear at that. When Professor Baker tried to interest the two skulking hyenas in his performance on the violin, they began trembling visibly at the first note's utterance, and then as the music swelled they sought the farthermost side of their prison and tried their best to squeeze their ungainly bodies through the bars to escape the melody.—Philadelphia Times.

The Political Handkerchief.

There has just been sold by auction in France the complete set of an old newspaper which was probably unique. It was called the Mouchoir de Poche Politique (Political Pocket Handkerchief) and was published in 1831.

The proprietors hit upon the idea of printing it on cheap cotton stuff for the purpose of evading the high paper duty. The complete collection consisted of 144 numbers—just a gross of pocket handkerchiefs—for it is evident from the title that the publishers believed the newspaper would serve two purposes.

The price was 3 pence—3 shillings per dozen—not a high price to pay for news, articles, theatrical criticisms and a pocket handkerchief combined.

Unfortunately the cotton required too much ink, and the scheme had to be abandoned.—London Globe.

Larding Pork.

In larding with pork the fattest piece procurable should be bought (lean salt pork is not available for any use) and the strips always cut from that part between the streak of lean and the rind. This is the only portion firm enough for the purpose. The bits should then be laid in ice water to become crisp before using.—New York Post.

Catch Fish With Wheels.

A curious plan for catching fish is used on the Columbia river. A number of wheels are set up in the middle of the stream, which, as they turn round, catch up the fish and cast them into troughs by the river banks. The salmon are then tinned and sent all over the world. As much as five tons' weight of fish a day has thus been taken.—Kansas City Star.

Between Carthage and Stislingville, in Jefferson county, N. Y., there is a stretch of country where the sand drifts like snow, making great banks and blinding the eyes of those who look up wind. It is a desolate, barren region, where the soil is only as deep as the roots of the grass.

$1000.00

Who will get it?

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks. B2

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

HOW FEAR WAS BANISHED.

George Kennan's Method for Overcoming His Natural Timidity.

"When I was 17 or 18 years of age," said Mr. Kennan, "I went as a telegraph operator to Cincinnati. I had become so morbid and miserable by that time that I said to myself one day, 'I'm going to put an end to this state of affairs here and now. If I'm afraid of anything I'll conquer my fear of it or die. If I'm a coward I might as well be dead, because I can never feel any self-respect or have any happiness in life, and I'd rather get killed trying to do something that I'm afraid to do that to live in this way.' I was at that time working at night, and had to go home from the office between midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning. It was during the civil war, and Cincinnati was a more lawless city than it has ever been since. Street robberies and murders were of daily occurrence, and all of the 'night men' in our office carried weapons as a matter of course. I bought a revolver, and commenced a course of experiments upon myself. When I finished my night work at the office, instead of going directly home through well-lighted and patroled streets, I directed my steps to the slums and explored the worst haunts of vice and crime in the city. If there was a dark, narrow, cutthroat alley down by the river that I felt afraid to go through at that hour of the night I clenched my teeth, cocked my revolver and went through it—sometimes twice in succession. If I read in the morning papers that a man had been robbed or murdered on a certain street I went to that street the next night. I explored the dark river banks, hung around low drinking dives and the resorts of thieves and other criminals, and made it an invariable rule to do at all hazards the thing that I thought I might be afraid to do. Of course I had all sorts of experiences and adventures. One night I saw a man attacked by a highwayman and knocked down with a slungshot, just across the street. I ran to his assistance, frightened away the robbers, and picked him up from the gutter in a state of unconsciousness. Another night, after 2 o'clock, I saw a man's throat cut, down by the river—and a ghastly sight it was, but although somewhat shaken I did not become faint nor sick. Every time I went through a street that I believed to be dangerous, or had any startling experience, I felt an accession of self-respect.

"In less that three months I had satisfied myself that while I did feel fear I was not so much daunted by any undertaking but I could do it if I willed to do it, and then I began to feel better.

"Soon after this time I went on my first expedition to Siberia, and there, in almost daily struggles with difficulties, dangers and sufferings of all sorts, I finally lost the fear of being afraid which had poisoned the happiness of my boyhood."—Atlantic Monthly.

Finnigin to Flannigan.

Superintindint wuz Flannigan;
Boss av the siction wuz Finnigin;
Whiniver the kyars got offen the thrack
An' muddled up things t' th' divil an' back,
Finnigin writ it to Flannigan,
Afther the wrick wuz all on again;
That is, this Finnigin
Repoorted to Flannigan.

Whin Finnigin furst writ to Flannigan,
He writed tin pages—did Finnigin,
An' he tould jist how the smash occurred,
Full minny a tajus, blunderin' wurrd
Did Finnigin write to Flannigan
Afther the cars had gone on agin,
That wuz how Finnigin
Repoorted to Flannigan.

Now Flannigan knowed more than Finnigin—
He'd more idjucation—had Flannigan;
An' it wore'm clane an' complately out
To tell what Finnigin writ about
In his writin' to Muster Flannigan.
So he writed back to Finnigin:
"Don't do sich a sin agin;
Make 'em brief, Finnigin!"

Whin Finnigin got this from Flannigan
He blushed rosy red—did Finnigin;
An' he said: "I'll gamble a whole month's pa-ay
That it will be minny an' minny a da-ay
Befoore Sup'rintindint, that's Flannigan,
Gits a whack at this very same sin agin
From Finnigin to Flannigan
Repoorts won't be long agin."

* * * * * * *

Wan da-ay on the siction av Finnigin,
On the road sup'rintinded by Flannigan,
A rail give way on a bit av a curve
An' soms kyars went off as they made the swerve.
"There's nobody hurted," sez Finnigin,
"But reports must be made to Flannigan."
An' he winked at McGorrigan,
As married a Finnigin.

He wuz shantyin' thin, wuz Finnigin,
As minny a railroader's been agin,
An' the shmoky ol' lamp wuz burnin' bright
In Finnigin's shanty all that night—
Bilin' down his repoort, was Finnigin!
An' he writed this here: "Muster Flannigan:
"Off agin, on agin,
Gone agin.—Finnigin."
—S. W. Gillilan, in Atlanta Constitution.

Tedious Work of Old Bookmakers.

During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries monks frequently isolated themselves from the world and reproduced the Bible in illuminated manuscript. The work was necessarily slow and in no instance was it accomplished in less than thirty-five years. Guido de Jars was a producer of these illuminated manuscripts and a beautiful specimen of his work was sold along with the books of Sir. W. Burrell in 1790. This copy of the Bible had occupied half a century in its production. A note in the beginning of the manuscript in Jars' handwriting indicates that he began his task in 1244 and did not conclude it till 1294.

Remarks of the Envious.

"You say that Bronson's overworked and is going away for a rest. Why, he hasn't been in his office twice during the last six months."

"Yes, but he's just succeeded in marrying off the last of his five homely daughters."—Cleveland Leader.

Cannibalistic Tendencies.

"Who is that young fellow?"

"That's Jim Dowling, better known as 'Cannibal.'"

"Why cannibal?"

"His father is a retired missionary and Jim lives on him."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

HE is a young doctor and a surgeon on board one of the small gunboats placed on a great African lake. Fresh-colored still, though slightly tanned by exposure to the lake winds, with merry, Irish eyes of blue gray, a square-cut jaw and obstinate chin, a long upper lip, a little whisker at the temples and short wiry black-brown hair. Like many men of his class, he is a potential Darwin, and, having no means to travel and study natural history, has entered the navy as a surgeon. He has landed on the shores of the lake for a day's shooting, hoping to get an elephant at least, but meantime content to study sunbirds. Let us in imagination enter his mind, see through his eyes what he saw and lay bare his thoughts.

Grass! a forest of grass, with stout, knotted stems six or eight feet high, and abundant leaves starting from every joint. Each stem ends in a drooping plume of ripened seed. As the doctor forces his way through the tangled herbage and cane-like stalks the seeds shower down upon him, each one steadied in its descent by its long feathery stipule. The seeds are sharp pointed and barbed at the ends, so they pierce their way through his khaki clothing easily and scratch the perspiring flesh beneath. This raises to exasperation the discomfort already felt to be well-nigh unbearable, for the doctor's face is now the color of raw beef from the stifling heat and the frightful exertion of forcing his way through such a thicket of grass, and his hands are scratched and cut by contact with the razor-edged leaves. His Terai hat is constantly being dragged off his head and it is all he can do to carry his gun and elbow his way through the obstructing herbage, protecting his face as well as possible with the left hand. So he is in an ill temper and cannot stop to notice the weaver birds of flame color and black, the extraordinary stick insects (exactly simulating stalks of grass) and the green, leaf-like mantises which throng the dense brake on either side. He is after bigger game. The most experienced of his boys pioneers him through the stifling grass jungle, another boy with a second rifle follows behind. The idea is "elephants," elephants having been reported hereabout the previous day, when suddenly (they have reached a space where the grass is a little drier, a little less dense) the pioneer "boy" comes doubling back on his master with every gesture expressive of "Hush!" The doctor stops, mops his boiling face (thankful for the momentary halt) and asks inquiringly: "Elephants?" "No," says the negro in a panting whisper, "Lion! There, there; no, not there. You see that ant hill? Well, climb on to its side and you will see the lion lying in a clear space just beyond. A male lion, truly; its body is nearly white and its mane is black."

"SOME GREAT YELLOW OBJECT IN THE AIR ABOVE HIM.

With Express rifle at full cock, the doctor advances gingerly through the interlaced grass, bent nearly double, keeping the muzzle of the gun directed straight before him and shields its sensitive trigger from the intrusive grass stems. The ant hill is reached; he clambers to its sloping side. "Good God, the boy's right. What a beauty! And asleep, too!" But something in the doctor's coming has aroused the lion, not ten yards away; aroused him partially, for there is a sudden movement. He raised the great head set in a collar of yellow, brown, black mane; slowly the dim nictitating membrane passes over the yellow eyes, but as they are focussing to meet his own gaze the doctor fires, fires precipitately (his position on the sloping ant hill is insecure), wounds the lion somewhere, somehow, but does not kill him. The beast gives a sharp explosive roar, seems to jump into the air with all four feet and then in three bounds has crashed off into the grass jungle. Silence. "Well, I'm a muff!" thinks the doctor. "He wasn't ten yards away and I didn't kill him dead! I don't know quite where I hit him; in the chest, I think. But he can't be far away and I must finish him off." He descends from the ant hill into the clear trampled space where the lion had been lying. At the spot where the beast had made its first bound into the dense grass hedge there is a great squirt of blood over the tangled greenery—the dark crimson liquid still drips from leaf blade to leaf blade. "Ah! thought so; he must be pretty badly hit."

Two black faces, with starting eyes and anxious grins, now cautiously peer around the ant hill. The doctor, raising his head, recognizes his boys and beckons them down. The three converse in whispers. The situation is explained—how the lion was wounded, the direction in which he bounded away. The boys urge caution. "Lion plenty fierce. Mkango mkall nditu. Master must take care; better climb tree and look all around—not go into grass." But there is no tree anywhere near. A boy hoists himself to the slender summit of the ant hill and reports that he sees the grass moving in the direction whither the lion had withdrawn—moving as though a stationary animal were shaking it with convulsive throes (all of which is explained more by gestures than by words). The doctor, clambering up beside the boy, thinks he can descry (as the grass stems bow and droop before some writhing object) the lion's waving tail and a yellow-gray haunch. He fires, descends from the ant hill to reload. * * * A rush comes through the grass, a deafening roar, some great yellow object in the air above him * * * momentarily * * * dark against the sky * * * yellow eyes * * * (insensibility).

"'Click clock, click clock, click clock' * * * wonder what that funny sound is * * * am I in a train? No, it is the engines of the steamer—or is it the pulse beating in my temples? They have been asleep, and in broad daylight, with the blue sky above me and in the broiling sun! How foolish! But no—it must be something more. I know there has something happened—let me think * * * the lion, of course * * * a lion jumped at me. Then I must be wounded? Let's see" (raises himself painfully on his right arm) * * * "My God! a pool of my own blood * * * my left arm has no feeling * * * chewed by the lion, hand almost detached, rest of arm a mass of blood, muscle, bone and khaki * * * Oh, God! I'm going to die—can't live—he has torn open my stomach * * * that must be the pancreas. I'm like a butcher's shop.' (Whimpers. A blubbering sound attracts his attention.) "Hullo! you here, Juma? Plucky chap; thought you'd have cut and run. Where's Saldi? Eh? Speak louder. I'm deaf * * * Oh, gone to gunboat; quite right. * * * What? the lion?" (turns his head slightly) "there, still living; looks pretty sick too." (The lion is lying four yards away, partly on his side, one crippled forepaw turned back, the other outstretched and the great head resting on it, eying the men with solemn yellow eyes no longer fierce, the pupil shrunk to a pin-point. With each convulsive shudder of the lion's body the blood pool round him widens slightly.) "By heavens, if I've got to die, I'll die like a man, and he shall go first. Who can tell? He might recover and hurt the boy. See here, Juma" (to Juma, who is supporting his back), "be very gentle, take a cartridge out of my belt, put it in the rifle * * * so; now * * * ..... mind my arm * * * now, give me the rifle in my right hand and come between my legs * * * so—stoop very low down, like that. Now I'm going to rest the rifle on your shoulder and take aim. Keep very still. I won't hurt you * * * keep still * * * I'll aim just below the brute's eyes." (A minute pause. Bang! Doctor falls back fainting. Lion stretches out his head three times with spasmodic upward movement, the tail and the limbs—all but the crippled one—stiffen, the claws stand out from their sheaths and beast dies.)

"Juma, is that you? Water, how delicious! more—and on my forehead * * * so * * * what a brick you are! Upon my word, I'd like to leave you something, Juma. You must tell them that I said so, you know, for sticking by me. God bless you! Is the lion dead?" (The sobbing boy nods "Yes.") "Well, then, I must die too. I'm enough of a doctor to know that. Don't cry. Tell them I bore it like a man. But it's beastly hard! Who'd have thought my day's shooting would have ended like this?" (Whimpers.) "Beastly hard. I'm so young, and I've done so well up to now * * * and there's mother. Who will break it to her? She'll never get over it * * * and Lily * * * and, damn it all, I can't even send them messages! How can one tell such things to a black boy? S'pose I'm dying primarily from the shock * * * know I'm dying somehow—can't raise my head to look * * * Mother! Mother! * * * What rot to go on like that, as if it could do any good! * * * Now, listen. Ine ndirini amai, ndi mlongo, Iwe— Oh, God! How can I tell him? It's all slipping away from me. * * * For the blood is the life. Where have I heard that? That blood is the life * * * slipping away—slipping away * * * I must be in a boat, it is so soothing; up and down, up and down; so restful." (Sighs gently. Dies.)—Sir H. H. Johnston, in the Saturday Review.

THE BEST HAND.

It Was Held by an Outsider, and It Beat an "Ace Full."

"Say," said the drug clerk to his friend at the soda water fountain, "I ran against a play last night that made me think that I was the unluckiest man that ever drew a card."

"What was it?" asked the man at the fountain.

"Why, I had an ace full beat by another full. I'll tell you how it happened. You know we have a quiet little game over here on Dearborn street nearly every Saturday night. Well, last night we got into a five handed game. There were Julius, a chattel mortgage man, in whose office we were playing; a real estate man, a clerk for a bicycle firm, a lawyer and myself. Well, it was a small game—2 cent ante and a 50 cent limit. Along about 12 o'clock I opened the pot on a pair of aces. The lawyer raised me half a dollar, and Julius stood the raise. Of course I had to stand it too. I was the first to draw cards. I drew three cards. I thought I was pretty lucky when I picked up an ace and a pair of tens, making me an ace full. The lawyer, who had raised me on three queens, drew down to his hand and caught a pair of sevens, which made him a queen full. Julius asked for one card and made a spade flush.

"Well, I bet a check on the go, the lawyer raised me another half dollar, Julius called the raise and I raised back. We raised each other till we got about $7 in the pot. Just then the janitor of the building appeared on the scene. He had been out attending a wedding and happened in at this rather unseasonable hour. He was pretty well loaded with some kind of Scandinavian wine. He was good and ugly. It was a great surprise to him to see a game of cards going on in the building over which he had control, and he knew that if the facts ever came to the ears of the owner of the building there would be a janitor looking for a job.

"Now, what do you suppose that fellow did? Why, he just walked over to that table, kicked it over and sent the cards and chips flying in all directions. Then he told us to get out, and to do it quickly; that he would call the police and have us pinched.

"We got out and hunted up a small room in a hotel to continue the game. When we got settled down again, I made a kick for the pot on the last hand. I told the boys that I had an ace full and that there wasn't another full could beat it. Fat old Julius spoke up and said: "Oh, yes, there was. Vat do you t'ink of a janitor full?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Story of the Petersburg Mine.

General Horace Porter tells the following anecdote of the explosion of the Petersburg mine in his "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century: A surgeon told us a story, one of the many echoes of the mine affair, about a prisoner who had been dug out of the crater and carried to one of our field hospitals. Although his eyes were bunged and his face covered with bruises, he was in an astonishingly amiable frame of mind and looked like a pugilistic hero of the prize ring coming up smiling in the twenty-seventh round. He said: "I'll jest bet you that after this I'll be the most unpopular man in my regiment. You see, I appeared to get started a little earlier than the other boys that had taken passage with me aboard that volcano, and as I was comin down I met the rest of 'em a-goin up, and they looked as if they had kind o' soured on me and yelled after me, 'Straggler!'"

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble; pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition."—MRS. MAGGIE POTTS, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back, and could hardly stand upright. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before."—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LILLIAN CRIPPEN, Box 77, St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., says:—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It relieved the pain quickly and cured the disease."

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 635 Market st., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

"CHILDREN CRY" TEETHING? MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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Dividend Notice.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
526 California Street.

For the half year ending June 30, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-hundredths (4 20-100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and three and fifty-hundredths (3 50-100) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1897. GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,
532 California street, corner Webb.

For the half year ending with the thirtieth of June, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of four and two-tenths (4.2) per cent on Term Deposits, and three and five-tenths (3.5) per cent on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1897. LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.
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3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS

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If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Benova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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Sieves Are Useful.

A proper assortment of sieves, when at hand, come into use almost every day in the year, and the owner wonders how he ever got along without them. They will sort and "size" various articles, beans, peas, grain, etc., and will clean the dirt out of many farm products. They will take out the coarsely-cracked corn for the older fowls, and separate the finer parts for the chicks, and so one might go on enumerating their conveniences.

Sieves are easily made. Get wire-cloth with mesh running from coarse to fine, and saw sections from grocery boxes for frames, on which to tack the

A NEST OF SIEVES.

wire cloth. Nail a small strip of wood over the edges and the sieve is complete. The cut shows a deep sieve with an arrangement for "sizing" an article into three or more grades. The sieve in the position indicated by the dotted lines is permanently fastened in place, and is very coarse in mesh. Below are two sliding frames with meshes finer and still finer. Thus with one shaking three or ever four, assortments can be made.

Cross Breeding Doesn't Pay.

The combination of well-established breeds each grown for a distinct purpose, is always a failure, as the prepotency of each breed neutralizes the other, and thus produces a mongrel that is quite as likely as not to reproduce the least favorable rather than the most favorable characteristics desired. Breeding pure-bred animals to grades is always a good plan, for there is no prepotency in the grade, that having been destroyed in the first cross. But even in this breeding it is necessary for the best results to have the pure-bred male of the same breed that was used to make the grade on which it is to be crossed. If the grade is a half-bred Jersey or a half-bred Holstein, for example, the second cross on it with a pure-bred male of the same breed will make a high grade or three-quarters of a full blood, and often nearly as valuable for milk or butter production as if it were a full-bred animal.

Lifting Jacks for Vehicles.

The very simplest form of a wagon jack is shown in Figure 1. It is simply a board six inches wide, and of the proper length, with two notches sawed out near the top, as shown above. For light wagons, one man can use this jack very easily, but for heavy wagons, assistance is required. The one in Figure 2 is cheap, strong and convenient. The part a is made from a two-inch plank of some tough wood, and is two and one-half feet long. The lever, m, is three and one-half feet long and should be made from a tough stick 3x4 inches square, dressed to the form shown. The retaining rod, g, may be two pieces of No. 8 annealed wire. The upper end fastens in the serrated edge on the upper side of the lever. This

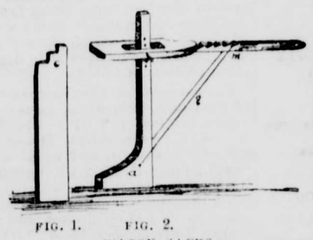


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.
WAGON JACKS.

will be found a most serviceable jack and will easily support half a ton weight.—American Agriculturist.

Eggs and Prices.

No matter how fresh the eggs may be that you send to market, the reliable merchant, if you are unknown to him, will "candle" them! that is, he will test them by looking through the eggs in a dark place at a strong light, and should he find only one of them that is stale, your whole lot will be graded accordingly. Nothing is so affected by suspicion as an egg, and the only way to secure the highest prices is to disarm all suspicion by shipping no eggs to market except such as are known by you to be strictly fresh. Once let a merchant discover that he can depend on you, and you will have no difficulty in securing even more than the regular price, for strictly fresh eggs are salable at all times, and at special prices for choice lots.—Poultry Keeper.

Growing Onion Sets for Sale.

In every neighborhood a good business might be made if some one would fit a bed and grow onion sets for sale to his neighbors. Comparatively few farmers have the small onion bed that is so convenient for the housewife to go to when she needs something more to supply the table properly with vegetables. Most farmers after a few trials find that the small onion bed costs more labor to weed it than will buy the onions it could grow. It is not so where onion sets are planted. They cost more than the seed to begin with, but the labor of cultivation is so much lessened that they are much the cheapest way to grow onions on a small scale.

Training the Calf.

The young calves should not be turned out before the middle of June. When ready to turn them out, have a strong head halter for each one, and lead them out to and from the pasture. They will soon learn to follow and become very docile with such training. In selling Jerseys, we always say that the cow can be led, and it adds several dollars to her value. Near the city, where family cows are in demand, at good prices, a cow that can be led out and tethered on the lawn is worth a great deal more than one that can not be thus managed. With bulls, especially Jersey bulls, put a ring into his nose, when four months old, and lead him with a stout hickory staff. The bull can be early taught to lead, and he should be gradually made to cut the feed and pump the water for the stock. A bull so managed is safer and makes a better breeder.—The American.

Clover Growing in the West.

Time was when Western farmers did not care to do anything to improve the fertility of their soil, which they thought was inexhaustible. But decreasing crops have turned their attention to better modes of manuring and to increased growth of clover. This is especially true where stock growing and dairying have superseded the exclusive growing of the earlier settlement. Clover is especially adapted to the Western farmer, because corn, which he always has grown, is only an imperfect ration. It is too largely carbonaceous and needs more nitrogenous nutrition. Nothing better supplies this than clover, nor do any crops better supplement each other in farm rotation than do clover and corn.—American Cultivator.

A Three-Horse Evener.

In reply to numerous requests for a three-horse evener, Orange Judd Farmer gives the accompanying illustration as perhaps the simplest and best of any that have been used hitherto, since in this arrangement each horse must do his full part of the work or show at once that he is shirking. The point of attachment to the plow or load must be made exactly one-third of the distance from the point of attachment of the double and single whiffle-trees, to give each horse an equal share of the work. To make a four-horse evener, attach a double whiffle-tree to the

THREE-HORSE EVENER.

point where the single one (seen in the sketch) is attached, and make the attachment for the load exactly in the middle of the rear evener.

A New Insecticide.

A new lice exterminator, recommended by the Arkansas Experiment Station, is made as follows, being a kerosene extract of pyrethrum: 1½ gallons kerosene soaked through 2½ pounds pyrethrum, resulting in a yellowish, oily extract, which will not mix with water, but which will form an emulsion with soap, similar to kerosene emulsion. One pond of soap dissolved in one gallon of boiling water added to one gallon of the extract, well mixed or churned with a force pump, made a perfect emulsion, which, when diluted—one part of emulsion to 450 parts water—readily killed cotton worms. It seems to combine the properties of kerosene and pyrethrum, and to be more effective than either, easier to handle and cheaper.—Farm and Home.

Level Culture for Potatoes.

Almost all practical growers now agree that the level culture of potatoes brings the largest crop. This is especially true if the season is dry, as of late years it almost always is. If the ground is cultivated often enough no weeds can appear above the surface. That will make it easy to keep the crop free of weeds without ever needing to cultivate more than an inch below the surface. This is the best way to subdue the perennial weeds, quack grass and Canada thistles, as well as the annual weeds.

Cutting Clover and Grass Closely.

It is not alone because of injury to scythes, mowers and other implements that the haymaker wants as smooth a surface as he can get. It is necessary to have stones and other inequalities removed if he would be able to cut as closely as he should. The new growth, especially of clover, starts quicker and grows more vigorously if cut close. Besides, much of the weight of both clover and grass is lost if either is cut high. So there is loss by high cutting in the first cut as well as in the aftermath.

Repelling Wire Worms.

It is much easier to drive wire worms from corn than to destroy them in the soil. If a little salt is sprinkleld on the hill it will be washed down by rains and make the locality unpleasant for the worm. Soaking the seed corn in copperas has also the same effect, though we doubt whether the copperas is strong enough poison.

Keep Cultivating.

Keep the sulky cultivator at work in the corn and potato fields. Widen out the frame and run but once in a row. After the field is gone over the long way, then cross it. This cultivation will mellow the ground; start the corn to growing, and kill off the weeds just as they are sprouting.

WOMEN SELDOM STEAL.

THE San Francisco Argonaut is puzzled to understand a fact that surely exists, though for no apparent forceful reason. Woman is more honest than man. Without seeking to decry the statement, the Argonaut says: Whether from a lack of opportunity to realize the power of money, a feminine fear of risk, or a higher sense of honor, women are more trustworthy than men in the handling of money. This is a recognized fact in Europe, where in many businesses the woman holds the purse-strings. The position of cashier is one of those most constantly intrusted to female clerks. The situation, however, in which their lack of thieving propensities is most clearly shown is as domestics. The temptations offered them to steal money, jewels, lace, and other articles of stable value are continuel and enticing, as few housewives take any precaution against dishonest servants. The ornaments and valuables most tempting to women not to mention money, are left about with a carelessness that is a convincing commentary on the trustworthiness of the servant. Indeed, detectives say that when a servant girl steals from her employers, it is almost always at the instigation of some man on the outside.

Why women should enjoy this imperviousness to a temptation before which so many men fall, is a question to which there are several answers. Money, for itself, is not so highly valued by women as by men. When they do steal, it is to gain possession of some coveted article, while, with the other sex, it is the money, or the pleasure to be directly gained from it, which prompts the theft. Women, moreover, have few temptations to pastimes which call for money. Outside their love of personal adornment, they are seldom swayed by desires and ambitions the gratification of which requires wealth. The great world of outside pleasure which invites a man does not exist for them, and that absorbing love of dress and jewelry which is supposed to lead so many weak spirits to frivolity and sin is much less strong than is generally believed.

The temptation of business ventures, of daring speculations and hazardous chances, is one to which women are singularly indifferent. Their ambitions are small. When they can gain a living salary, their dreams are generally realized. The hopes of wealth and luxury which haunt the imaginings of an ordinarily ambitious man are far beyond the modest desire for affluence of the most energetic and enterprising woman. If a woman is not rich by inheritance or marriage, she sets aside the dream of riches as one never to be accomplished. To achieve wealth by her own endeavors, honorable or otherwise, is so perilous and formidable an undertaking that she no more contemplates it than she would seek to gain glory by Arctic or African exploration.

Revolution in Hair Dressing.

News from England says that a revolution in the arrangement of hair on the heads of fashionable women has begun. Hints of the change have been current in London boudoirs for weeks, and already a few women, greatly daring, have displayed the new style in public. The innovation, as usual, is a revival and dates back not to 1830, that epoch year of fashion, but to the years immediately preceding Queen Victoria's accession. Its salient features are a boldly upstanding loop or two of the hair brought decidedly forward, on the top of the head, while the arrangement behind tapers to a point an inch or so from the base of the skull. The novelty which renders it noticeable is the introduction of a scarf of soft silk gauze, or lace, twisted in and out of the coils of hair, which are usually gathered slightly more to one side of the head than the other, the balance being created with a puff or bow of the material.

For the Summer Girl.

What Woman Owes to Society.

Woman stands as the sacred guardian of future homes and our nation's prosperity, and to her must we look for true reforms. To her standard must society come. Let her be sure to place it high and keep it pure, and make it apply impartially to all people. Let her keep out those whom she knows fall short of her standard, and never condone in the stronger sex what she condemns in the weaker. Let her think not to elevate society by hiding or condoning the evils which surround her on every side, but only by shutting out those whom she has found it impossible to raise to her standard. Then future generations will arise who will bless her for their heritage, instead of cursing her for their misery.—Dwight L. Moody, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Gymnasium for Outdoor Girls.

An outdoor gymnasium is the easiest of all things to make, if you have the space. It requires only about thirty square feet of ground, and when you have it completed you have provided yourself with something which, physicians state, is the greatest aid to beauty yet found—exercise in the open air. The most difficult thing to find is the vaulting pole, which must be perfectly straight and smooth. A birch pole with the bark peeled off is good, or any other peelable wood without knot or bend. The rings can be made by soaking sup-

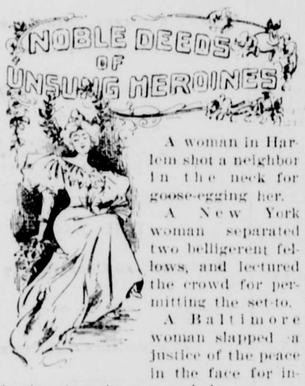
AN OPEN AIR GYMNARIUM.

ple boughs until they are soft, then bending them into a hoop and wiring them firmly with fine picture wire, fastened without the slightest roughness. Many prefer to purchase small rings that are warranted secure for swinging. The horizontal bar can be managed by bending down a tough bough, while the Indian clubs and dumb-bells can be carved from some heavy wood.

It will be found that practice in an open-air gymnasium is most interesting, for there is the swaying of the trees and the supple bending of the boughs to make the exercise exciting and varied.—Chicago Chronicle.

Bloomers Not Popular.

Bloomers are not nearly so popular as formerly, but a suit seen the other day deserves a word. It was of greenish-gray cloth, and was worn by an extremist. There were full bloomers laid in knife plaits, and gathered with elastic at the knee. As it was a bright, sunny afternoon the lady wore a heavy white pique waist with a high turnover collar and a neat black cravat. There was a jaunty jacket of the same material as the bloomers cut after the Eton pattern, short and square cornered at the waist. The jacket had a flat collar and wide revers edged with black braid. There were tight sleeves slightly puffed at the shoulder and trimmed with braid. The hose were long and black, and she wore low-cut cycling shoes.



A woman in Harlem shot a neighbor in the neck for goose-egging her.

A New York woman separated two belligerent fellows, and lectured the crowd for permitting the set-to.

A Baltimore woman slapped a justice of the peace in the face for inferring that she was no lady.

A Jersey City woman captured a burglar and then pleaded with the judge to let him off, because he was too handsome to go to jail.

A Milwaukee woman threw her husband into a vat of beer because he refused to buy her a new bonnet.

A South Brooklyn woman beat her husband over the head with a frying pan because he was too lazy to sweep the sidewalk.

A New York woman refused to marry a man and was sued for breach of promise.

A Kentucky woman cut all the buttons off her betrothed's apparel because she didn't like the way he spoke to her.

A Chicago woman severely whipped a man whose boy insulted her.

A Boston woman with a club stood off several angry men who were trying to "do" her husband.—New York World.

Hints for the Shopper

Gold lacing is effectively used on boleros.

The fichu in vogue is of fine embroidered muslin.

Floral patterns abound in cotton grenadines and lace lawns.

Many jackets are of white cloth, with gold or black scroll braiding.

A touch of cerise velvet is seen on one-half of the imported costumes.

AFRAID OF NOTHING.

Mexico's Wild Hog, or Peccary, Runs from Nothing Under the Sun.

The most vicious and fearless of the brute creation is the peccary or wild hog of Mexico. This animal seems utterly devoid of the emotion of fear. I have never seen it turn a hair's breadth out of its path for any living thing, says a writer. Man is its special bete noire. It displays an intelligence in fighting the human strangely at variance with its apparently complete lack of any mental attributes, save the very lowest order of instinct. They are rarely found singly, but go in droves of from a hundred to thousands. Their ability to scent men is particularly marked. I have known a drove of them to scent a man a mile off and strike as straight for him as the arrow flies. There is no use to try to frighten them with guns. The cannonading of a full battery would have no more effect on them than the popping of a fire cracker. The only thing to do when they get after you is to run away from them as fast as a horse can carry you. And then there is no certainty that they won't catch you. They are nearly as swift as a horse, and their endurance is as great as their viciousness.

A friend of mine encountered a drove of them in a wild part of Mexico a few years ago, and his escape was miraculous. He very foolishly shot and wounded a number of them. Then he took refuge in a tree. The peccaries kept him in the tree all that day and through the night. They circled around the tree, grunting and squealing their delight at the prospect of a feast. He soon exhausted his ammunition, and brought down a peccary at each fire. But this had no terrors for the beasts. Along toward morning the brutes began to eat the ones he had killed, and when they thus satistied the cravings of their stomachs they formed in line and trotted off. If they had not had some of their own number to devour, they would have guarded that tree until my friend, through sheer exhaustion, dropped from his perch and allowed them to make a meal of him. The wild cats and tigers that infest the Mexican wilds, flee from the peccaries with instinctive fear, and even rattlesnakes keep out of their path.

An Actor's Ruse.

"Had a funny experience down in Georgia once," laughed the actor who has been over the whole foute from barn-stormer to leading man in a crack company.

"We had played a little one-night town where the people expressed their appreciation by a vegetable bombardment of all on the stage. I was hurrying to the little dingy hotel, mad as a hornet, when I heard one of the natives making some very caustic remarks about my efforts to personate Claude Melnotte. I was foolish enough to pitch into him, and five minutes later I was the sole occupant of the calaboose. After relieving myself by swearing a few chapters, and wondering how far I would have to walk to catch up with the company, I suddenly struck upon a possible scheme of escape.

"In my wrath I had not waited at the hall to get rid of my make-up. Now I snatched off my blonde wig, washed the cosmetics from my dark face, stuffed my gay wrappings under a bunk, made my seedy suit look a little more disreputable by a few rents, and then sent up a yell for help. This brought the sleepy constable, who looked as though he wanted to run when he caught sight of me. I assumed an Irish brogue and talked so fast that he had no chance to think or talk back. I told him how 'some divil of a pirate capered out of the place just as Oi war passin' peaceable as a lam', trun me in afoor Oi could aven spake, an' barred the dour on me.'

"He hurried me out, gave me $2 if I'd say nothing, left the door wide open and went home. I recaptured my bundle and left with the rest of the company on the early train."—Free Press.

Royal Correspondence.

A letter sent to a native prince in India is a very elaborate affair. The paper is specially made for the purpose, and is sprinkled with gold leaf. Only the last few lines of the somewhat lengthy document contain the purport of the letter, while the remainder is made up of the usual round-about and complimentary phrases. It is folded in a peculiar way, with the flaps outward, and placed in a muslin bag, and this latter into one of crimson and gold tint, with a slip-knot of gold thread, attached to which is a ponderous seal. The address, written on a slip of parchment, is attached to the outside bag. These details are very important for polite letter writing in India, and if any of them were omitted it would be an insult to the person addressed.

Desired Information.

While preaching a sermon on the tender wisdom of the Omnipotent, a preacher illustrated his point by saying that He knows which of us grows best in the sunlight, and which must have shade. "You know you plant roses in the sunshine," he said, "and heliotrope and geraniums; but if you want your fuchsias to grow, you must keep them in a shady nook." After the sermon a woman came up to him, her face glowing with pleasure. "Oh, Doctor, I am so grateful for that sermon," she said, clasping his hand and shaking it warmly. His heart glowed for a moment—only for a moment, though. "Yes,' she went on fervently, "I never knew before what was the matter with my fuchsias."

Why is it they call a man "the late," when he has been dead ten or fifteen years?

We always wonder at this time of the year where the flies come from.

JOLLY JOKER.

"Our cook is crazy about bicycling." "Does she ride much?" "Ride! She gets on her wheel to hang out the washing."—Detroit Free Press.

"You are destined to marry riches," the seeress said, but——" "But what?" "Death will claim you two years before the event."—Town Topics.

Shockitt—Does learning the bicycle require any particular application? Sprockitt—No; none in particular. Arnica is about as good as anything."—Puck.

Willie—I told her my love was so great that my brain was on fire. Charlie—What did she say to that? Willie—Told me I had better blow it out.—Yale Record.

A prim(eve)al joke: Eva—Did you eat that apple, Adam? Adam—I'm sorry to say that I did. Eve—And I was going to make a pie with it! Adam—Then I'm glad I ate it.

Miss Thirtysmith (severely)—A man should never call on a girl after drinking. Jack Swift (cheerfully)—That's a fact. Many a man has become engaged in just that way!—Puck.

Freshby—Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less? Prof. Potterby—There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman.—Indianapolis Journal.

She—I have been shut up in boarding school so long that I feel very awkward and timid in company. I do not know what to do with my hands. He—I'll hold them for you.—Boston Traveler.

Fuddy—So Widow Gray was at the social last evening. It beats all. What is she after—a husband? Duddy—On the contrary, I think she is after a man who is not a husband.—Boston Transcript.

He—If you couldn't be yourself, who would you rather be? She—The man who marks down goods in the dry goods store. What a lovely life he must lead, always having first choice!—Cleveland Leader.

"I'm going to be a cortortionist when I grow up," said little Johnny, proudly; "I'm in training now, so I want you to tell me what is the best thing for me to eat." "Green apples, my boy," chuckled the old man.—Demorest's Magazine.

The Parson—Your neighbor looks like a very persistent man. He doesn't look as if he would give up anything. The Deacon—Well, I've been passin' the plate for hard on ten years, and I never see him give up anything yet.—Yonkers Statesman.

"This new soap," said the barber, "is very nice. It is made largely of cream, with just a dash of alcohol in it." "Well, remember I'm a temperance man," retorted Dobbers, "and don't put any more of it in my mouth than you can help."—Harlem Life.

"Well, you've been married for about six months now, haven't you? Do you think as much of your wife as ever?" "More than ever, my boy, more than ever. She has not once suggested that it would be a good idea for her to carry the pocketbook."—Cleveland Leader.

"I don't understand why you dislike Herbert so," said Mabel to her father. "I don't think he has any ideas of finance." "I am sure you wrong him. He is devoted to it. He stopped right in the middle of his proposal to ask how your business was getting along."—Washington Star.

Dismal Davis—Say, boss, does yer believe in de sayin' dat money talks? Uncle Reuben—Yes; what of it? Dismal Davis—Yer see, I gets so lonesome walkin' around wid meself dat if yer could give me a dime fer company, it'd make me feel better.—New York Tribune.

Something whizzed by—a minglement of steel spokes and red bloomers. "What is that there?" asked Uncle Hiram, withdrawing his gaze from the high building to look after the vision. "That is the new woman," answered his nephew. "The new woman? Looks like the old boy."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I do think a dog has a good deal of intelligence," said the man with the spaniel, "but I am not as bad as Browne. He actually had the gall to tell me that he was thinking of studying German so that he could talk to his wife without the dog understanding every word he said."—Typographical Journal.

"I'm glad to hear that Tom and Alice have settled their difference. A mere lovers' quarrel, I suppose?" "Well, hardly as trivial as that; but she finally admitted the possibility that in the matter of men's wheels the unquestioned superiority of the make she rides might be less emphatic than in the drop-frame machines."—Detroit News.

"I once owned some real estate," said the man whose manner showed that he is easily imposed upon; "it was a small house and a large lot." "Did you have good tenants?" "Well—they were nice people in some ways." "Did they pay promptly?" "No, they never liked to be bothered about money. But they used to tell me to come around and pick all the flowers I wanted."—Washington Star.

Battery in His Mouth.

A gentleman recently suffered from a pain in his tongue, which he could not account for, and was afraid of cancer. After the doctor had said there was nothing the matter with his mouth an electrical friend discovered that two different metals had been used for fixing the teeth. These dissimilar metals had the effect of producing an electrical current in the gentleman's mouth.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RIOTS.

Chicago Judge Renders a Decision of Great Importance.

A decision of far-reaching importance has been handed down by Judge Adams in the damage cases growing out of the rioting during the railway troubles of 1894. One of the companies whose property was destroyed during those riots has made a test case by suing the city of Chicago under the State law of 1887, which makes municipalities liable for damage done by mobs within their boundaries. Judge Adams has upheld the law and allowed the damage claims. If the Supreme Court sustains the decision it is understood that a large number of concerns which suffered from the riots of 1894 are in readiness to bring forward claims aggregating more than $1,000,000.

No doubt the responsibility of cities for deeds of violence and destruction must be gauged in each case more or less by their power or their helplessness to prevent the outrages. But considering that in any event nearly every law of this sort depends for its success upon the wisdom with which it is applied, the Supreme Court is not likely to find any reason for declaring the riot law invalid. A municipal government tacitly assumes to be the protector of all who come within its juriedictton. Acting on behalf of the whole community, it must become responsible for the peace of all, and, of necessity, for the peace and safety of individuals. Wherein it fails in this duty, its liability for damages justly would be measured by its ability—or lack of ability—to defend the community. There are certain upheavals, which, like cyclones and earthquakes, are not to be foreseen or prevented.

At the same time, as the municipal government is the representative and authorized agent of the people, it is the people themselves who must bear the burden of responsibility, and, failing to discharge the obligation, must pay for their failure. Where a large part of the people or all of them indulge in damaging riots the penalty is still more just. Where the damage was done by a very few the penalty comes from the laxness or inefficiency of the Government.

There is another phase of this question, however, and one which should be brought home to all classes of people who may be tempted to give way to mob passion and violate the laws. Under this law, which is founded in equity, the rioters who seek vengeance by demolishing property are injuring only themselves and others who may be in actual sympathy with them. To destroy the property of an oppressive corporation may hurt that corporation temporarily. In the long run, it is the whole community at large which pays—giving up increased taxes that the corporations may be reimbursed for their losses, and losing by the withdrawal of capital and enterprise to safer surroundings. The folly of rioting as a means of carrying a battle against oppression must bring its own penalty to the rioters. Wherever troubles like those of 1894 arise again, those who are most deeply concerned should take the truth to heart and look for other and more effective measures with which to carry their point.—Chicago Record.

Happy Answers.

Wordy duels frequently occur between counsel and witness, as is well known, and the lawyer does not always come out unscathed.

"Look at me, sir, and attend to what I shall ask you," thundered a learned counsel whose unfortunate "homeliness" of feature had gained him the sobriquet of the Veiled Prophet.

"This is an English court," rejoined the witness, quietly, "and you have no right to impose torture before putting the question."

"I can teach you law, sir, but I cannot teach you manners," said an exasperated counsel to a small, meek witness.

The latter quietly replied, "That is so, sir," and people laughed consumedly.

The happy answers owing their point to Biblical allusions are numerous, and in many cases too audacious for print. "He is a regular Saint Paul" was the final eulogy made by an enthusiastic friend of a certain needy clergyman whose chronic impecuniosity had brought him into painfully frequent familiarity with the various processes of the law for the recovery of debts. "Yes," said the bishop, whose assistance was being solicited, "quite so. I see—'in prisons oft!'"

The pardonable but injudicious enthusiasm of some clergymen over their musical services has given rise to many smart sayings. None, perhaps, is better than the familiar one of the exasperated visitor who, after being made to listen in torment to Gregorian chants cruelly murdered, was told that according to tradition those chants owed their origin to King David himself. The visitor, rendered reckless by his misery, retorted that he had often wondered why Saul threw that javelin at the royal psalmist, but he quite understood it now. A careworn divine is reported to have said in reply to the ecstatic declaration of an intending Benedict that "nothing in the world beats a good wife." "Oh, yes, a bad husband often does, and—vice versa!"

Does a Great Deal.

"My good man, do you ever do anything to bring light and purity into the homes of your fellow men?"

"Yuss, lots."

"You distribute tracts?"

"No; I cleans windows and beats carpets.—Illustrated Bits.

Overlooked.

Mrs. Brown—It is a wonder that Mr. Meek never married. I am sure he would have made an excellent husband.

Mr. B.—Yes, indeed. It's a pity that nobody asked him.—New York Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.....1897

Arrangements for the State Fair are being pushed with vigor. The Directors are giving the pavilion a new cast and greater prominence is to be given to produce than to merchandise. Eight thousand square feet are to be set aside for horticultural and agricultural exhibits, and the most artistic arrangement is to be made of them, including a vista of grass plats, rustic vases holding blooming flowers, and other effects pleasing to the eye. At the extreme west end of this space a rockery and fountain are to be constructed, which will be ornamented with growing ferns and water plants. At each side of the fountain there will be select exhibits of grass plats, blooming plants, fruits and flowers. A nursery company of Niles has engaged considerable space for a rare exhibit of palms, potted plants, etc., and it is expected that other nurserymen will make their usual carefully selected display. All other features of the fair will be worked up with the same zeal as the horticultural, and a great exhibition may be looked for.

A thorough revision of the rules governing the adjudication of pension claims under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, has been made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, and sweeping modifications in the present practice are the result. The new code, it is said, will furnish a safe, speedy and uniform system of adjustment of this large class of cases. Assistant Secretary Davis holds that the very nature of the pension cases forbids the application of strictness and technicality of court proceedings and that it was not the intention of Congress to hedge the administration of these laws with the difficulties and pitfalls of any system of special pleading whose technicalities and refinements may tend to a practical defeat of the government's benevolent purposes. The modifications are made in six rules, and former rules and decisions in conflict with them are set aside.

The Italian Government recently desired seven gunboats completed within nine months, and a single firm in Great Britain took the contract and completed the whole job in three months. This fact has attracted considerable attention because it shows how vast is the shipbuilding capacity of Great Britain and how rapidly she can increase her navy whenever she has need to do so. Anent the armor plate squabble in this country it is stated that it would require two years for the United States to build a plant for its manufacture.

The scheme of covering the Sahara with forest is pronounced by M. P. Privat Deschenel utterly impracticable, the arid plateaus being hopeless desert. On a limited scale, however, the valleys—most of which are favored with a small amount of water—may be successfully planted with tamarish, acacia, eucalyptus and poplar, the last-named tree having unexpectedly proved most suitable. In the forest shelter vegetable and fruit trees may be grown.

It is said that in view of the attitude of Japan, Secretary Sherman is of the opinion that United States proteciton is the only way to prevent hostile action during the intervening months before Congress reconvenes. Minister Sewell has had frequent consultations with President Dole of the Hawaiian government and it is believed that, in certain contingencies, they have agreed upon a program to declare a protectorate and raise the American flag.

Expert statisticians differ in their estimates as to the aggregate of the wheat crop. It is probably a middle figure to accept 550,000,000 bushels as the result of the wheat harvest. Of this the country will have 160,000,000 surplus. The shortage abroad is 100,000,000 on the European continent, and in addition there is the demand from Brazil. This ought to assure wheatgrowers a stiff price for the entire surplus of the American crop.

Many Slavs and Hungarians of the lower order, those who have been so plentiful, ignorant and intolerant in coal mines, are said to be returning to Europe—after undermining the American workmen and disturbing all relations of capital and labor. At the East the general expression is, "we can spare them." This is but a reflection of a growing sentiment in favor of more rigid exclusion.

The days of limit given for Andree, the Arctic baloonist, to be heard from if he reached a point of safety have passed. The probabilities are that the adventurous scientist will not again be heard of. But suppose he had safely crossed over that mysterous point, the North Pole, what then? Has any one been able to indicate the practical value of such an achievement?

A strong effort will be make in the East this winter to influence Congress to establish postal savings banks, and it is probable the promoters of the project will at least succeed in getting a bill to that effect introduced and bringing about a debate upon it which will go far toward convincing the public of the importance of the subject.

The Hebrew bible reads "when silver and gold increases, then everything thou possessest will be multiplied." This shows that the principle of bimetalism was of early origin and not a fad of the nineteenth century.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN MINES

The San Francisco *Call* of the 1st inst. contained the following, accompanied with a fair portrait illustration of Mr. Langdon:

W. J. Langdon arrived in the city yesterday from the Panamint Mountains, and reports a disastrous cloudburst which occurred last Wednesday on the Death Valley side of the mountains. It struck the ranch of the notorious Indian, Panamint Tom, about 9 o'clock in the morning, and swept everything before it. Tom's orchard of 150 trees was torn up, his garden entirely destroyed, the camp tepees swept away and the ranch wrecked generally. At the time of the occurrence there were eleven Indians on the ranch, but aside from a good drenching they sustained no injuries. The stock was on high ground and escaped the force of the water. The center of the burst was on Tom's ranch, and no damage was done to any of the surrounding property.

Mr. Langdon is the man who discovered the gold at Randsburg in February of 1894, and is now living in Pleasant Valley, up in the Panamint mountains, about eighty-five miles from Randsburg. He says there have been some very rich mines discovered there within the last four months and that considerable San Francisco capital is being invested there. In Tuba Canyon a large number of men are employed by Thomas B. Pheby and other capitalists in opening up mines. Rich strikes have been made in Revenue Canyon and a great many miners are chloriding in Shepherd's, Cottonwood and Emigrant Canyons.

These were all struck this summer and show up well. H. S. Myers of Tulare has opened up several mines, and has spent considerable money in equipping them. They are full of good ore and promise well, though no ore has been milled as yet. Montgomery Bros. & Co., owners of the World Beater, Elephant and Mammoth, are allowing men to chloride on their properties near Pleasant City, and rich ore is taken out.

Julius Goldsmith, the partner of Langdon, has a splendid mine in Pleasant Canyon. The ore assays $244 to the ton. Goldsmith and Langdon are the men who were reported killed by Panamint Tom some time since, and it is rather a curious fact that this same Tom pointed out the mine to Goldsmith.

New placer diggings have recently been discovered on the Death Valley side of the mountains, and they pan out $30 to $40 a day.

Langdon has been prospecting on the desert for the past four years, and has a fund of interesting information about the country in which he lives.

The gold in the Panamint mountains was discovered by a gang of stage robbers who were hiding from the officers after an operation near Austin, Nevada. [They knew nothing about gold; they found silver; they were too "tough" to hide from officers, but the discoverers were not *all* stage robbers.—ED. INDEPENDENT.] They sent out news of the discovery, compromised with the express company and settled down to mining. Happy Canyon was at one time the rendezvous of the celebrated Vasques.

The old town of Panamint, which formerly had 1000 inhabitants, can now only boast of two. Large stores, saloons and billiard-halls with their furniture are going to decay. There is a large hardware and implement store fully stocked still running, where the miners can get goods at almost their own price. Several silver mills well built and furnished with machinery are idle.

The new Panamint is about twelve miles from there and is a flourishing little city. The country is well watered and timbered and fine fruit is raised in the mountains. Quail are found in abundance and mountain sheep are seen occasionally.

There are a number of Shoshone Indians, who as a general rule are good workers, thrifty, industrious and good livers. Panamint George has a fine ranch, supplies the miners with fruit and melons and raises large crops of alfalfa. The Indians all know of valuable mines, and when they find one will cover it up. If a white man will use a little diplomacy and get on the good side of them he can learn where the mines are.

"At Randsburg they are taking out more gold than ever, but there is not so much talk about it, as the boom is over and they are getting down to a solid business basis. New discoveries of large ledges are being made all the time. In the Scookum and Petiloma mines, four miles west of Randsburg, nine-foot ledges have been found. The ore works about about $35 a ton.

"The St. Elmo has put in a large gasoline hoist, and fair ore is taken out.

"Placer strikes have recently been made north of the town. They extend in a radius of two to four miles, and are supposed to be the old Gales wash. From $7 to $10 is the average amount panned out in a day."

Tesla's utterances about wireless telegraphy recall the fact that an Italian some time ago claimed its invention and application in numerous experiments. His name is Guglielmo (William) Marconi. He even succeeded in transmitting signals through a hill. These first experiments remained the secret of the family circle till he went to London last year with his mother, who is an English woman. There he soon attracted the attention of the director of the telegraphic service in England, who gave a lecture, which Marconi illustrated with his experiments. Private and public experiments soon followed. Some were given in the ministry of war and others in the general postoffice, in the presence of high authorities. The experiments were made with the primitive apparatus made in Italy, and yet, even then, telegrams were sent to very great distances in all directions and also through a little hill. Since then Marconi has been enabled to improve his original apparatus and hopes soon to send telegrams through hills and rivers by his new method of telegraphing.

A late utterance of Secretary of State John Sherman is quoted as follows: "England is a great country, but it is not always safe to assume that she is ready to follow up every quarrel with blows. She quarrels oftener than she fights. It would be exceedingly difficult for her to fight us all alone about seal catching. Russia and Japan are in a similar position, and any quarrel between the United States and England on this score would probably involve these other countries." To which the London *Globe* mildly chirps: "Secretary Sherman had better rid himself of the idea that Uncle Sam is going to boss this country, either in the gold fields or in the fisheries. When we strike we strike hard, and the idea of our being afraid of a third rate naval power like the United States could only have occurred to a lunatic or to Mr. Sherman. Judging from his latest performances we may charitably assume that the rumors that Mr. Sherman is suffering from mental disturbances are correct." Now, if Uncle Sam has to take his warship out of that big English dry dock—the only place he can get in which to patch the thing up—this country will be put to several dollars' expense.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, has been killed by an anarchist assassin. The Premier was one of the ablest and most liberal of the Spanish rulers. More wholesale executions will follow. The anarchist recently executed by being shot in the back were the last of a batch of fiends who were guilty of throwing a bomb on June 7, 1896, into a religious procession about to enter a church, thereby killing twelve people and wounding fifty others.

France is said to have discovered a paint which, when applied to vessels, renders them invisible under the rays of the searchlight. Something of the kind is used in this country, when official boodlers are whitewashed.

The *Homiletic Review* holds that inordinate novel reading weakens the intellect, the power is lost to grapple with realities and great truths, and what is true feeling is deadened, besides destroying the taste for other and more solid reading.

One of the important (?) provisions of modern revenue law is that manufacturers shall not offer or distribute prizes or premiums, thus prohibiting tobacco lotteries, etc. It says nothing about Senators gambling in sugar stocks.

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J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES	DESCRIPTION	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1st, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	431	June 20, 1887	10,658 July 23, 1887	M. D.	14S	33E	36	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$40 00	$40 00	$15 26	$15 26
Dell, Andrew	446	Dec 13, 1886	10,596 Dec. 23, 1886		14S	33E	36	160	W½ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Davis, John	461	April 5, 1887	10,462 June 4, 1887		15S	33E	36	160	W½ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Ross, William	464	April 19, 1887	10,463 June 17, 1887		15S	33E	36	160	W½ of SW¼, E½ of SW¼, NW¼ and E½ SE¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Williams, Thomas	472	July 8, 1887	10,574 Aug. 22, 1887		14S	33E	1	160	All	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Graham, William H	522	Sept. 6, 1887	10,867 Sept. 20, 1887		14S	33E	12	160	W½ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Slack, James H	710	Feb. 17, 1888	11,086 Nov. 8, 1888		14S	33E	15	160	All	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Bamber, John	1054	Oct. 11, 1890	12,124 Dec. 4, 1890		14S	33E	15	160	SW¼ of NW¼, N½ of SW¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Cambaugh, Augustus A	1148	April 6, 1891	12,254 April 25, 1891		14S	33E	17	160	NE¼ of SE¼, and E½ of NE¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Gordon, Clara V	1148	April 6, 1891	12,255 April 25, 1891		14S	33E	17	160	NW¼ of SE¼, W½ of NE¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Gordon, Clara V	1185	Feb. 5, 1892	12,318 April 14, 1892		14S	33E	8	640	All	640 00	640 00	243 84	243 84
Jungen, William	1324	June 3, 1893	12,498 Aug. 7, 1893		14S	33E	22	320	E½	320 00	320 00	121 92	121 92
Powers, A. C.	1925	April 13, 1894	13,156 June 11, 1894		14S	33E	27	320	Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	320 00	320 00	121 92	121 92
Coon, L.	1924	June 3, 1893	12,498 Aug. 7, 1893		14S	33E	27	320	S½ of NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼	320 00	320 00	121 92	121 92
Hastings, Elizabeth	1936	Dec. 2, 1892	12,724 Jan. 5, 1893		14S	33E	23	160	W½ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼, ½ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Benson, John A	1936	Dec. 2, 1892	12,724 Jan. 5, 1893		14S	33E	23	160	SW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼, W½ of SE¼, and E½ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Benson, John A	1936	Dec. 2, 1892	12,724 Jan. 5, 1893		14S	33E	23	160	E½ of NW¼, W½ of NE¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2010	April 15, 1893	13,285 April 25, 1893		14S	33E	15	160	E½ of NE¼, and E½ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Perry, Thomas W	2010	Nov. 16, 1893	13,286 Dec. 15, 1893		14S	33E	14	160	W½ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, and E½ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Perry, Thomas W	2010	Nov. 16, 1893	13,286 Dec. 15, 1893		14S	33E	14	160	E½ of NW¼, and W½ of NW¼	160 00	160 00	60 96	60 96
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2041	April 9, 1894	13,127 May 10, 1894		14S	33E	22	80	SE¼ of NW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	NE¼ of NW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	NW¼ of NW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	SW¼ of NW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	SE¼ of NW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	NE¼ of SW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	NW¼ of SW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	SW¼ of SW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	SE¼ of SW¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	NE¼ of SE¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	NW¼ of SE¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	SW¼ of SE¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,590 March 13, 1896		14S	33E	27	80	SE¼ of SE¼	80 00	80 00	30 48	30 48

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fu

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice

A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500. 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1.500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9 09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1.000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9 09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9 09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16 73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259 04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54,.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 33 deg. E 22 72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22 72 ch. 1 500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9 09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY. AUGUST 13 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEARLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. STEVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. CASSIDY.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

BORN.

JOSEPHS—At Big Pine, August 4, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Josephs, a son.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York, August 9:

Silver certificates ..... 56¼@57¼
Bar silver 56¼
Mexican dollars 43¼

Warm—fine "corn weather."

Board of Education adjourned.

Inyo has generally escaped "Klondicitis" and "Alaskamania."

Irv. H. Mulholland and daughter Ruth returned from the Bay last Monday.

Timothy "Dick" Richards and Geo. H. Palmer were up from Lone Pine last Saturday, looking remarkably well for sick men.

Antonio Savedra, the Mexican who shot Hargis at Lone Pine, was last Saturday discharged from custody by Judge Davidson.

Our San Francisco prints must be running the outside date lines of this paper according to last year's callendar. Read "13" for "14."

The Keynot mining litigation is a long-winded affair. The case began July 22d and, it is thought, will not be submitted before the last of next week.

Bob and Jim Harry have about a carload of ore ready for shipment from their mine near Darwin. Bob has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to sack ore, anyway.

The Inyo range will resound with the racket of wood-choppers and teams. The railroad contracts for 5,000 cords: Tom Rickey for 15,000 posts and L. F. J. Wrinkle for 3,000.

Mrs. Chas. Turner arrived at Bishop last Monday from San Francisco and will spend a month visiting with her mother, Mrs. Yandell, and her sister, Mrs. P. W. Forbes, at Independence.

Johnny Underhill, accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, passed through Independence last Tuesday on their way home to Mojave, after a month delightfully spent at Mammoth.

The bond to D. C. Lane of the Anthony mining property at Pleasant Canyon has been extended. This property is altogether too valuable and well developed to be permitted to lie idle so long.

A "farewell" party was given at the Baxter residence on Saturday evening last. Mrs. John Baxter and Miss Jennie go up the coast to Washington for an extended visit, while Clifford returns to school.

After nine years of attention to the business a resident of town has succeeded in reproducing one genuine Indiana black walnut, "from the seed." He says that the industry is not a sudden means of amassing great wealth.

A party composed of Misses Lizzie Thompson, Effie Roeper, Margie Bell and Annie Schabbell, escorted by Neel Bell and Ivan Bunney set out for the mountains last Tuesday. They go via Kearsarge trail to General Grant Park in the Big Trees.

M. C. Brockman, one of Inyo's rugged old pioneers, is in town after a long trip of observation and business through the Randsburg and lower country. In a few days he will go to prospecting for gold on a creek right here at home—and one known to contain the stuff.

Frank Fitzgerald has obtained an option or bond on the Curran, Henebry & Warnock gold mines at Jail Canyon, and we hope that he will get them. One—the Gem mine—is the best developed ledge of good ore in that section, magnificently situated as to access and a water power.

Some improvements are going on about town, adding to the general newness of things. If somebody would put a new front on the old stable north of Chenot's store, or if some gentle mountain zephyr would come down and demolish the structure, the last unsightly blemish would be gone from the otherwise fair burg.

Johannesburg contemplates, with great satisfaction, the fact that the Randsburg railway is about to begin building, and material for its construction is daily arriving at Kramer. That this place is to be the terminal of the road, and here will be its round house, shops and offices, means much for the added prosperity of the town.—*Randsburg Miner.*

At the Defiance mine, Darwin, since the placing of a new boiler for the hoisting engine, sinking has been prosecuted at the lowest point in the mine, and from certain indications Superintendent McDonald propores to drop on to a bonanza within the next week or ten days. The success of the company operating the Sorba mine in striking ore at the greatest depth yet attained in the New Coso District, has stimulated deeper work on the old Defiance.

Social Function at Mammoth.

On the evening of August 2d a "hop" was given to the people of the town and the many campers by the Chicago & London Gold Mining Co. A large platform was erected near the company's mill; the scene was brilliantly lighted by bonfires and mine headlights. The music was furnished by Prof. Hampton's Orchestra.

Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. Summerville, Mojave; Mr. and Black, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Crosscup, Mr. and Mrs. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Bishop; Capt. Beck, Judge Tinnen, Thos. B. Hughes, Fresno; White Smith, Selma. Col. L. S. Judd, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Bodle, Big Pine; Misses Mary Mulholland, Independence: Nellie Coyle, Sonora; Tessie Morrissey, Eva Underhill, Mojave; Henrietta Shirley, Lillian Shirley, Nancy Bodle, Minnie Koch, Ola McCosh, Hazel Judd, Maud Etta Crosscup, Bishop; Maggie Beck, Fresno: Messrs. Clay Hampton, Dugald McKinnon, Chas Drake, Geo. Neal, John Clarke, Jacob Schober, Rudolph Schober, S. William Smith, Arthur Shirley, Bishop; M. Paige Miner, San Francisco; Mr. Chittenden, Washington, D. C.: Earle Canedy, Chicago; John Collins, Poleta; N. E. Thompson, Mammoth; J. S. White, San Francisco; J. Rhinehart, Mojave; Phil. Summerville, Jerusalem, Holy Land: L. Olds, Round Valley; James Burns, Rickey's Ranch; Steve May, Eugene Juneau, Long Valley; Henry Chastin, Mojave; J. Hudgins, Virginia City; Henry Noyes; Frank O. Bacon, Sacramento: Chas. Albright, Pine City; Chas New York, China.

Ballarat School.

BALLARAT, August 7, 1897.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—At a meeting of the citizens of Ballarat, Inyo County, for the purpose of making arrangements for a school for the ensuing school term, it was

Resolved—To elect three citizens to serve in the capacity of School Directors in Ballarat and vicinity until such time as the county grants a district and appoints Directors for same in said vicinity. And further

Resolved—That said Directors be authorized to obtain a house and employ a teacher to teach a school in Ballarat, commencing on the first Monday in September, 1897, and continuing for a term of six months next following. Said teacher to be hired with the understanding that he or she wait until such time as the newly formed district shall draw public school money to pay his or her salary.

Messrs. Hickey, Martin and Calloway were duly elected to serve as Directors.

On motion, the Secretary of meeting was directed to send a copy of these proceedings to the INYO INDEPENDENT and the Randsburg *Miner*, with request to publish same.

J. N. KING, President.
J. W. CALLOWAY, Sec'y.

A Miner Badly Hurt.

Henry Werner met with a giant powder accident last week at Shepherd's Canyon, in some manner totally unexplained as yet. Himself and partner, a man by the name of Davis, were working in an open cut, on what is said to be a fine discovery. Werner's skull was fractured on the left side of the head and he received other less serious injuries. Davis managed to obtain a buckboard at the Panamint Junction and brought the unconscious man to Darwin, from whence Dr. Woodin was summoned. The Doctor returned on Wednesday from his second trip there, and reports that under treatment the injured man has partially regained consciousness and so far as he can be understood accuses Davis of intentionally causing the explosion, while Davis has claimed that he was forty feet away at the time. Werner was formerly at Georges Creek with J. W. Lacy, who is at Darwin and will start back with him next Sunday if the Doctor then finds him in condition to withstand removal. So far as learned Davis is unknown hereabouts, but since the occurrence has been at Keeler, where he sacrificed his prospecting outfit.

It appears that Banker Anderson, when he unnecessarily gave his horse last water he had, the other day on an Arizona desert, took some whisky himself, no doubt with the idea of keeping up his strength. He died and his weak wife survived; the whisky killed him. It is something that everybody ought to know—that alcohol gives no strength for a sustained effort and is the worst thing that anybody can take with the idea of sustaining fatigue in either hot weather or cold. It gives a temporary stimulous and them comes a reaction that is more disabling than the natural fatigue would have been. For quenching thirst and at the same time furnishing sustenance, there is nothing like oatmeal and water. But, water or no water, alcohol never.

Oscar, a nine-year old son of Fred Burkhardt, the well known Lone Pine jeweler, received a terrific kick from "a gentle old horse" one day last week. He was passing the animal through a gate and to accellerate the brute's motion struck him with a hat. The horse let fly with his heel, striking the boy square in the forehead, inflicting a very serious if not dangerous injury. Dr. Woodin states that od Wednesday the boy was getting much better.

The Secretary of the Interior has announced officially that the order opening the forestry reservations for the admittance of stock to graze does not apply to the Yosemite National Park. Sheep and their herders and dogs and packs have been scattered out of there by the military guard.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13, 1897.

L. Lasky vs. Ruperto Carrasco et. al—On trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending August 13, 1897:

Geo. Calladine to A. Cole—Interest in Argus, Hidden Treasure and Eureka mining claims, Argus District—$120.

W. J. and Eleanor Jenkins to Sarah C. F. Wrinkle—160 acres land near Georges Creek—$300.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhœa.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhœa. It has given me a greet deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought a bottle and took a 50-cent bottle: and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

Immediately upon the reopening of the United States Mint at San Francisco several Klondyke miners appeared with dust and nuggets to be minted into twenty dollar pieces. The free and unlimited coinage of gold gives these men opportunities denied to the silver miner, who has to sell his metal as bullion at the price which the gold gamblers have been able to place upon it because of the demonetization of silver. That price is such that it does not pay to operate many of the best silver mines in the country, and consequently thousands upon thousands of men have been thrown out of employment.

OFFICIAL.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of July, 1897, an assessment (No 30) of Ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of August, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 20th day of September, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW¼, fr. SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of Lot 1 in SW¼, fr. N½ of SE¼, Sec. 6, Tp. 19 S., R. 37 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martinez, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13th
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of Sale and Decree or Foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 19th day of July, 1897, wherein E. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Abraham Diaz et al., defendants, on the 14th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July, 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court, at page 52, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the section corner common to Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 16 South, Range 36 east, M. D. M.; running thence West 22.76 chains; thence North 3 degrees West 14.10 chains; thence South 75 degrees West 17.75 chains; thence South 9.50 chains; thence East 40 chains to the place of beginning, save and except that certain building situate thereon and known as the "Wine Cellar House."

Also the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 9; the North half of the Southeast quarter, and the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter; the North half of the Northwest quarter, Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 16, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Also the following described lots of land in the town of Lone Pine, in said Inyo county, to-wit: Lots Nos. 5 and 8 in block No. 20; Lot No. 7 in block No. 8; East half of lots Nos. 5 and 8 in block No. 5, as the same are known and designated on the official plat of said town of Lone Pine, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county.

Also those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo mining district, county of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and called the Alvah quartz mine and the San Lucas mine; said mines being 1500 feet in length and 600 feet in width.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

J. E. LAIRD, Commissioner.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 20th day of July, 1897, wherein F. H. Edwards, as plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Ida C. Adams and E. H. Bankumer, defendant, on the 19th day of July, 1897, which said decree was on the 19th day of July 1897, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said court at page 51, under and by which I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The Northwest quarter, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township Fifteen (15) South of Range Thirty-six (36) East, M. D. M. containing two hundred and eighty acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 18th day of August 1897 at 12 o'clock noon of that day, in front of the Courthouse in the town of Independence, in said county of Inyo, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States.

J. E. LAIRD, Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated, Independence, Cal., July 20th, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 660.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer, for the SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, and S½ of NW¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles A. Skinner, John W. Lacey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montana mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to-wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Adminis trator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal, June 26, 1896.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. . . . . CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with sat stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and ood service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public atronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 23, 1896 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:45 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

— o —

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly spent and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

WEARS LIKE GRANITE.

A New Kind of Cement Compound That Will Be Valuable to the Building Trade.

Report is made in the chemical journals of a new kind of cement compound which has been introduced in Europe with very satisfactory results. This substance, to which the name of "petrifite" is given, is intended to be used for the conversion of organic or inorganic matter—whether it be waste, wet or dry, pure or mixed—into a hard, durable mass impervious to water, of great strength and free from all atmospheric influences.

The composition employed is not stated, but it is in the form of a white powder, and the statement is made that, mixed with sand, it produces a sandstone of durable quality; with sawdust a body similar to hard wood, but indestructible, while with slate waste the result is an agreeable marble.

According to The Chemical Trade Journal, the most reliable chemical authorities who have examined and experimented with this product have expressed very favorable opinions as to its value, and Professor Banschinger of the Munich laboratory, who is one of the leading experts in all such matters, states that the wearing quality of this new substance, with sawdust, is equal to the best granite and basalt.—Exchange.

IT BEATS THE RECORD.

The Speed of a Man's Heart Pulsations Puzzles the Doctors.

William Wiggins, a cook, 35 years old, who is now at the City hospital, St. Louis, has a heart that is a record breaker. The average heart, as is known, beats at the rate of about 70 pulsations per minute, while that of Wiggins amuses itself by sprinting along at the speed of 212 beats each 60 seconds.

And yet he does not die, and therein lies the peculiarity of his case. Other hearts have been known to take sprinting spells, but when they have reached a speed of about 150 pulsations to the minute they have usually gotten tired and have stopped indefinitely. Not so with Wiggins. After a speedy spell his heart usually stops completely for a short period. It has always started again.

Wiggins' heart has been affected with this strange trouble for about two years, without apparent cause. During an attack he suffers intensely, but at other times is free from pain. He is improving under treatment.—St. Louis Republic.

A Ten Years' Walk For a Wager.

George Herold, the original boy tramp, left St. Louis nine years and eight months ago on a wager of $5,000 that he could walk 65,000 miles in ten years and earn $5,000 on his travels. He has two months left to complete his journey and has earned $4,682. He has credentials from nearly all the cities he has visited and carries vouchers for all the money he has earned. During his travels he has visited 44 states and one territory. On the completion of his journey he will engage in business in St. Louis with the money he has saved.—St. Louis Republic.

Dove Lived Twenty-nine Years.

A ring or turtle dove died here yesterday at the age of 29 years. It was the property of Miss Anna Angelspurger and was presented to her while she was attending the ladies' seminary at North Bloomfield, Pa., 25 years ago.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Summer Martyr.

There's a novel that is waiting
On a shelf not far away
To be read to a conclusion
When I have the time, some day.
The heroine was charming
And the villain was a churl—
How I long to know the fortunes
That befel that lovely girl.

I'm convinced 'twould not be proper
When such problems grave engage
The thinkers of the present
Even to glance at fiction's page,
And I read debates and essays—
Spurn all sentimental larks—
Though I long for more lovemaking
And a few quotation marks.

So I truly hope a tariff
May be soon decided on;
That with reference to Cuba
Something proper may be done.
Then, with conscience unprotesting,
I again may turn and look
On the cherished fascinations
Of my yellow covered book.

MRS. ELLA M'GARVY.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham,

Says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today, I am feeling like a new woman.—MRS. ELLA MCGARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like. If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Reneva Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. **Information mailed free.**

S. F. N. U. No. 786. New Series No. 29.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young — Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

And There They Stick.

"They always talk about the seven ages of man," said the Curious One. "Why not the seven ages of woman?"

"Because, my boy," replied the Knowing One, "one is enough for them."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

So Tricky.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "is so tricky dat when dey comes acrost er man dat's shu' 'nuff honest dey gets skyaht an' says he mus' be playin' a pow'ful deep game."—Washington Star.

Bolting It.

Mother—Johnny, how often have I told you that you must not bolt your food?

Johnny—Guess it isn't any worse to bolt my food than it is for you to turn the key on it when it's in the cupboard.—Boston Transcript.

Infectious.

Little Boreham (relating his Alpine adventures)—There I stood, the abyss yawning at my feet——

Cropper (yawning portentiously)—'Scuse me, B., but the thing's infectious.—Household Words.

One of the Sure Signs.

"What made you think Lillian was literary?"

"Why, she wears her hair so mussy."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A New Auto-Motor.

Talk about your roller skates.—New York Journal.

A Pretty Compliment.

Miss Baquebay—I had such a pretty compliment from my optician to-day.

Miss Fenway—What was it, dear?

Miss Baquebay—He told me that I had the best nose for eyeglasses that ever came under his professional treatment.—Boston Transcript.

Important Discovery.

Bliffers (reading)—Science now recognizes a condition called "intoxication by radiation." Many cases of drunkenness are cited in which the victim had touched nothing alcoholic but had simply been in the company of drinkers.

Whiffers—Cut that out. I want to show it to my wife.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Disagreeable Consequence.

"You say you hate to visit your rich relatives. Why? Don't they treat you well?"

"Oh, yes, they always do everything they can to make it pleasant for us, but my wife never gets through complaining until about two weeks after each visit because we are not as well off as they."—Cleveland Leader.

Her Occupation.

"Well, Mollie," said the little girl's father, "what have you been doing all day?"

"Doing nothing," said Mollie, pouting. "I've been don'ting most of the time."—Harper's Bazar.

An Outcropping.

"How do you know that stranger is from Brooklyn?"

"He registered at the hotel as from Greater New York."—Philadelphia North American.

More Generous.

"You said that when we were married you would refuse me nothing."

"I'll be still more generous. I'll not even refuse you nothing. I'll give it to you."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bound to Weep.

Mrs. Mulligan—An' phat be yez cryin' for, Mrs. Muldoon?

Mrs. Muldoon—The bank's bu'sted—got a cint fur enny wun!

Mrs. Mulligan—An' did yez have money saved in it, Mrs. Muldoon?

Mrs. Muldoon—I did not, but this is the wan I'd go in ef I did.—New York Journal.

The Real Trouble.

"They say he is short in his accounts, don't they?"

"That is what they say, but the fact is, he is short in his cash."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Hint to the King.

Mr. Bellefield—It seems to be true that "Uneasy lies the head which wears a crown."

Mr. Bloomfield—No wonder. I should think a king would put on a more comfortable nightcap.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"So you say," began the moderately new boarder, "that he speculated on a large scale exclusively. May I inquire what was the use of this large scale."

"Glad to answer you," replied the Cheerful Idiot. "He had to have it for weighing the consequences."—Indianapolis Journal.

"A Bored Walk."

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Inference, Probably.

"What would you call the sound produced when the two bodies come together?" asked the teacher, who was trying to explain what a noise is to her pupils.

"Oh, a kiss, ma'am," replied the little girl who evidently had older sisters.—Yonkers Statesman.

Of Course Not.

"Why didn't you move on when the policeman ordered you to?" asked the New York judge of the prisoner.

"I no untersthand him, shudge," replied the prisoner.

"You seem to understand English all right now."

"Yes, shudge, bud de p'liceman no speaka de English."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Supreme Power.

"Do you mean to say," thundered the court, "that you hold any human authority higher than the laws of the land?"

"No," stammered the timid witness, "except when I'm at home. My wife makes the laws there."—Detroit Free Press.

Will It Come to This?

Youthful Male Applicant—I know I've been a pretty tough lot, sir, but——

St. Peter—Oh, never mind that; walk right in. Young men are so terribly scarce nowadays that we can't afford to be particular.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Why They Do It.

She—A woman marries a man to keep him indoors.

He—And a man marries a woman to keep her in hats.—Yonkers Statesman.

Before His Time.

Sunday-school Teacher—Tommy, who made all these beautiful fields and mountains?

Tommy—I don't know. We just moved here.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"One time," said the traveled boarder, "I got snowed in on the Rocky Mountains, and the only thing seven of us had for two days to sustain life was half a barrel of pickled pigs' feet."

"You were, indeed," said the cheerful idiot, "reduced to extremities."—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Post-Graduate Course.

Daughter—Yes, I've graduated, but now I must inform myself in psychology, philology, bibli——

Practical mother—Stop right where you are. I have arranged for you a thorough course in roastology, boilology, stitchology, darnology, patchology and general domestic hustology. Now get on your working clothes.—Detroit Free Press.

Couldn't Find Landseer.

Madam—Well, Mary, what did you think of the pictures at the academy?

Mary—Oh, mum, there was a picture called "Two Dogs," after Landseer, but I looked at it for nearly half an hour and I couldn't see anything of Landseer.—Tit-Bits.

A Poser.

"Father, are generals brave men?" asked Johnny of his father.

"Yes, my son, as a rule," was the answer.

"Then why does artists always make pictures of 'em standing on a hill three miles away looking at a battle through an opera glass?"—Tid-Bits.

Seals Love Music.

The well-known love of seals for musical sounds too often leads to their distruction. When the Eskimo hunter sees none of his prey about he begins whistling, and sooner or later is sure to attract an appreciative seal within reach of his harpoon. Lying at full length at the edge of the ice he continues whistling low, plaintive calling notes, and presently a few of the animals will draw near to the spot, lifting themselves as high as they can out of the water, and slowly moving their heads to and fro, as if keeping time to the music. By and by one seal, more daring than its fellows, will come very close to the hunter, who then jumps to his feet and slays the creature, while its mates make off as quickly as possible.

Destructive Bullets.

Lee-Metford bullets were made effective during the recent Benin expedition through the soldiers shaving off the tops. This caused the case to drop off when the rifle was discharged, and enabled the leaden inner part to inflict a wound severe enough to stop the onset of attacking parties.

Anecdote AND Incident

The little maiden had a French nurse, of whom she was very fond. One day this nurse departed, and her small charge wandered about the house, upstairs and down, into the garden and back again, and finally hung about her mother, who was busy just then with the baby. Receiving no attention, she turned away, saying dejectedly: "Nobody loves me. I guess I'll go down in the garden and eat bugs. I ate free yes'day—two smoove ones and one woolly one."

A Georgia lawyer, who had a case in which conviction for his client seemed certain, closed his argument with a Scriptural quotation. To the amazement of all, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" without leaving their seats. After court had adjourned, the lawyer approached the foreman. "I am curious to know," he said, just on what point of law you based your verdict?" "It warn't no law point, colonel," replied the foreman, "but we couldn't jest git over that Scripture."

An old darky was encountered by the expedition sent by Uncle Sam for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi floods. Uncle Eph was in a dilapidated-looking skiff or dugout, which he was having considerable trouble to keep afloat. He was busy paddling with one hand and bailing out his craft with the other when the relief-boat came within hailing distance of him. The captain of the relief-boat called to him: "Hello, there, uncle! What do you want?" "Nothing but wings, boss?" was the answer.

When Wagner published his "Rienzi" he sent a copy of Offenbach, with a request that he would say what he thought of it. Offenbach had previously read some of Wagner's poems and had made fun of them. After some three weeks the score of "Rienzi" was returned to its composer, with a slip, on which was written: "Dear Wagner, your music is trash; stick to poetry." This, of course, enraged Wagner greatly, and some months later he was out with one of his celebrated brochures denouncing the Jews. It was a fine opportunity for revenge—Offenbach being an Israelite—and the brochure was in the hands of Offenbach in no time. Two days elapsed and Wagner had the pamphlet back. When he opened it, this is what he found written on the front page: "Dear Wagner, your brocure is rot; stick to music."

The Salmon Mystery.

Why salmon return to the sea after spawning has always been a mystery, but the fish in San Andreas Lake may in a measure solve the problem. That reservoir is full of fine big steelheads that can never return to the sea, but they are literally covered with parasites that resemble snails and are sometimes found to be an inch and a half in length. It has been found that the parasites die as soon as they are placed in salt water and drop off the fish, just as barnacles drop off a salt water vessel as soon as it anchors in a fresh water harbor. It is believed by some piscatorial experts that the salmon return to salt water to rid themselves of the parasites that attack them while in fresh water. Still others contend that the salmon never does return, but dies soon after spawning.

A Small Boy's Ingenuity.

A small boy in the Mission is the owner of a woolly little donkey of more than ordinary intelligence and perversity. Some time ago the manger in the stable fell down and struck the donkey on the head, since which time nothing could induce the animal to enter the stable of his own accord, and he wandered around the yard at his own sweet will.

The other day the boy found that the donkey viewed the lawn mower with mingled curiosity and alarm. He would not turn tail and run from it, but would back away, the while keeping his ears at a full cock, and his eyes on the machine. That fact gave the boy an idea. Now he leads the donkey to the stable door, turns the animal around and runs the lawn mower toward him. When the donkey backs into the stable the door is slammed on him before he realizes where he is.—San Francisco Post.

An Experted Mine.

"A few years ago," remarked an old mining man, "the Rawhide mines in Tuolumne County, California, were being hawked all over this country and Europe, but no one would touch them. The mines were offered for a song, and several Eastern and European experts were sent here to examine them. They all reported adversely, and the result was that they were not sold.

"The Nevills, who now own the mines, were not 'experts'—that is, college-bred experts—but they were practical miners and they thought they saw a good thing in the Rawhide. They acquired them and went to work. It cost quite a tidy little sum and the owners were nearly bankrupt before they made their big stake, but they have been taking out from $50,000 to $60,000 a month ever since. Altogether the mines have yielded about $4,000,000, and the present owners have been offered $1,750,000 for the mines by one of the syndicates that refused to touch them for a twentieth that price a few years ago. Which shows that there are some things the foreign expert does not know about mining."

Wanted It All in the Record.

"Now, your honor," argued the attorney in the court of Justice Brown of Santa Rosa, Cal., "I move dismissal of this case on the ground that the corpus delicti has not been established."

Judge Brown rubbed his chin in a perplexed way, fixed his gaze on the ceiling for a moment and then, clearing his throat, said:

"Of course, it is an old principle of law that the probator must correspond with the alligator, and in this case I am of the belief that the corpus is all right, but I don't know about the delicti."

"Your honor, I want that to go into the record," demanded opposing counsel. "I want the record to show that your honor said the corpus is all right, but you do not know about the delicti."

Judge Brown realized that he had blundered, and sat staring at the attorney for a moment. Then pulling himself together he said:

"All right, let that go into the record. But you fellows knew danged well I was only joking when I said it, and that will go into the record, too."

RUIN IN EMPTY SEATS.

New York Managers Find the Taste for Vaudeville Is Waning.

A New York dispatch says: There are millions of dollars invested in New York music halls, variety houses and theaters devoted to "specialty" performances, and unless there is a turn in the receding of popular support there is serious trouble ahead for at least a dozen of these places.

It is no secret that the music hall managers are in a quandary as to what to do in order to check the falling off in their receipts. The public a few seasons ago were "vaudeville mad," and packed the music halls all winter and the roof gardens all summer. But the appetite for that style of entertainment seems to have been satiated, and even the most expensive foreign attractions no longer draw one-quarter the patronage they did a couple of years ago.

When the rush began a few seasons ago to the music halls—using the term comprehensively, to cover all amusement places of this kind—they coined money. As high as $180,000 clear profit has been made at one house during a season. Such a mine was like the opening up of the gold fields of Cripple Creek. Others rushed in and the thing was worked to death in no time. Music halls multiplied. Where $50,000 was expended in one place, $100,000 was soon invested in another, and so it went on until Olympia capped the climax with a $2,000,000 building.

Multiplication of theaters meant a compound increase of the sharpest managerial rivalry. Ten dollars a week performers gave way to a list of $50 a night "artists." Actors were fought for by competing managers, who carried the battle into the European "specialty" markets, and salaries leaped higher and higher, until Mlle. Guilbert was brought over to the Olympia at $4,000 a week, only to be followed by Chevalier and Loie Fuller at Koster and Bial's on a salary and a percentage equaling probably that sum.

Even at these salary outlays enormous profits were made on all these early engagements. Any one of the three you choose to name played to over $10,000 a week, and the managers were in the heyday of their prosperity.

But the tide has turned, and it is an open secret that many well-known managers are in water well up to their chins. If some genius does not arise with a scheme capable of drawing dollars from the public as they were drawn two years ago, this summer will see Broadway strewn with wrecks of gigantic theatrical ventures.

Make Your Will.

A man possessed of one dollar or a few hundred dollars has as much right to arrange for the distribution of his possessions as the man who has millions. It is also as incumbent upon the man of small means to properly dispose of his holdings as it is upon the one who has more. The lawyers of this country would lose many fat fees if those who have accumulated a portion of this world's goods, be it ever so small, would leave specific directions as to what disposition should be made of their property after death. Making a will is generally regarded as a very solemn affair, says National Stockman. Surrounded by all the gloom and sorrow of the death-bed, where these important documents are generally made, the framing of a last will and testament is a very serious and unpleasant task.

Many put this matter off on account of the expense attached to it in lawyer's fees, etc. Anyone who can write a legible hand and express his ideas so that they can be understood can write his own will. The simpler the form the better, so it is clear. The following form will make as strong a testament as can be framed by any attorney:

I, ... of ..... County, ... State, do hereby make my last will and testament. I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, real and personal, to..... ..... heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

I appoint ..... sole executor of this will.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this ... day of ....., 189...

Signed.....

Signed, published and declared by the above named ..... as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, in his presence and in the presence of each other and at his request, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

.....
.....
.....

A will of this kind will hold in the courts of any of the States if properly witnessed. Two witnesses are generally necessary. With this general form the distribution can be made to include any number of beneficiaries, or changed to suit circumstances.

Extensible Bier.

A new extensible bier, which can be easily moved around in a room or church, through narrow doors, aisles and other places where it is inconvenient for pallbearers to handle a casket, has two skeleton-wheeled standards, detachably connected by a single rod, so that the bier can be adapted to a casket of any length. The legs are rotarily mounted on wheel forks, carrying rollers, the crowns of which are provided with ball-bearing joints.

Back-Acting Excavator.

In an improved steam shovel or excavator the shovel instead of being thrust from the car of the machine in digging or taking up a load is moved toward the machine, which is thereby particularly well adapted for places where the surface to be removed is underlaid by ground too soft to support the weight of the machine after the surface is removed, as the car can travel in advance of the work.

Same Result.

"Didn't you say that the former Miss Dashaway was defeated in her campaign for Mayor?"

"I did."

"Then how do you figure out that she rules the town?"

"She married her successful opponent."—Philadelphia North American.

HOITT'S SCHOOL.

One of the best Schools for Boys on this Coast is in charge of Ex-State Superintendent Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., at Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal., accredited.

Reporter—Well, I got the great Dr. Slasher to sign that article for next Sunday's edition. Editor—Good! But what kept you so long? Reporter—Why, the idiot wanted to read it.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

ERE THE FAREWELL IS SPOKEN

On the deck of the steamer, or on board the train that is to bear you away from those dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and saving properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Mrs. Newrocks—I like our new butler very much. Mr. Newrocks—So do I; but sometimes I'm afraid he has a poor opinion of us.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95

WINE PRESSES FOR SALE

Below Cost. Different Sizes. Also Stemmers and Seeders.

Address, O. N. OWENS,
215 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

"I fear your wedded happiness will be of short duration." "I hope so," candidly confessed the young lady who was about to wed the multi-aged multi-millionaire.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 635 Market st., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 250, $3 50; of 400, $5; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

Happy and Fruitful Marriage.

Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for our wonderful little book, called "Complete Manhood and How to Attain It." To any earnest man we will mail one copy **Entirely Free**, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dividend Notice.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
526 California Street.

For the half year ending June 30, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-hundredths (4 20-100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and three and fifty-hundredths (3 50-100) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1897. GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,
532 California Street, corner Webb.

For the half year ending with the thirtieth of June, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of four and two-tenths (4.2) per cent on Term Deposits, and three and five-tenths (3.5) per cent on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1897. LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

Wine Presses

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DIFFERENT SIZES.

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Send for our No. **21** Catalogue of
Vehicles and Harness.
Lowest Prices. HOOKER & CO.,
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We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.
SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.
Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.
WILL & FINCK CO.,
818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

$400.00 not $200.00

Two San Francisco grocers—Ring Bros. and T. Salomon—won $100.00 each because they sent the most yellow tickets before June 15th.

But grocers and clerks can get more tickets than other consumers; so we also paid $100.00 each to the two persons named below:

Mrs. Wm. Funk, Winnemucca, Nevada, 132 tickets.
Mrs. L. During, 819 Bryant Street, San Francisco, 72 tickets.

Mrs. During got a number of friends in San Francisco and near by (one keeps a boarding house) to give her their tickets; and she used the tea herself.

By the way, she uses *Schilling's Best* baking powder and extracts—too bad she doesn't know how good *Schilling's Best* spices are! But she says the extracts and baking powder are wonderful.

A woman in Stockton, who keeps a restaurant, came very near getting a prize. She deserves one for supplying her customers such good tea.

Better read our advertisements every day—some contain suggestions how to win the prize.

By the way, grocers can't compete for the two $150.00 prizes offered for the most yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15th and August 31st. They *can*, however, compete for the $1000.00 prize. B 4

SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO

Cheapest Power.

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

In Guaranteed Order. For Sale Cheap.

1-1	H. P. Hercules,	Gas or Gasoline.
1-2	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-2	H. P. Regan,	do
1-3	H. P. Oriental,	do
1-4	H. P. Otto,	do
1-4	H. P. Pacific,	do
1-6	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-10	H. P. Hercules,	do

State your Wants and Write for Prices.

Hercules Gas Engine Works,

405-7 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GAS, GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES, 1 TO 200 H. P.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 10. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., AUGUST 21, 1897. WHOLE NO. 1399.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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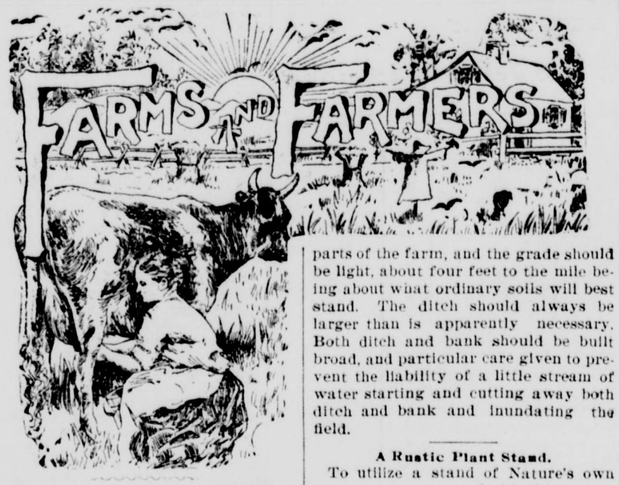


Harvesting and Stacking Grain.

Of the various machines and implements used on the farm, there is none so delicate and complicated, or requiring the exercise of more skill and ingenuity on the part of the operator, than the self-binding harvester. The standard machines of to-day are the result of a long and thorough course of development and improvement. The saying "Care makes luck" will apply to running a binder if to anything; if the parts get out of order don't lose your head over it, but deliberately set about to repair the break or straighten out the difficulty. Poor twine is responsible for much fussing in the harvest field. It is nearly impossible to do good, even work with poor, uneven twine. The best twine is pure manilla; but so much so-called manilla is poor manilla, that much of the good, even grade, new, white sisal is as satisfactory. As machines become old they usually prefer a coarser grade of twine than in their younger days. Good reeling is indispensable to square, well-formed bundles. The reel should not run parallel with sickle, but the outer end should stand several inches forward in order to place grain upon platform with butts in advance of heads, as the butts are always retarded by coming in contact with the falling grain. In standing grain, the machine should run about level. It takes but a moment when starting up a grade to tilt the machine forward, and vice versa. It should be so well balanced that the tongue will play on the neck yoke much of the time. It is cheaper and more humane to carry the machine on its wheels than on the horses' necks. It should, therefore, be tilted back when the driver leaves his seat; if it stands long the binder may be shifted back also.—Farm and Home.

BADLY FORMED BUNDLE.

WELL-FORMED BUNDLE.

Machinery vs. Hired Help.

Farm work is now everywhere done with much less manual labor than used to be the fact before labor saving machinery was invented. One man will now do the labor of four or five, and will also generally do it better. Even if it were not so, the difficulty of securing sufficient help would make the machinery necessary. It is not certain either that the better care given improved implements on small Eastern farms does not make their use pay as well as it does on the large farms of the far West. Almost all Eastern farmers house their farm implements when they are not in use. Even the grain is not put under shelter in the West, but is rushed from the field to elevators and stored there. The lack of buildings to shelter improved implements at the West makes their working life much shorter than it ought to be.—American Cultivator.

Post and Roof Staging.

The post staging b is easily put up, firm to walk upon and readily taken down. If there are windows where the staging comes, nail to each side of the casing. For putting on the shingles, a

EASILY PUT UP STAGING.

will be found convenient and will not injure the shingles already put on. It is made by nailing three shingles to a 2x4 or 3x4 scantling; c is a line used in putting on the shingles.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Capital in Farming.

The great drawback to good farming is lack of capital. A farmer should have a cash capital of $10 for every acre he farms, and a trucker or gardener $20 per acre, at least. With a working capital of several hundred dollars, advantage can be taken of the labor, feed and fertilizer market, and in a monthly outlay of from $300 to $400 a saving of from $15 to $25 can often be made, which will pay the wages of one man for a month. Farmers should be able to get money as low as 3 per cent., as their security is ample.

Irrigation on the Farm.

In laying out a system of ditches for irrigation purposes good care and time should be observed. Ditch lines should be run as much as possible on the high parts of the farm, and the grade should be light, about four feet to the mile being about what ordinary soils will best stand. The ditch should always be larger than is apparently necessary. Both ditch and bank should be built broad, and particular care given to prevent the liability of a little stream of water starting and cutting away both ditch and bank and inundating the field.

A Rustic Plant Stand.

To utilize a stand of Nature's own fashioning, common tree limbs can be used. A section of an apple tree, gnarled and crooked, is picturesque and suitable. It may be placed at the intersection of walks and made useful by holding plants in large vases, or a basket containing trailing plants looks well placed upon it. Set firmly in the ground, as it is intended to be stationary.

LAWN PLANT STAND.

Muck Overestimated.

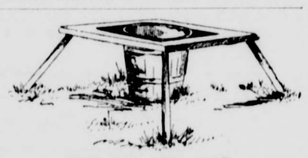
Many people still think that black, mucky soil must necessarily be very rich. But the fact that it remains without fermentation shows either that it has little nitrogenous value, or that it is so saturated with water that it has become sour. Yet we have known many city people buy black muck from swamps to pot flowers in, and pay 25 cents to 50 cents per bushel basket for it, when dry earth from the side of the road, with much less vegetable matter, would be much better. Most muck, especially from swamps, lacks mineral fertility. It is easy to handle and to work in, and this is what makes it popular. But it needs both ammonia and potash to give the best results.

Comfort for Cows in Summer.

It is the interest of the dairyman to keep his cows at all times as comfortable as possible. This means the contented chewing of the cud, which the cow will do after her work of filling her stomach during the first hour of pasture in the morning. But how can a cow do this? It is impossible while she lies exposed to hot sunlight and the attacks of flies. Since the horn fly has become widely prevalent, summer stabling of cows in a dark, cool stable is more necessary during the middle of the day than it ever was before. No amount of feed will keep a cow to her milk when she is exposed all day without shade to broiling sun and is tormented by flies.

Calf's Drinking Pail.

Calves during the first summer are frequently pastured in an orchard or tethered by a rope near the barn. In either case water must be carried to them and their pail is very likely to be tipped over. Make a frame with spreading legs, like that shown in the cut—just large enough for the pail to set inside—and no trouble will be experienced.—American Agriculturist.


PAIL FOR THE CALF.

Tobacco Plants.

To have stout, stocky plants, the beds should be kept free from weeds, and, if they too thick in a row, thin them out. The small plants can be transplanted and, if shaded for a few days, will soon take root. If the plants are small and yellow, sow a little phosphate between the rows and work it in with a rake. If the ground is dry, water it. The phosphate will make the plants grow vigorously. Aim to grow none but strong, stout plants.

Working Implements.

Hand work will not pay. Let the horses do the work. A steel harrow and a good sulky cultivator will work the corn, potato and vegetable crops at one-third the cost, and work them far better.

Farm Notes.

Do not let up on the cultivation until the crop is made.

Cleaning up the farm will add materially to its value.

Convert cheap grain into meat before sending it to market.

To grow good wool keep sheep in a uniformly thrifty condition.

When the cultivation is finished put the cultivator under shelter.

The good farmer is known by his clean farm and thrifty stock.

Growing a crop of clover will add to the store of nitrogen in the soil.

Feed to make the greatest size in the shortest time at the lowest cost.

Good pastures may be considered the foundation of successful farming.

Old sheep should be fattened and marketed while pasturage is good.

The marketing of the products in the best condition is where the profits lie.

An advantage in keeping stock in a good condition is that it is always salable.

JOSEPH'S CANAL IN EGYPT.

An Engineering Work Still Used Though Built 4,000 Years Ago.

How many of the engineering works of the nineteenth century will there be in existence in the year 6000? Very few, we fear, and still less those that will continue in that far-off age to serve a useful purpose. Yet there is at least one great undertaking conceived and executed by an engineer which during the space of 4,000 years has never ceased its office, on which the life of a fertile province absolutely depends to-day. We refer to the Bahr Joussuf—the canal of Joseph—built, according to tradition, by the son of Jacob, and which constitutes not the least of the many blessings he conferred on Egypt during the years of his prosperous rule.

This canal took its rise from the Nile at Aisut, and ran almost parallel with it for nearly 250 miles, creeping along under the western cliffs of the Nile Valley, with many a bend and winding, until at length it gained an eminence, as compared with the river bed, which enabled it to turn westward through a narrow pass and enter a district which was otherwise shut off from the fertilizing floods on which all vegetation in Egypt depends. The northern end stood seventeen feet above low Nile, while at the southern end it was at an equal elevation with the river. Through this cut ran a perennial stream, which watered a province named the Fayoum, endowing it with fertility and supporting a large population. In the time of the annual flood a great part of the canal was under water, and then the river's current would rush in a more direct course into the pass, carrying with it the rich silt which takes the place of manure and keeps the soil in a constant state of productiveness. All this, with the exception of the tradition that Joseph built it, can be verified to-day and it not mere supposition or rumor.

Until eight years ago it was firmly believed that the design has always been limited to an irrigation scheme, larger, no doubt, than that now in operation, as shown by the traces of abandoned canals, and by the slow aggregation of waste water which had accumulated in the Birket el Querum, but still essentially the same in character. Many accounts have been written by Greek and Roman historians, such as Herodotus, Strabo, Mutianus and Pliny, and repeated in monkish legends, or portrayed in the maps of the middle ages, which agreed with the folklore of the district. These tales explained that the canal dug by the ancient Israelites served to carry the surplus waters of the Nile into an extensive lake lying south of the Fayoum, and so large that it not only modified the climate, tempering the arid winds of the desert and converting them into the balmy airs which nourished the vines and the olives into a fullness and fragrance unknown to any part of the country, but also added to the food supply of the land such immense quantities of fish that the royal prerogative of the right of piscary at the great weir was valued at £250,000 annually. This lake was said to be 450 miles round and to be navigated by a fleet of vessels, and the whole circumference was the scene of industry and prosperity.—Engineering.

Testing Cement.

The tensile strength of cement is now tested accurately by a machine of peculiar construction in possession of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. The cement to be tested is cast in special molds, which fit into two sockets, so that no clamping or binding is required, the size of the cement between the sockets, where the strain is applied, being one inch square, the size generally adopted for making tests of this material. The upper socket is fixed, and the pull is applied to the lower one by a gear and screw; and, as the time at which the cement breaks is of importance, the power is applied at a uniform rate of 400 pounds a minute. A feature in which this machine is preferable to any other is the absence of all jarring. The weight is applied by a small wheel, which runs along the weighing beam and is connected to a small slide running along an upper beam, which is fixed, on which is the scale of weights which shows what power is being applied. It is thus possible to shift the weight without causing the slightest jar or pull on the weighing beam, while the latter never strikes the frame, as it is held by the wheel.

Sharp Scotchman.

The Scottish American tells a story of a cobbler who was sentenced by a Scottish magistrate to pay a fine of half a crown, or, in default, twenty-four hours' hard labor. If he chose the latter he would be taken to the jail at Perth. "Then I'll go to Perth," he said, "for I have some business there." An official conveyed him to Perth, but when the cobbler reached the jail he said he would pay the fine. The Governor found he would have to take it. "And now," said the cobbler, "I want my fare home." The Governor demurred, but discovered there was no alternative; the prisoner must be sent at the public expense to the place he had been brought from.

To Make Sure.

"Young man," said the statesman, "I decline to be interviewed."

The hopeful reporter looked sad.

"I always interview myself," the statesman explained. "It is a great plan for missing mistakes. Just sit down and I will have your copy ready in about twenty minutes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wax Matches.

Wax matches are employed in Europe to an extent vastly greater than in this country.

Men in Hospitals.

At the siege of Metz the French in the hospital averaged 17,000 men, nearly 10 per cent of the garrison.

FLASHES OF FUN

"What are you laughing at?" "I just heard the meanest man in town telling how blamed mean the next meanest is."—Truth.

"How do you pronounce the last syllable of that word 'butterine?'" asked the customer. "The last syllable is silent," stiffly replied the tradesman.—Tit-Bits.

"He may be all very well at story-telling, but he doesn't know much about the turf." "How do you know?" "Why, he made the favorite win."—Pick-Me-Up.

Police magistrate—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar? Witness—Never, your honor, but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Snaggs—I wonder what brought on this cold snap. Mr. Snaggs—Don't you know? "No." "The traction company has put its open cars in service."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Eastern—I thought you lived just opposite the station, but I find you ten miles back in the country. Kansan—Yes, a cyclone moved us last week.—Philadelphia North American.

Nell—Flora's going on the stage. Belle—I didn't know she had any talent. Nell—She hasn't, but her aunt, the great actress, has died and left Flora her entire wardrobe.—Philadelphia Record.

"Seems like you came back from Washington without any pie?" said the sarcastic friend. "It is no use to mince matters," said the returned office seeker. "My dough gave out."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Stranger—But I hear that your New England climate is exceedingly variable. Native—Not a bit of it; quite the contrary. It is pretty much the same all the year round—continually changing.—Boston Transcript.

"I had the inflammatory rheumatism so bad once," said the elderly boarder, "that they had to call in a consultation of four physicians." "Sort of joint commission, eh?" asked the cheerful idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I gave Johnnie a dime this morning. What do you suppose he did with it?" "Can't imagine." "Give it to the little Simpson girl for a kiss." "Well, say, that boy is getting the typewriter habit early."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You call him a great doctor? Nonsense." "But he cures people." "Supposing he does. I say he is a disgrace to the profession." "May I ask your business, sir?" "You may. I'm an undertaker, sir."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I hear you have fitted up a little cottage of your own and are going to get married next month!" exclaimed Jones, gayly. "No; my fiancee has thrown me over for another man," hopelessly sighed Brown. "He has a tandem!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

She—"Why is it that poets are always so spiritual looking? I don't think I ever heard of a corpulent poet." He (looking at her thoughtfully and sadly for a moment)—"It is because they seldom have any other means of existence."—Cleveland Leader.

Gus De Smith—"I saw your rich old uncle on the street yesterday. He looked so bad that I was shocked." Johnnie Fewscads (who expects to inherit his uncle's wealth)—"Yes, the old man has changed very much of late to my advantage."—New York World.

Billings—"Bosh! Don't tell me that Banks doesn't care for his wife. Why, that man is completely infatuated and I have proof of it." Rockwell—"What is your proof? Billings—"He consented to take her for his partner in a rubber of whist the other night."—Cleveland Leader.

Hobbs—"I think it was a deuced shame that they put old Bibbins in a lunatic asylum because he went daft over Scotch dialect." Bobbs—"Oh, the dialect business was bearable, but, say, when he took up the bag-pipes the neighbors complained to the board of health."—Truth.

She—"Do you think, at the rate woman is progressing, that the time will ever come when she will treat the man instead of the man treating her?" He—"I hope not. That was what got the whole human race into trouble—Eve's setting up the apples to Adam."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Loomis—"They met just about forty miles outside of Larissa and the contest raged all day. It wasn't Greek against Greek, but the next best thing—Greek against Turk—and, oh, what a battle royal it was!" Rooter (looking up)—"What was the score?"—Philadelphia North American.

"I guess Jim can get away for that fishing party all right." "What makes you think so?" "I was up to his house last night, and what do you think? His wife used to be an amateur elocutionist before they were married, and, by George! he asked her to recite! She'll never refuse him now."—Boston Journal.

Deacon Dobbs—"Brother Goodman, I fear, didn't stick closely to the truth in commenting on the life and character of old Havenuther. Imagine him saying he was an indulgent husband." Mrs. Dobbs—"Well, wasn't he? I have often heard his wife declare he never came home sober."—Somerville Journal.

"Jim Boulevard comes home drunk every evening," said Pete Amsterdam to his wife. "What an outrage!" "Yes, but there are mitigating circumstances in his case." "I'd like to know what they are." "He has a strong-minded wife and whenever he comes home drunk she becomes speechless with rage."—New York World.

MORE SOLID THAN ROCK.

A New Plan to Use Iron in Fort Walls.

The interest manifested in coast defenses will be greatly enhanced when the full scope of the possibilities of the use of iron in fort construction is fully considered. It is claimed by the inventor of the new method, Mr. James Acton Miller, of New Haven, Conn., that forts can be constructed by this means, practically indestructible, and at a small part of the present cost.

A writer in the Army and Navy Journal says that ordinary plate armor, requiring supporting structures, is not to be considered for a moment on account of cost, but in defenses of the nature here described, the fort is made directly where it is to be used, and with a very simple plant.

One very important feature of this invention is the fact that almost any kind of metal that can be melted may be used as it is a well-known fact that mixtures of scrap iron run in ordinary foundry practice makes a very hard casting, and this is to be desired, and it is thought by the inventor that only a small part of new metal will be required for casting the body walls of forts, and, for that matter, where great haste is required, not sufficient time to procure new material, the entire fort can be made out of old material by simply setting up plates of any thickness that may be got hold of conveniently a sufficient distance apart to keep the desired thickness of the wall, and these plates can be bolted together by means of running long bolts through iron pipes cut off the proper length to hold the plates apart, and the intervening space between the plates can be filled loosely by old wire, long pieces of scrap iron, old pipes, rails, etc., or anything that can be secured of the wrought metal kind, then by banking up outside of the plates above mentioned, the cast metal may be run between the same, so as to form a solid wall re-enforced with the wrought metal before mentioned.

This construction is not recommended by the inventor, but is simply mentioned showing the innumerable ways of utilizing tin scraps, old cans, hoop skirts, if they should ever come in fashion again ,and, in fact, almost anything of the metal kind, either fusible or not, in this manner of fort building, but it is the intention of this article to describe the regular construction of this class of forts as above referred to. It is necessary to have a proper substructure, and it is thought better to provide a foundation for the walls at a sufficient depth below the ground to avoid any possibility of projectiles piercing below the iron walls, and to guard against this it might be well to cast a wall of iron, a few feet outside of the regular wall, with a view of making it a stop for projectiles that might strike into the embankment around the fort or the ground surrounding the foundation, and under this head it is thought better to cast a number of walls formed largely of this scrap material, cast so as to deflect the projectile downward, and it will be seen that when the outer wall is struck by a low shot the projectile will be deflected downward and the force weakened; this increases as it comes through a bed of sand to the next wall, which increases the deflection, until its force is spent.

After the foundation is provided it is desirable to cast a floor right where it is to be used, having supports of brick, stone or iron work, in addition to the regular ground formation under the floor, and providing for tracks for handling the guns, ammunition, etc., inside the fort, also for pillars to support the overhead roof where required.

The material recommended for use as a superstructure is I channel and T beams, and these are cut in lengths and used either straight or bent, as the shape of the iron work demands, first having the web punched through with large holes, say three inches in diameter, to allow the cast metal to interlock when run through the framework of the fort, but before the superstructure is put in place all wrought parts around which metal is to be run should be tinned, so that the cast iron will be united with the beams in such manner as to be practically inseparable, as it is a well-known fact that the use of tin with cast iron hardens and toughens the same by chemical action so as to make it almost an impossibility to drill or break the casting.

Not Unlucky.

The London Mail tells a good story about cycles made to sell and not to run.

A well-known woman of title had several times had a man from the cycle-maker's to execute various repairs to her machine—repairs which were necessary on account of the firm's careless workmanship. Her ladyship's little girl happened to be watching the work with great interest, and remarked to the mechanic:

"Don't you think mamma's very unlucky with her bike?"

"Unlucky, did yer say?" was the man's reply. "Why, her ladyship's alive still, ain't she? Well, some of our customers ain't."

Unkind.

"In the last act," said the hamfat star, "where I am supposed to jump from the roof of the castle, they throw a stuffed man over instead.'

"That's strange," commented the very low comedian. "I thought after witnessing the show that a stuffed man went through your part and that you made the jump."—Philadelphia North American.

Eureka.

Absent-Minded Professor (who has disrobed himself in his chamber)—Donnerwetter! There was something I was to do. What was it, now?

He reflects for about half an hour.

"Ah, I have it! I intended to go to bed."—Fliegende Blaetter.

We often think it is a waste of time to live.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH DETECT THE APPROACH OF INSANITY.

Invention of an Illinois Scientist by Which Experiments Are Being Successfully Conducted at Kankakee.

HOUSE ON WHEELS.

Curious Vehicle in Which Jonathan Olson Will Go Around the World.

An ingenious citizen of Altoona, Pa., has built an elaborate wagon for himself and family, in which he proposes to make a trip around the world. His name is Jonathan Olson, and he intends to start on his long journey this summer, and to finish if possible by the first of June, 1899. He will first go to Illinois, and then strike south to Texas. Voyaging across the Gulf of Mexico to South America, he will take a steamer thence to Spain. From this point the American travelers will start on their long wagon trip.

In fitting out his house on wheels Olson has shown rare taste. He has finished the inside in polished maple, and has adorned it with hand carvings of his own design. In the course of an eccentric life he has picked up many beautiful pieces of bric-a-brac, which he now turns to the adornment of his wagon house. The interior of the house, besides having three rooms, is well conceived in point of convenience. In one room the family cook, and in bad weather they dine there also. But the dining room is out of doors when the wagon can be pulled up in a pleasant place. Five days out of the week there is a halt, where the cloth can be spread under the trees and a good cool drink obtained from a spring.

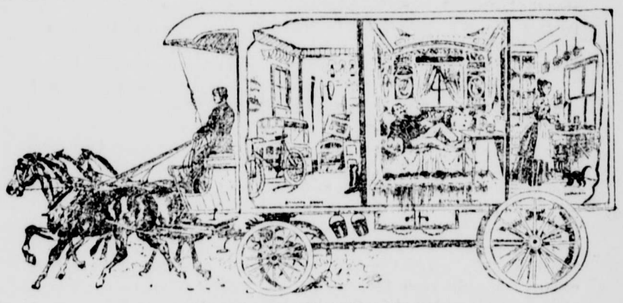
The second room has a couch and small table. The table can be used for a breakfast tray or it can be cleared at night and used for parlor games. It also does duty as writing table, or for books and a smoking set. On one side of the room there is a dressing table that takes up the entire wall. It has twenty drawers, a broad shelf and a mirror with shelves overhead. Here the entire winter and summer wardrobe is stored.

In pleasant weather there is no sleeping done in the house. Hammocks are slung under trees and the family "camps out." The third room is a general store room. Here the hammocks are kept, and here chairs are stored and tables piled up. Anything that is wanted can be brought from the storeroom at a minute's notice. There is one chest devoted to dress goods, calico, bunting, denim and useful articles for wear and for fancy work. The wagon can stop at a town any time to replenish supplies, but the owner plans it so carefully that, except for food, there need be no halt for a month at a time.

Provisions are purchased of the farmers, who, it is expected, will supply butter, eggs, vegetables and chickens cheap in return for the privilege of looking through the novel house. The kitchen is one of the best rooms of all, for it is arranged ship-shape. Cups are hung from hooks and plates set in little grooves. Pans are on the walls, and everything is polished bright.

The floors are plain boards, laid nicely and oiled, so that the rooms look as neat as those in any house. "The cabin" or living room has the look of a stateroom on a yacht, and this effect is heightened by some very clever wall decorations made from simple pieces of wood skillfully inlaid. The most ingenious arrangement of all is a sliding door, by which the whole side of the "house" can be opened. The doors slide to one side, and finally come completely off the runners. They can be taken off and laid under the cart or used for tables under the trees.

Olson will travel with three horses, often resting one by hitching it to the back of the cart. When the wagon is closed it does not look like any other wagon. It is longer and broader, and there is an air of mystery about its curtained windows. The wagon is heavily built and finished with the best of wheels and axles.—New York Journal.


JOHN OLSON'S COTTAGE CAB.

A CITY IN A VOLCANO.

The Picturesque and Peculiar City of Saba, in the West Indies.

If you will take down your geographies and look on the map of the West Indies, you will notice, between the islands of Santa Cruz and St. Christopher, two small islets which, unless your map is an unusually large and complete one, will have no names given. These two islands belong to the Dutch, and the most northerly and westerly of them is called Saba.

The Dutch are noted for their odd and quaint customs and for their perseverance, Holland being sometimes called the "Land of Pluck;" but I doubt if anywhere in all their possessions have these curious people shown their queer and eccentric habits to greater advantage than in the little out-of-the way island of Saba.

The island is small, its greatest diameter being not over two and one-half miles, and it is nothing more than an isolated mountain-top rising out of the sea. The sides are very steep and high, rising in places for a sheer 2,000 feet. There is no harbor, no beach, no safe anchorage, and no large trees on the island. Although Saba has a population of over 2,500, yet you might sail all around it without seeing any signs of houses or settlements. If you wished to land, or "go aboard," as the Sabans say, you would have to do so on a shelving rock on the southern side of the island; and here you would find a steep, winding flight of stone steps leading up the rocky mountain side.

Following these steps, which number 800 and are called "The Ladder," you at last reach the top of the mountain, and looking inland, see a small grassy plain covered with neat white, red-roofed houses, the whole surrounded on every side by towering peaks and precipices covered with beautiful tree-ferns, bamboos, and wild plantains. This little town, the only one on the island, is known as "The Bottom"—a curious name, surely; but it is well named, nevertheless, for the plain on which it is built is nothing more than the bottom of the crater of an extinct volcano.

Descending the slope into this queerest of queer towns, you find the streets simply narrow paths walled with stone, higher in places than your head, while every inch of earth is cultivated with true Dutch thrift and industry. Here and there small patches of sugar-cane, yams and arrowroot are side by side with beans, corn and potatoes, with palm and banana trees rising over all. The population consists of whites and negroes in nearly equal numbers, while the blue-eyed and tow-headed children play with black-skinned and curly-haired piccaninnies; but all are Dutch in speech, manners and looks. The houses, shops, gardens—everything is Dutch.—St. Nicholas.

Same Thing.

"Susy cannot go to the art exhibition; the puppy has torn up her hat."

"Well, let her wear the red lamp shade; no one will know the difference."—Detroit Free Press.

"What kind of language was that you were talking to baby just now, mamma?" asked little Ethel. "That's baby talk, my dear," replied the mother. "And did I once understand that, mamma?"—Yonkers Statesman.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20 1897

"From a military as well as a commercial point of view," says Director Smith of the Bureau of American Republics, "the Hawaiian Islands, owing to their location, are of great importance. Haiwaii may be said to lie but one-third the distance of the accustomed route from San Francisco to Japan and Chinese ports, from San Francisco to Australia, from the ports of British Columbia to Australia and British India, and about half way from the Isthmus of Panama to Yokohama and Hongkong. The construction of a ship canal across the isthmus would extend this geographical relation to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Atlantic seaboard of North and South America. A glance at the map will at once make clear the fact that no other point in the North Pacific has such a dominating relation to the trade between America and Asia as a place for coaling and a depot of supplies for vessels.

"From a naval standpoint Haiwaii is the great strategic base of the Pacific. Under the present conditions of naval warfare created by the use of steam as a motive power, Haiwaii would secure to the maratime nation possessing it an advantage as a depot for the supply of coal. Modern battleships, depending absolutely upon coal, would be enabled to avail themselves of their full capacity of speed and energy only by having some halfway station in the Pacific where they could replenish their stores and refit. A battleship or cruiser starting from an Asiatic or Australian port, with the view of operating along the coast of either North America or South America, would be unable to act effectively for any length of time at the end of so long a voyage, unless she were able to refill her bunkers at some point on the way.

"On the other hand, if the United States possessed Haiwaii, she would be able to advance her line of defense 2000 miles from the Pacific coast, and with a fortified harbor and a strong fleet at Honolulu, would be in a position to conduct either defensive or offensive operations in the North Pacific to greater advantage than any other power."

It costs the Government now just 5 cents for 1000 stamps, delivered anywhere in the United States. One thousand 2-cent stamps are sold for $20. It will thus be seen that Uncle Sam has a trust worth having, and that his profits are not to be despised, even by a bloated bondholder. In fact, Uncle Sam is envied so much by other capitalists that frequently other parties start into tha business of printing stamps, without first securing a license or even trying to get one. Sometimes the secret service office catches the guilty parties, but in case due discretion is exercised the counterfeiting of stamps is not very difficult, as little close attention is bestowed upon them in the mails. But the expense is so great and the returns so small that the counterfeiters do not linger long at a stamp job. During a single year the Bureau of Printing and Engraving prints about $80,000,000 worth of stamps. This is over an average of $1 per head for every inhabitant of the United States, and indicates that we are a great race of letter writers, assuming that each person writes one letter a week. All people who write letters, however, are not thoughtful enough to prepay them. Some idea of the number of delinquent correspondents who like to send their letters postage due may be obtainsd from the fact that during the last fiscal year the value of the postage due stamps affixed to letters without sufficient postage aggregated $450,658, mostly in 1 and 2-cent stamps.

By and by we shall have national text books for the schools. Every public school in the United States will have the same text books. The education of Americans will be American, and the children in one part of the country or other will not be subject to the whims of petty pedagogues or to the schemes of boodlers. The greatest minds of the country will unite upon the compilation of a national series of text books and they will be free to the pupils' parents and paid for out of the general taxation. Then the text book question will be solved, and constantly recurring confusion and scandal in the States will come to an end.

It is proposed that the Regents of the State University help the State Printing Office out of its difficulty by advancing it funds. Governor Budd, who vetoed the appropriation for the printing office, causing all the trouble, is a member of the Board of Regents, but that body may not be influenced by his action. The salaries of 7000 school teachers in this State cannot be legally paid until provided for through registers that must be printed at the State Printing Office, and the necessity for operating this establishment is obvious. The University has the money to spare, and if the loan can be lawfully made it should be forthcomtng.

The latest water scheme developed in Southern California is an effort to have Tulare Lake set apart by the Federal Government for the purpose of an irrigation reservoir. To insure a perpetual supply it is proposed to construct a canal from the San Joaquin, which will drain the flood waters of that stream into the lake. A deep channel will be cut from the deep water in the lake to a point where it touches the Coast range hills, where the water will be pumped upon the high ground and from there distributed over the vast plains lying to the north.

SOME RECENT DECISIONS.

Among recent decisions of the courts of the land that are reported as of more than usual interest, we notice one by a Georgia tribunal to the effect that the law regarding cruelty to children is inapplicable to a case where the boy is almost as large as his father but not quite as strong, but who had attained the stature and physical strength of manhood.

In North Dakota it has recently been held by the Supreme Court that where a defendant in a criminal case takes the witness stand in his own behalf he is subject to the same rules of cross-examination that govern other witnesses, and may be required to answer any relevant and proper question that will tend to convict him of the crime for which he is being tried, even though it may also tend to convict him of some collateral crime.

In New York a tender was made to a street car conductor of a $5 bill for a fare due. The rules of the company operating the road limit the amount of a bill that may be changed by a conductor to $2. The Appellate Court held that the tender of the $5 bill was not reasonable and the conductor cannot be required to furnish change for that amount.

In Iowa the Supreme Court has held that the right of a bank to set off the unmatured note of an insolvent depositor against the deposit is superior to the rights of a drawee of the check on the deposit, of which the bank had no notice until after it learned of the depositor's insolvency.

In Michigan there is confusion of opinion respecting the negotiability of a note secured by a mortgage. It is held by two of the Judges that a provision in a mortgage securing a note which is otherwise negotiable, to the effect that a mortgage shall pay taxes and assessments, on failure of which the whole debt shall become due, destroys the negotiability of the note; while in another case a similar provision is declared by other Judges not to defeat the negotiability of the note. In neither case was there a clear majority of the court in favor of either proposition.

In Louisiana it is held that an insurance company which under its contract elects to repair and fails to do so is liable for the cost of the repairs without reference to the amount of the insurance, if the assured completes the repairs, which is so sensible and obvious a proposition the wonder is it was contested by the insurance company.

In Illinois applying the doctrine that a loss or injury is due to the act of God where it is occasioned exclusively by natural causes such as could not be prevented by human care, skill and foresight, it is held that an unprecedented flood by reason of which the baggage of a passenger is swept away is an act of God; but that where unnessary delay of a carrier made the loss of the property by such flood possible the carrier is liable.—*Sac. Record-Union.*

Senator Perkins and others who are interested in the carrying and trading interests of the coast are much displeased at what they term the apparent inclination of Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department to let the Canadians run the United States Government. The news that the Secretary has ordered that Canadian steamers be allowed to discharge at Skaguay as well as at Dyea is the latest cause for dissatisfaction with his policy. It is insisted that this course of proceeding tends to give the Canadian shippers all the advantage over those south of the line, and this Senator Perkins declares to be wholly uncalled for in view, particularly, of the fact that the Dominion authorities have never granted Americans any favors, but have rather seized on every opportunity to handfcap them in their enterprises.

At a recent rally of the Christian Alliance, at Old Orchard, Me., $65.000 in cash was contributed for the support of missionaries in foreign parts, which would seem to negative the reports that there are starvation and other forms of distress among Americans in Eastern cities, to say nothing about the Huns, Finns and others in the mining regions. It cannot be so that Americans are suffering for the necessities of life when Americans contribute $65,000 in cash and $20,000 in jewelry, at one collection, for missionary work in China. India and Africa.—*S. F. Report.*

The glowing accounts which have come down from old Trinity have not been exagerated. Carter, the miner left in charge of the Graves Bros.' property on Morrison gulch, has taken out $22,000 more gold after the brothers landed at the Bay with the $42 000 nuggets. Parties who know the country express no surprise, and say that they have always known that the mines of that section were rich. Seams and pockets are sometimes hard to find, but always produce good rssults.

The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject in 1882. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics during the last fiscal year was 231,832, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 212,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1895, when the number from all countries was 279,848.

Shortridge has relinquished control of the San Francisco *Call* to one of the Spreckels. They paid $364,000 about two years ago for the plant. It takes millionaires to conduct "modern journalism," but we predict that the sugar element will tire of it before long.

That part of the income of the State University at Berkeley which is received from the State will be increased 100 per cent next February, when the revenues from the additional 1-cent tax become available. The total income from the State will then be $225,000.

The San Francisco *Call* says that the postoffice site was purchased over four years ago and the work of excavation has just commenced. The time subsequent to the sale of the land has been consumed in "testing" the site, and apparently the Government engineers are not yet satisfied that it will hold up their building. We may safely assume that future tests will consume at least as long a period as the past ones and that when the actual work of construction begins, laying one stone a year—which is the usual rate of progress made on Government buildings—the twentieth century will be well on its way before the building will be finished.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is arranging to string an additional wire from San Francisco to Chicago. The wire will be of copper and of large size. It is proposed to make a record in stringing and having it in working order in a certain stipulated time. It will be over 2,400 miles long and will be ready for use before winter sets in. A largely increasing business on this coast makes the new wire a necessity.

Mr. Huntington's purchase of a large amount of land overlooking the proposed breakwater at San Pedro may mean that Secretary Alger has been directed to go ahead with the work at that point. Of course no Government would move in a little matter like expending a couple of million until Collis got ready.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has announced to the American Commissioners in London that the British Gsvernment is not yet in a position to reply to the envoys of the United States and the French ambassador on the question of an international agreement on bimetallism.

Hundreds of so-called Klondike mining and development companies in the East are advertising to a credulous public that every man who drops a dollar in the slot will get a stock certificate entitling him to a big gold nugget every day in the week.

The Kansas Populists have decided to make a demand for the abolition of Federal Courts the chief issue of their next campaign, and as a novelty the thing may have quite a run among people who like that sort of politics.

There is a prospect of a mining boom in California this fall that will leave the Klondike out in the cold.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERID. IAN.	TOWN-SHIP	RANGE.	SEC-TION.	NO. OF ACRES	DESCRIPTION.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID	AMT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	431	June 20, 1887	10,259 July 23, 1887	M. D.	14 S.	35 E.	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$10 00	$40 00	$20 00	$11 20
Dell, Andrew	446	Dec. 13, 1886	10,259 Dec. 27, 1887	"	15 "	35 "	36	160	W½ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Davis, John	461	April 5, 1887	10,482 June 4, 1887	"	13 "	36 "	36	160	NW¼, E½ of SW¼, NW¼, and E½	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Roan, William	464	April 19, 1887	10,487 June 17, 1887	"	14 "	35 "	16	160	NW¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Williams, Thomas	472	July 16, 1887	10,571 Aug. 12, 1887	"	14 "	34 "	36	160	All	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Williams, William H	473	July 16, 1887	10,567 Jan. 20, 1888	"	14 "	34 "	16	160	NE¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Mackey, H	562	Dec. 8, 1887	10,986 March 20, 1888	"	14 "	35 "	36	160	W½ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Powers, James H	74	Feb. 17, 1886	11,025 Nov. 8, 1888	"	14 "	35 "	16	160	All	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Bamber, John	110	Sept. 11, 1886	11,383 Nov. 9, 1889	"	13 "	35 "	36	640	All	160 00	640 00	320 00	179 20
Cashbaugh, Augustus A	1654	Oct. 11, 1890	12,125 Dec. 4, 1893	"	12 "	35 "	16	160	SE¼ of SE¼, and E½ of NE¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Gordon, Clara V	1746	April 6, 1891	12,223 April 27, 1891	"	12 "	35 "	16	160	NE¼ of SW¼, E½ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Gordon, Clara V	1745	April 6, 1891	12,223 April 27, 1891	"	12 "	35 "	16	160	All	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Barnes, William	1565	Feb. 3, 1890	12,047 April 4, 1892	"	12 "	35 "	16	640	All	160 00	640 00	320 00	179 20
Smith, Marion L	1924	June 3, 1892	12,458 Aug. 7, 1895	"	14 "	35 "	36	320	E½	80 00	320 00	160 00	89 60
Foster, A. C	1925	April 16, 1892	12,356 June 11, 1894	"	14 "	35 "	36	320	Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	80 00	320 00	160 00	89 60
Hastings, Elizabeth	1926	Dec. 9, 1892	12,356 Jan. 5, 1895	"	14 "	35 "	36	320	SW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼, W½ of SE¼, and E½ of SW¼	80 00	320 00	160 00	89 60
Benson, John A	1938	April 5, 1893	12,458 April 5, 1895	"	14 "	35 "	36	160	Lots 3 and 4, and S½ of NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Gerber, John de la Cour	2011	Nov. 27, 1893	12,234 Dec. 15, 1896	"	13 "	36 "	24	160	SW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼, W½ of SE¼, and E½ of SW¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Carroll, Thomas W	2012	Nov. 27, 1893	12,234 Dec. 15, 1896	"	13 "	36 "	25	160	Lots 3, 4, and 5	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Perry, Thomas W	2013	Nov. 27, 1893	12,234 Dec. 15, 1896	"	13 "	36 "	25	160	E½ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2014	April 9, 1894	12,235 May 10, 1894	"	13 "	36 "	25	160	Fr. E½ of NE¼	40 00	160 00	80 00	44 80
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25	123	NW¼ of NE¼	40 28	173 51	80 56	48 31
Crocker, Edwin A	2065	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25	40	SW¼ of NE¼	10 00	40 00	20 00	11 20
Crocker, Edwin A	2066	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		SE¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2067	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		SW¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2068	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		NW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2069	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		SW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2070	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		SE¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2071	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		NW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2072	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		SW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2073	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		SE¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2074	Dec. 21, 1894	13,200 March 13, 1896	"	15 "	36 "	25		NW¼ of SE¼, and SW¼ of SE¼				

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500. 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1.000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1.130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1.500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. [illegible]VEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. [illegible]ESSION.
District Attorney ..... [illegible]. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endoised) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

DIED.

WELCH—At Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., August 14, 1897, John Welch, aged 61 years.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York, August 14:

Bar silver	55
Mexican dollars	44
Tin	13 85
Copper	11.62½
Lead	3.60

Miss Blanche Bunney left yesterday for the State Normal School at San Jose.

Miss Emma Chalfant, of Bishop, is visiting friends at Camp Independence and in town.

Miss May Parker has been quite ill for the past two weeks. Dr. Woodin is in attendance.

Supervisor Fitzgerald and family leave Keeler to-day for Los Angeles, to be absent six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Webb and Miss Irma Webb arrived home Monday evening, from a summer outing spent at Long Valley.

Sheriff Given got back Wednesday morning from a trip to Ballarat. He says it is extremely hot out there, the mercury registering 115.

Mrs. M. Franks and her little son will arrive at Independence this evening from San Francisco and will spend some time visiting her mother, Mrs. F. Rhine.

There was a brilliant electrical display on the mountains last evening, accompanied by heavy rain, very little of which reached the valley.

The finder of a harness tug or trace on the Mazourka road will confer an honest favor by leaving it at the Independence depot or at this office.

Assayer Hedrick and Fred Edgerton came in from the Reward mine last Tuesday, bringing in Bar No. 49, valued at $1350. A carload of concentrates is being shipped every month.

Apples, peaches, nectarines, grapes, etc., are in abundance and of the finest. "As before stated," the only way to realize on such transient product is to take away its perishable quality—establish a cannery and distribute its sale and consumption all the year round.

Dr. Woodin successfully performed the delicate operation of trephining upon Henry Werner, the miner who had his skull fractured by a blast, at Shepherd's Canyon, as mentioned last week. The injured man was last Monday brought in to the Lacey ranch at Georges Creek, where he is slowly recovering.

A Ballarat correspondent of the *Register* says: "Quite a number of mines have been experted and some bonded lately. The boys have opened up many claims in the last few weeks, getting them in condition to sell or show." And: "The Comet mine sale was brought to a close the other day for $20,000. This makes the amount of sales made by Mr. Donahue mount up to $90,000."

Supervisor Fitzgerald writes that he has recently visited Tuba Canyon in the Panamint range, and has inspected the mines being worked by a San Francisco company of which Charles W. Morgan is superintendent. He found that at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet one ledge contained twenty feet of pay ore. Mr. Morgan is an experienced miner and feels confident that his company has a good thing.

J. T. Gothard, D. D. S., wife and daughters, of Los Angeles, passed through town on the 14th, en route for Lake Tahoe. They report a delightful visit to the Reward mine, where they were royally entertained by the genial Superintendent, Mr. Hoskins. Mr. Hetrick, the assayer, added to their pleasure by much interesting and valuable information, and Mr. Fred Edgerton, of Chicago, was altogether charming as a guide, beguiling the broiling heat of the upward trail with visions of cool grottos and refreshing creams and ices which were to be the reward of the faithful.

The Big Pine Fight.

During the week posters were tacked up around town announcing that there would be a "fistic carnival" at Big Pine last evening, the main event to be a ten-round go between Al. Bryant of Carson and Heenan McCarrol of Fish Springs. The roped arena was erected in Williams Hall and about 8 o'clock p. m. Ed. and and Frank Ober entered the ring and gave a lively four-round exhibition. The principals in the big event were then introduced. McCarrol was in poor condition, and managed to last a round and a half, when his seconds threw up the sponge. A number of other bouts were had between local boys, in which Volney Goodale showed up to good advantage. It is proposed to arrange an athletic entertainment at Bishop during fair week, which will undoubtedly be quite an attraction.

The License Case.

The sheep license case of the County of Mono vs. Flanigan went to the jury about supper time on Tuesday evening and after supper an unanimous verdict in favor of the defendant was rendered. The jury, we are told, took a vote without any consultation and every vote was for the defendant. The issues in the case were the same as that of the County of Mono against Anderson, which was tried last week and also decided against the county. Plaintiff claimed that Mr. Flanigan was indebted to the county for $551 under an ordinance levying a license tax upon the business of herding, grazing, pasturing and raising sheep. Defendant denied that he was engaged in any such business within the county, and proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he was but driving his sheep from Inyo County, where he had purchased them, across the County of Mono by the most direct and practicable route and with all possible speed to his range near Weber Lake; that the sheep were in transit all the time they were in Mono County. The Court charged the jury in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court of this State and of the Superior Courts of other counties having similar ordinances, that if the defendant was in good faith driving his sheep across the County of Mono from a place outside the county to an objective point also beyond the county lines, there to be ranged, and proceeded through the county with all speed by the shortest way, then their verdict must be for the defendant, but that if defendant did not proceed as above stated then the jury should find for the plaintiff. On Wednesday the District Attorney dismissed all of the criminal cases, wherein six herders of Flanigan's and Anderson's sheep, while driving through this county, were arrested for misdemeanor because of their employment in that capacity. The county in this litigation was represented by District Attorney Charles L. Hayes, and the defendant by Wm. O. Parker of Bridgeport and Wm. H. Metson of San Francisco. These cases have been expensive to the county and burdensome upon those subject to jury duty.—*Bridgeport Chronicle, Aug. 14.*

Preacher or No Preacher, Which?

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—Owing to the poor support of the pastor it has been proposed to take the preacher from Independence and put one at Big Pine, who will come down and give an occasional service in the Independence church.

The question is, shall we close our parsonage and send our preacher to Big Pine?

Will depriving ourselves of regular religious services improve the moral standing of the community?

Will Independence be better without religious privileges than with them?

If you look at it from a business standpoint you must confess that it is best to retain a preacher. The Missionary Society of the M. E. C. has been helping you for years to support your pastor. This money and the money that is raised for him on the charge is spent here.

If you look at it from a moral standpoint, you cannot but confess that a church with a resident pastor is a great restraining influence in a community.

The pastor is interested in the spiritual welfare of the people on his charge, and is always ready to help in any good work, to visit the sick, to comfort the mourner, to officiate at funerals, etc.

To consider this question a meeting is called to meet in the church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, August 24th.

All who are interested in church work are cordially invited to be present.

There is no certainty as to whether the present pastor will be returned, but the meeting is to decide whether we shall have a resident pastor in the future.

Come one and all and state your views, so that the secretary can forward your wishes to the Conference.

STEWARD OF M. E. CHURCH.

Another Pioneer Gone.

"Jack has left us" were the words heard about town last Saturday, meaning that John Welch had died. His illness had continued three or four weeks, and from its serious nature his physicians knew that dissolution was inevitable. In future a feature of the register of Inyo County voters will be missed—that of John Welch, who was born "On the Ocean." He came to this Coast from Massachusetts and to Inyo early as 1867, since which time he has been well and favorably known, as in his career as prospector, packer, guide and miner he was under all circumstances possessed of sturdy energy and imperturbable good nature. He was held in high esteem by the officers and men of Camp Independence and especially by Bierstadt, the artist. His coolness and undaunted courage was well shown on several occasions here in town. Once he was hunted for by a man who opened fire with a six-shooter. "Jack" responded rapidly and hit his man in the leg. Sheriff Wm. L. Moore ran intrepidly into the fusillade and arrested both. Jack was promptly released and the man sent to the hospital, from which he soon escaped. Not long after, when the same Sheriff "Dad" Moore was killed by Mike Welch, our John Welch took a hand in the search for Tessier, who originated all the trouble. When Jack hunted down his man and dragged him out of his dark hiding place, gun and all, the people took off their hats to John Welch in gratitude and respect. Of late years the deceased has been mining at Waucoba, Ubehebe and Fish Springs, where his interest in valuable properties may now lie undeveloped indefinitely. He was unmarried and nothing is known of any relatives, but he had many warm friends in Inyo who sincerely regret his loss.

Dr. Woodin was telegraphed for yesterday to go to the Labarge camp in Mazourka Canyon to attend Orrie Johnson, who had been badly hurt. He has not returned and no further particulars are obtainable.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26, 1897.

L. Lasky vs. Ruperto Carrasco et. al—On trial.

Tulare Campers.

A camping party of Tulare people came down to Independence Wednesday, returning yesterday morning. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. N. Ellis and their five children, the oldest fourteen years old, the youngest two; W. P. Builard and F. G. Hill. Another division of the party, Mr. and Mrs. A. Swank, H. D. Woodard and two sons, remained in Onion Valley. The party has been out over a month and has had a glorious time. They have caught over seventeen hundred trout, shot three fine buck-deer and got a number of grouse. It speaks well for our mountain trails when so large a party, including small children, has crossed the summits of the Sierras without accident. Both Mr. Ellis and Mr. Woodard are enthusiastic mountaineers and spend a month or more in the Sierras every summer. They both agree that the Kings River country cannot be beaten for fish, game, and the grandeur of the scenery.

A Woman Shot

Darwin was agitated Wednesday evening over a shooting affair. Mrs. Tabitha Gall was sitting in the kitchen of her residence about half past six in the evening, when she heard a knock on the door. On opening it she was confronted with a pistol in the hands of a Chinaman known as Jim Robinson. She slammed the door shut and held it by pressing against it with her right hand in an elevated position. The Chinaman shot through the door, the bullet taking effect in the right shoulder, coming out through the right breast. Walter Harris, the woman's son, heard the shot and ran around the house and grappled with the Chinaman. In the scuffle the pistol was again discharged, but did no damage. Mrs. Gall was brought to Keeler the same evening and came to Independence yesterday morning. She is weak from loss of blood, but will recover. Sheriff Given left for Darwin yesterday for the purpose of arresting the assailant.

It has been discovered that the rythmic curse over the grave of Shakespeare to the effect that he who disturbs those bones will be pursued by malignant fate is identical in idea with that which King Ashmanezer, ruler of the Sidonians, caused to be engraved on his intended sarcophagus, which was removed from Sidon to Paris. This curse, thousands of years older than that of Shakespeare, did not avail, and the excavating spoilsmen braved the adjuration, which translated runs: "I rest in this tomb in the place which I have built. My adjuration to all the ruling powers and to men is: 'Let no one open this resting place nor trouble me in this resting place by disturbing the couch of my slumbers. For all men who should open this tomb of my rest there shall be no rest with the departed; they shall not be buried in a grave and there shall be to them neither son nor seed; neither root below nor fruit above, nor honor among the living under the sun.'"

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhœa.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhœa. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and after that I bought a bottle and took a 50-cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

It is said that a big deal has been practically consummated by which John W. Mackey will become the owner of the Silver Peak mines, in Esmeralda county, Nevada. A. M. Womble and Geo. D. Roberts left San Francisco for New York on the 14th to close the purchase of the mines, which are conceded to be the best gold properties in that State. For some time it has been involved in litigation, but now all the contests have been compromised.

The Cubans have Havana so closely surrounded that the Spaniards cannot have a dance in the suburbs without being caught in a fight and forced to surrender.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 660.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer, for the SW ¼ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of SW¼, and S ½ of NW¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles A. Skinner, John W. Lacey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $400 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal, June 26, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of July, 1897, an assessment (No. 30) of Ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of August, 1897, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 20th day of September, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW¼, fr. SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of Lot 1 in SW¼, fr. N½ of SE¼, Sec. 6, Tp. 19 S, R. 37 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, U. Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martines, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13 h
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attenti n

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:35 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS.	LOCAL PASS.
	FROM RENO.	FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

TWO MIGHTY CONTINENTS,
North and South America, beside Guatemala, the West Indies, Australia, and even Europe, are the fields of usefulness in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its value as an antidote to malaria, and as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, nervousness, and loss of appetite and sleep. The inhabitants, the medical men of these countries, have spoken in no uncertain tones concerning the efficacy of the great household remedy.

'You belong to the Order of New Women, don't you, Miss Biggs?' 'Yes; but don't call us that. The new woman won't stand being ordered.'

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's family Pills are the best.

Cowcatcher Caught Her.

Mary Donohue, 5 years old, of Mount Vernon street, Camden, N. J., was struck by a West Jersey express train one night recently.

She was caught by the pilot on the engine and no bones were broken, and the child was apparently unhurt.

The engineer closed his eyes to shut out the supposed horror. The child smiled when the doctor came.—Exchange.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives), who recently went to Philadelphia for medical treatment, is convalescing rapidly.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia has 81 colonels on his staff.

Emperor William of Germany is a practical typesetter.

Barbara Curran of Orrington, Me., has yeast which came from Ireland in 1846.

Mason Sherrill of Louisville has been a deacon for 64 years.

Clyde Ketchum, not yet 21, has been elected justice of the peace at Dowagiac, Mich.

Miss Ellen E. Girard of Wayne, Pa., a grandniece of the Philadelphia philanthropist, is said to be the only member of the family now living.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored
Weakness, Nervousness, Debility,
and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses; the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

AGE AND AGE UNITED

TWO ODD OLD PEOPLE MARRIED AT THREESCORE AND TEN.

The Bridegroom Has Lived Seventy-eight Years and Yet Is Swift of Foot and Full of Vigor—His Wife Is Only a Few Years Younger.

There was much wonder in St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church, Paterson, N. J., at the principal service on a recent Sunday morning, when aged William Hill walked down the center aisle with venerable Katharine McGinty, a widow of some means, and it became known that they had been married on the preceding day.

Hill admits that he is 78 years old, and although he claims that his bride is a dozen years younger her crown of snow white hair makes her seem the older of the pair. He is tall and erect, although not in the most robust of health, while she is short and inclined to stoutness.

Hill has been a widower for about two years. He spent all his life's savings in trying to nurse his wife and their daughter back to health. Their deaths left him poor and almost friendless, without a relative in the United States. He has since managed to make ends meet, although his age prevented him from working at his trade of engineer and locomotive blacksmith.

Occasionally he was engaged to do a little work by aged Widow McGinty, who owned some property and was, like himself, without children or relatives. They had known each other for nearly half a century, and the similarity in the lonely circumstances of their old age seemed to draw them together. The friendship was noticed by the widow's neighbors and there were some who shrewdly guessed the truth when the couple started out arm in arm and arrayed in their best clothes. They proceeded to the rectory of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church and gave the pastor, Rev. Father Corrigan, a surprise when they asked to be married.

But both were in earnest, and their requests had to be granted. They had brought no witnesses or bridal party, and the clergyman called in his housekeeper. The latter was determined to have the ceremony conducted with all proper formality, so she brought the butcher from over the way to attend the bridegroom while she acted as bridesmaid. Both of the contracting parties had been married before, and all went smoothly. They left the rectory as husband and wife.

Hill, when seen at his new home, was surprised to learn that his marriage had been much discussed, as he saw little to remark about it. He declared that he was easily sprier than most men of 60 and was willing to run a foot race to prove it. He talked freely of the reasons for the union, remarking that, of course, marriage at his age was different from weddings of youth. His wife and he would be companions for each other, and that was what they wanted. Besides, each had some of this world's goods, and now that their possessions are joined both can live in comfort. Mrs. McGinty needed a protector, he a companion, and now both needs are filled. Then they could take care of each other in the event of sickness.

"And those are some of the reasons why we hitched up," concluded Mr. Hill.

The couple have unusual mental and physical vigor for such advanced age, and no one could talk with them without realizing the wisdom of their union.—Exchange.

Says Priests May Marry Soon.

A French ecclesiastic has written to the London Times saying that the next great change in the Roman Catholic church will be the repeal of the law of clerical celibacy. The movement, he thinks, might well start in this country, under the lead of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, but will take time. The present pope will hardly indorse it, nor can the French ecclesiastics take it up just now. When it does come, however, the writer prophesies a large exodus of Anglican clergymen to join the church of Rome.

Forged Her Mother's Name.

Ellen Cadman, the 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. L. A. Cadman of Chattanooga, was arrested recently at the instance of her mother on a charge of forgery. The young lady had cashed checks to the amount of $80 purporting to have been signed by her mother. A friend of the girl, in order to save her from spending the night in the city jail, made up the amount, and she was released. The girl is very handsome and unusually bright for one of her age. The mother and daughter were later reconciled.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

$1000.00

Who will get it?

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks. B2

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

A Birds' Sea Resort.

Naturalists consider it a wonderful fact that the Bermuda Islands have only seven native species of land birds, while no less than a hundred and twenty-eight other species pay visits to the Islands. Many of these visitors are birds which pass the summer in the United States, and utilize the Bermuda Islands as a convenient winter resort, thus imitating some of their human compatriots. Even some American bats follow the example of the birds by wintering in the Bermudas.

Fighting Bicycles.

Captain Gerard, of the French army, has formed an experimental company of sixty men riding bicycles, and intended for a fighting corps on wheels. The captain has invented a special form of bicycle for his men. The crossbar is hinged, so that the machine can be folded and carried on the back, when ground impracticable for wheeling has to be crossed. It is thought that companies trained to maneuver on wheels may be very useful in light skirmishing and scouting. Each rider carries a Lebel rifle and bayonet.

The March of Mechanical Science.

When the Simplon tunnel is completed the Alps will possess three enormous perforations, each representing a stage in the swift advance of mechanical science. The Mont Cenis tunnel, nearly eight miles long, was constructed about thirty years ago, at the rate of one kilometer—0.62 of a mile—per year, and each kilometer cost $1,200,000. The St. Gotthard tunnel, nine and a quarter miles long, was constructed about ten years later than the Mont Cenis, at the rate of two kilometers a year, and cost $800,000 per kilometer. The Simplon tunnel, twelve and a quarter miles long, will, according to the contract, go forward at the rate of four kilometers a year, and will cost only $600,000 per kilometer.

Globular Lightning.

"Lightning balls" are comparatively rare phenomena, although there are many recorded instances of their appearance during thunder storms. The cause of their formation is more or less a mystery, but some light has been thrown upon it recently by the experiments of Signor Right at Bologna. He has succeeded in producing artificial lightning balls with a powerful Holtz electric machine and a battery of Leyden jars, and has made photographs of them in various stages of their existence. The conditions under which he produces his mimic lightning are: high resistance in the discharging circuit, great capacity in the condenser, and a rarefaction of the air through which the discharge takes place.

Curious Copper Mining.

The United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that about nine miles from that town there are copper mines, having shafts from 900 to 1,200 feet deep, which were regularly worked until 1867, since which time they have been abandoned and have become filled with water, all but 300 feet of their depth being below sea level. But in later years copper was obtained from the drowned mines in an interesting manner. The water with which they are filled holds a considerable quantity of copper in solution, and this water was pumped out into tanks. Scraps of iron were then thrown into it, and the dissolved copper became deposited on the iron. When the deposit grew sufficiently thick it was broken off, and the iron was thrown back into the water to gather a fresh incrustation of the red metal.

Varying Power of X-Rays.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society in London a description was given of the change that occurs in the penetrative power of the X-rays in proportion as the air is more and more completely exhausted from the vacuum tube in which the rays are produced. At a certain degree of exhaustion the rays penetrate the flesh and show the bones of a human hand in shadow. With a greater exhaustion of air the flesh becomes almost perfectly transparent, while the bones remain opaque. With a still higher degree of exhaustion the rays begin to penetrate the bones; and with the highest vacuum through which the electric discharge will pass, the bones themselves become almost as transparent as the flesh. Similar variations in penetrative power can be produced by increasing or decreasing the power of the current, or by varying the electrical resistance of the tube.

Great Heat in Tunnels.

One of the most difficult problems connected with the construction of the proposed tunnel under the Simplon range in the Alps is that of keeping down the temperature. The deeper we go under the surface of the earth the greater the heat becomes, and since the new tunnel will run not much less than 7,000 feet beneath the summit of Monte Leone, it is anticipated that the temperature will be as high as 104 degrees Fahrenheit. During the digging of the St. Gothard tunnel the temperature rose to 88 degrees. The heat affected the health of the workmen, more than half of whom were attacked by disease. The still more intense heat to be encountered in the Simplon tunnel can only be reduced by a careful system of ventilation.

Gifts to Universities.

The rapid accumulation of large private fortunes is nowhere else so common as in America, because nowhere else are enterprises of such vastness so constantly undertaken from private initiative. The dangers and disadvantages of this tendency have been frequently set forth. The principal compensation lies in the occasional examples of philanthropy on a large scale which is made possible by this concentration of wealth in the hands of individuals.

Not long ago Columbia University made an appeal for four million dollars to erect new buildings. The responses were such as to show that the loyalty and the resources of the friends of the institution had not been overestimated. The University of Chicago, but a few years old, has received gifts to the amount of twelve millions. Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other old institutions record from year to year benefactions running up into the hundreds of thousands. President Eliot, in a recent report, states that within three years Harvard has received nearly six hundred thousand dollars, but that within the same period at least five other universities have had their endowments increased by much larger sums.

The endowment of universities is, of course, but one of the forms which private munificence takes. It is, however, in one respect a particularly wise form. The common schools may depend for their support upon the general feeling that they are necessary. No community can afford to be without them. But the value to the average man of the university is not so palpable. The higher learning is the possession of a few; its benefits reach the great majority indirectly through the advance of science and the increase of knowledge.

The university, therefore, cannot count upon an effective popular support. In all ages it has had to rely very largely on the patronage of the very rich. The great English universities have owed their strength to kings and earls and bishops. In America the place of these titled givers is taken by the successful merchant or manufacturer or railroad builder.—Youth's Companion.

Expensive Good Fortune.

The following story of a "great find"—a five-dollar bill—and its greater consequences is reprinted from the New York World. It bears very plainly the marks of exaggeration, but there must be many of our readers who will know by their own experience that it is based on one of the facts of human nature.

Paxton found a five-dollar bill on the sidewalk the other day, and if he should find another it would probably bring him to the poorhouse.

"Hooray!" he said, as he jammed the bill into his vest pocket. "Now I'll get that derby hat I've wanted so long. I saw one yesterday that this bill will just pay for."

The bill did pay for the hat, but not for the two-dollar pair of gloves that went with it.

When he went home to dinner he laid a two-pound box of Huyler's best candy on his wife's lap, and said, with a kiss such as he had not given her since the days of their honeymoon:

"Guess what I found to-day?"

"I couldn't, my dear."

"No, I don't suppose you could. Well, I found a five-dollar bill, and I thought I could afford to be a little extravagant on the strength of it. I paid two dollars for that candy, box included. Then I got two of the best seats for the theater to-night, and couldn't we afford a little supper afterward? Bought me an elegant new white silk necktie and the cutest and neatest little pearl pin, and if you want a new pair of evening gloves you may have them. It isn't every day I find a five-dollar bill."

"No, thank heaven, it isn't," said his wife to herself, and she said still more fervently when he added:

"I bought the loveliest bit of bric-a-brac at an auction sale I happened to run into. It was a big bargain at five dollars. I'd had to pay at least eight dollars for it at a regular sale. I found that five dollars just in time."

"How did you happen to buy that little sewing-chair you sent home to-day?"

"Oh, that? Well, I heard you say the other day that you wanted one when we could afford it, and when I saw that in a window to-day with a card on it saying that it was only five dollars, I thought if we couldn't afford it when I'd just found five dollars we never could afford it, so I ran in and bought it."

And when he had bought ninety-three dollars and sixty-four cents' worth of things with that five dollars, his anxious wife brought him to a halt by saying one evening:

"Where did you find that five-dollar bill, George?"

"On K street."

"Well, here's an advertisement in the evening paper stating that a poor widow lost five dollars on K street Tuesday morning. I haven't a doubt that the bill you found was hers, and the poor woman must have it back again."

And she got it, to Paxton's disgust.

Don't Start Rumors.

Damaging truths are bad enough.

Damaging untruths—or truths perniciously exaggerated or purposely colored—are worse still. In these times, when business confidence is none too firmly established, it ill becomes any man to endanger by word or insinuation the confidence that may exist between creditor and debtor. Many a bank has gone down in consequence of a run excited by false alarm; and the shores of commercial history are strewn with the wrecks of countless firms whose downfall was brought about by the sudden commercial demands of suspicious creditors.

Business is built on credit.

Credit is built on confidence.

There is no surer way of undermining a man's business than by giving credence to and circulating rumors about him. The man who stealthily applies the torch to a building is no more despicable than he who applies the firebrands of distrust to the reputation of a business establishment. It is with this thought that we say that those men who indiscriminately disseminate incorroborated rumors are guilty of an act for which there should be a fitting punishment.

Seeing by Night.

Nocturnal creatures assume night activity for some other reason than that they cannot see by day or that they see better by night. The bat sees admirably in the brightest sunlight, as any one knows who has ever teased one by poking a stick at it. It will open its mouth and make an angry grab at the stick, when it is several inches distant from it. Prof. Bolles says it is the same with the owl. They see perfectly in bright sunlight, and better at night than most creatures.

Treatment.—Just as the treatment of the physician must be regulated by the character of the patient, so must different methods of treatment be used in attempts at fostering the religious development.—Dr. D. S. Jordan, Unitarian, Oakland, Cal.

Purpose In Life.—We must have a distinct purpose in living and we cannot put that purpose too high. A man only becomes what he makes himself, and we rarely reach the goal without exerting every energy.—Bishop Whitaker, Episcopalian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Punishment.—God has said that as surely as we die in a state of sin we shall be condemned to eternal punishment. This alone is enough to make one shudder, and, therefore, many reject the words, allowing fear to blind their reason.—Rev. M. Otis, Catholic, San Francisco, Cal.

Duty.—The climax of a human career is reached not necessarily when what the world calls success comes, but when, in the presence of probable defeat and surrender, the resolve is made to walk alone, if need be, and do one's duty.—Rev. F. A. Linkeley, Lutheran, Philadelphia, Pa.

War.—War is terrible from any standpoint, and when carried on for the personal gratification of pride or avarice in the whole catalogue of human crimes there is none blacker. But there are times when war is grand and when God's sanction rests upon it.—Rev. S. G. Welskotten, Lutheran, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Duty of Life.—To do good to others, to relieve suffering, to nurse the sick, to save young lives by education, and all similar efforts carry their rewards with them, and may be practiced for the pure enjoyment which they afford; then they are defensible on rational grounds.—Rev. G. Gotheil, Hebrew, New York City.

The Book of Books.—I lean upon the old book, and I challenge those who doubt its words to show me where its words are wrong. The word is right, interpret it as you may. It is God's word, unchangeable, unalterable. It is his work, and shall stand from everlasting until everlasting.—Rev. William Ramsay, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sense.—Our bodily senses are the axles on which character turns to and fro. A man with no senses is a man without sense, actual or possible. Each man will be judged by what his eye saw or refused to see; by what his ear heard or refused to hear; by that his sense did or refused to do.—Rev. G. D. Boardman, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Old and the New.—There has always been change and evolution in religion and religious circles. Nothing can remain stationary. The old wine skins must allow the new to have a place in the preservation and distribution of the wine of life. All that is true in the old endures. Truth cannot die. Falsehood, whether old or new, cannot lie too soon.—Rev. H. T. Shepard, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

God's Giving.—God is the source of good. His nature is to give. Outpouring, bestowing, making better and more blessed—that is the way love, his being, expresses itself. And he is the only source of good. Every gift that is worth having, every true joy, every uplifting influence, every helpful possession is ours, not through our earning, but from his giving.—Rev. C. A. Millar, Lutheran, New York City.

CHANGING PLATES IN DAYLIGHT.

Bag in Which the Amateur Photographer Can Work.

A splendid new accessory for amateur photographers is a bag for changing plates in broad daylight, which allows the operator to see what he is doing. The dry plates and plate holders are first placed within the bag, the eyepiece is then adjusted around the face, and by unfastening a button part of the black material composing the bag is lapped over, revealing a double layer of red translucent material, which admits light enough to see by, but keeps out

CHANGING PLATES IN DAYLIGHT.

the white rays absolutely. Since this bag can be folded into a very small space it is a great convenience to carry along, particularly when traveling.

Wise in His Generation.

A certain Paris photographer never says to a certain lady customer: "Now, look pleasant, madam, if you please." He knows a formula infinitely better than that. In the most natural manner in the world he remarks: "It is unnecessary to ask madam to look pleasant; she could not look otherwise." Then click goes the camera, and the result is never in doubt.—London Morning.

An Absurd Project.

"Colonel, we are intending to erect an artistic drinking place in the center of the park, and thought perhaps you might subscribe a small——"

"The project is sheer nonsense, sir. Do you imagine fo' an instant that the city will grant a license?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Low Trick.

First Student—How did it happen that you failed again?

Second Student—Why, that wretched examiner asked me the same questions that I could not answer last year.—Tid-Bits.

A man never knows how many friends he has until he comes home from a successful fishing trip.

HOITT'S SCHOOL.

Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal. In charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., reopens August 10th.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

She—Why do you suppose Little Buttercup mixed those babies up in 'Pinafore'? He—Wanted a change of heir, I suppose.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

WINE PRESSES FOR SALE
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I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

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DIFFERENT SIZES.
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DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.
The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate sick at the sight of strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.
If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS.
We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.
SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.
Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.
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AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.
WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.
"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
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Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.
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Walter Baker & Co.'s
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2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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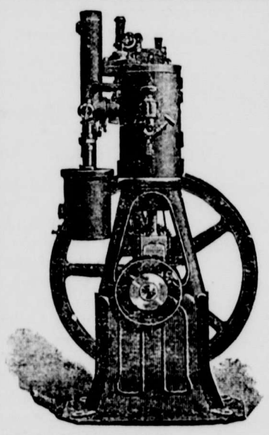

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DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 655 Market st., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 250, $3 50; of 500, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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COWS IN THE MEADOW.

When springing meads are freshly dight,
And trees new leaved throw scarce a shadow,
The green earth shows no fairer sight
Than soft-eyed kine and blowing meadow,
Too calm for care, too slow for mirth,
Amid the shower, amid the gleam,
The great mild mother creatures seem
Half-waking forms of the dreary earth.

And down the pathway through the grass
To school the merry children pass,
Singing a rhyme in the April morns,
How—There's red for the furrows, and white for the daisies,
Brown eyes for the brooks, for the trees crumpled horns!

When quivering leaves make leaves of light
And both the sward beneath them dapple,
When May boughs cream in curling white,
And strawberry cream doth flush the apple,
The great mild mother creatures lie
And grow, in absence of the sun,
One with the moon and stars, and one
With silvery cloud and hushed dark sky.

And down the pathway through the grass,
To school the merry children pass,
Singing a rhyme in the morns of June
How—There's white for the cloudlets and black for the darkness,
And two polished horns for the sweet sickle moon.

—Vida Briss, in Good Words.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

"The most remarkable civil action I ever heard of," said a well-known attorney to a group of friends at the Lawyers' Club, "was a case tried in one of the circuit courts of New Jersey some fifteen years ago. As I happened to be one of the counsel in the case, I remember the facts, and I have never seen any record of a similar lawsuit.

"This case was tried before the late Judge Gaines, and was entitled, Stacy vs. Parton, and Parton vs. Stacy, for there were counter actions growing out of the same state of facts. George Stacy lived in a small town on the Upper Delaware River, and owned a truck farm some three miles up the valley from his home. His farm lay along the bank of the river, and he shipped vegetables in season to New York and Philadelphia, besides supplying the local market. He had a good trade in the village, and kept a small flat-bottomed boat, which he used to transport his stuff from the farm.

"Stacy would load the boat with vegetables at the farm in the early morning, and float down stream to the town. When he had sold out it was a matter of an hour's hard work to row or pole the boat back, but it was cheaper than keeping a team. The man lived in a small house near the river on the south side of town. He was a widower about 50 years old, and had a family of several children, all of them grown up.

"Across the street from Stacy lived Mrs. Caroline Parton, a widow, who was a few years younger than the farmer. She, too, had several children, all about grown. Mrs. Parton owned a small tract of land just above her cottage, where she pastured a number of cows. She sold milk and butter in the town, and, with keeping a few boarders and taking in sewing, managed to earn a comfortable living.

"One morning Stacy came to town with a load of fresh cabbage on his boat. He drew his frail craft up to the bank at the usual landing place, and secured it there by tying a rope around a stake in the ground. The other end of the rope was fastened to one of the oar locks on the boat. Leaving boat and cargo unguarded, he went up to the town market to sell his stock.

"It happened on that particular morning that one of Mrs. Parton's most valuable milk cows had jumped over the pasture fence and was browsing along the banks of the river. The smell of fresh cabbage reached the nostrils of the cow, and as Stacy's boat lay full length along the bank it was an easy matter for her to step aboard, where a good breakfast lay unguarded.

"Some of the neighbors saw the widow's cow eating the farmer's cabbage, but for some reason, never explained why they did not inform either of the parties at interest. It may seem strange that a cow should turn from a crate of fresh cabbage to chew a cotton rope, but that was what really happened. The result was that her sharp teeth soon cut the rope in two, and then the boat, freed from its moorings, began to float down stream.

"Stacy, coming back from the market, was startled to see his boat drifting down the river with a cow standing in the bow lashing her tail in fear and bellowing aloud for aid. Mrs. Parton heard the voice of the favorite of her herd and reached the bank of the river at the same time as the farmer.

"The current was strong and swift at that point and there was not another boat in sight. Half a mile below the town some big jagged rocks rose out of the water near the middle of the river. Stacy's boat was caught in a swift eddy, and while the owner looked on helpless to do anything the frail craft struck broadside on a sharp rock. It recoiled from the blow, turned partly around and sank in mid-stream.

"Mrs. Parton's cow evidently could not swim, or else the current was too strong for her. She went down with the boat and did not come to the surface again.

"The farmer swore softly when he saw his boat go down and the widow threw an apron over her head to shut out a sight of the death struggles of her favorite cow. Then the two neighbors watched the river for a few moments in silence.

"When they turned away Mrs. Parton was the first to speak.

"'My cow was worth every cent of $40 Mr. Stacy. You know how poor I am. I shall need the money as soon as you can spare it."

"'Why, Mrs. Parton, you surely do not expect me to pay you for the cow?' said Stacy.

"'Certainly, I do. The boat belonged to you.'

"'Exactly, and who is to pay for that and the load of cabbage? Your cow chewed the rope in two.'

"'But you left the boat unguarded.'

"'Your cow jumped out of the pasture.'

"'You should have fastened the boat with a chain.'

"'You ought to keep your cows where they belong.'

"'It was your boat that carried her off. Maybe there is some law to protect a poor lone widow who has to work for a living. I didn't think you would treat me so.'

"'My boat is worth three times as much as your cow.'

"'That's right! Impose on me all you can because I am a woman with no one to protect me.'

"By this time Mrs. Parton was in tears and the neighbors separated. Stacy called on the widow next day and told her that he had proof that her cow bit the rope in two and set the boat adrift.

"She retorted that she could prove in a court of law that the boat was not securely anchored and defied him to bring suit.

"All attempts at compromise failed, and the upshot of it all was that Mrs. Parton brought suit against Stacy to recover the sum of $40, the value of one cow.

"The farmer retained the firm of which I was a member, and brought a counter-suit to recover the value of one wooden flatboat and one load of cabbage. The town was about equally divided in its opinion of the legal merits of the case, but the burden of sympathy was with the widow. Before the papers in Stacy's case were filed the double action was the talk of the town, and it was predicted that we would have to get a change of venue in order to obtain an impartial jury.

"Three months after the suits were brought the case came to trial in the Circuit Court. Mrs. Parton's suit was tried first, by agreement. A score of witnesses were examined, and the Judge took a lively interest in the trial from the outset. The court room was crowded with spectators.

"The examination of Stacy by Judge Gaines was something like this:

"'You are George Stacy, the defendant?'

"'I am.'

"'This is a very remarkable case, Mr. Stacy.'

"'Yes.'

"'You are a neighbor of this plaintiff?'

"'Yes.'

"'Known her long?'

"'Forty years, about.'

"'From childhood?'

"'Yes.'

"'You are a widower, I believe, Mr Stacy?'

"'I am.'

"'Mrs. Parton is a widow?'

"'Yes.'

"'You both have children grown up?'

"'Yes.'

"'In the ordinary course of events you will both be alone in the world very soon. Your children will marry and leave you.'

"'I suppose so.'

"'You have known Mrs. Parton forty years?'

"'About that long.'

"The Judge was silent for several minutes, during which time he slowly turned the leaves of a law book that lay open on his desk. The jurors were leaning forward in their seats, looking first at the plaintiff and then at the defendant. Stacy was getting nervous, and began to turn and twist in the witness chair. By this time the plaintiff had evidently caught the drift of the Judge's questions. She kept her eyes fixed on the floor, but I could see her color coming and going rapidly.

"The Judge cleared his throat and turned to the witness again. There was just the trace of a smile on his face as he said to Stacy: 'This is a very peculiar case.'

"'She brought suit first,' the witness stammered.

"'You own a farm, Mr. Stacy?'

"'I do.'

"'Mrs. Parton owns some cows?'

"'I believe so.'

"'How many cows do you own?'

"'None!'

"The Judge looked at his law book again and then glanced at the plaintiff for a moment.

"'Have you tried to settle this case out of court, Mr. Stacy?

"'Yes, before she brought suit.'

"'Did you offer to compromise?'

"'No.'

"'Mrs. Parton is a good woman?'

"'She is.'

"'She is a smart woman?'

"'I never saw a better worker.'

"'Was she a good wife and mother?'

"'Yes.'

"'Don't you think the case can be settled out of court?'

"'That's for Mrs. Parton to say.'

"'Are you willing to try to settle it?'

"By this time every person in the court room was smiling broadly. Stacy's face was as red as a beet, and Mrs. Parton was blushing furiously.

"Judge Grimes, with a smile of satisfaction, announced that a recess would be taken in order that the defendant might have a private conference with the plaintiff.

"Half an hour later Stacy and Mrs. Parton came into the court room hand in hand, and, going up to the Judge, they announced that they had agreed to settle their case out of court. They were married by the Judge, and that ended the case of Parton vs. Stacy. The suit of Stacy vs. Parton was withdrawn."

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

A LAZY man's working time is to-morrow.

'Tis only the marble image of purity that is cold.

The poetry of nature is a Christian thought.

Prayers that mean nothing are never heard in heaven.

Our weakness can be made strength by trust in the Lord.

Never follow any guide who does not closely follow Christ.

The admiration of moral beauty cannot be got out of the soul.

The surest way of getting a revival is to first get the Holy Ghost.

To put off repenting until to-morrow may be putting it off forever.

The God who remembers the sparrow can never forget his child.

The man who thinks he is almost regenerated has not yet begun.

A self-made man generally takes a great deal of pride in his work.

A stereotyped prayer never takes the chill out of a cold prayer meeting.

If our faults were written on our faces everybody would wear a veil.

The man who plows deep makes the right kind of a prayer for a good crop.

The devil's cause gets a big lift whenever whining is mistaken for religion.

The God who makes the lily fair is able to do the same for every sinful heart.

Nobody has ever starved by getting a stone when he asked the Lord for bread.

The child has the seeing eye; years veil our vision with stupid things called facts.

If God answered all prayers, the sky would always be raining fire somewhere.

The weary and heavy laden have a standing invitation to go to Christ and find rest.

What the "crooked path" brother needs is to make God's word a lamp for his feet.

Pointing to the hypocrites in the church will not make your own sinning any safer.

It is not God's purpose that any religious meeting should ever be held without results.

The fiery furnace is always a good place to the man who gets into it by following Christ.

Love among spirits is what gravitation is to matter. It binds the universe to a common center—God.

The main reason why some people get so little good by going to prayer meeting is because they expect so little.

Unanswerable.

A man doesn't like to see his pet theories and favorite dogmas attacked and everturned in a manner that leaves him no opportunity for successful reply. Yet many men—we see them every day, and read their vain and vapid tirades—will argue and dispute and vociferously declaim long after they know they are beaten—annihilated. One of the best answers in view of this kind of a defeat was that once made by James I. of England.

James had been reading a work entitled "Description of the Policy of the Church of England," written by the historian Calderwood, which severely handled a few of his pet theories. James fancied himself a profound theologian. The King read until he became angry, and then he threw the book down, with a bitter anathema upon it.

A prelate of the church who chanced to be standing near inquired of his Majesty the cause of his trouble.

The King named the work, and answered that he had been reading it.

"O!" said the prelate, with unhesitating confidence, "do not let the work give your Majesty one moment's uneasiness. We will answer it."

"Answer it!" repeated James, in a passion. "And what will you answer, man? There is nothing in it but Scripture, honestly quoted, and sound reason. It is unanswerable—and that's what troubles me."

Responsibility in Talking.

The absolute lack of responsibility which a good many well-meaning people show in the matter of talking would be incredible if one were constantly coming upon illustrations of its extent. Men and women give forth impressions and repeat, without qualification or condemnation, statements regarding others which have absolutely no foundation in fact, and to ascertain the truth or falsity of which not the slightest effort has been made. The same people would shrink from the idea of burning down a man's house or taking a ten-dollar bill out of his pocket, but they do not hesitate to smirch his character or destroy his peace of mind; calamities much more difficult to bear than the results of arson or theft. Society stands in great need of sound education regarding personal responsibility for talk which affects the character or standing of others.—Christian Union.

The Horrid Brute.

She—I never expected to work like this when I married you.

He—I didn't suppose you cared. You worked hard enough to get me, didn't you?—Indianapolis Journal.

He Knew His Man.

Jack—Let me hold your hand when we go to ask your father for his blessing.

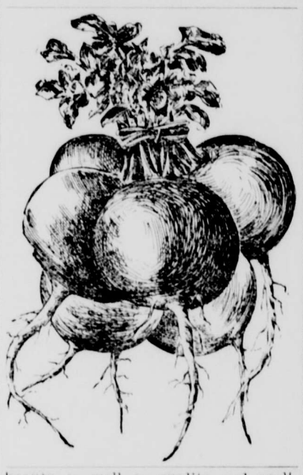
May—Why?

Jack—Unless I hold a good hand he may try to bluff me out.—Truth.

FARM AND GARDEN

A Valuable New Radish.

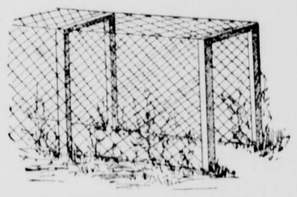
The lists of good, early radishes are so large that all but experts may find it difficult to make a suitable selection. French Breakfast, Early Scarlet Turnip, Scarlet Olive-Shaped and others have long been general favorites, but the new Henderson's Rose Turnip radish—a life-like illustration of which is shown herewith—is second to none in



beauty as well as quality and earliness. It has a small, compact top and a miniature root, requires only twenty-three days to mature and remains in good condition for ten days. Its beautiful rosy pink color renders it very attractive when bunched.—American Agriculturist.

Quickly Made Hedge.

American Gardening shows a short cut to a handsome hedge. A "form" is made of wire netting, the sides and top also being covered. Along the base on either side of this quickly growing



TO MAKE A HEDGE QUICKLY.

vines are planted, which soon cover the wire with a mass of green that becomes more and more dense and beautiful each succeeding year if the proper sort of vines are used. The "proper sort" would include our common woodbine. It is a quick grower, and its foliage is remarkably handsome, both in the green state and when touched by autumn frosts. There are many other vines, however, that would answer admirably for this purpose, so that all tastes can be suited. Such a hedge needs only such annual clipping as will suffice to keep the vines growing evenly all over the wire—as thickly in one place as in another.

Keep the Sheep at Home.

The illustration, from Farm and Home, portrays a sheep poke made of a hickory stick (a) 4 or 5 feet long, bent in the center, and a wire (b) fastened about 10 inches below the bend and another (c) after the poke is slipped over the sheep's neck, 4 or 5 inches lower down to fasten the poke in place. This device will keep any sheep from going through a wire, rail or board fence, is a good thing for jumping sheep, and will prevent them from crowding into bushes and briers, tearing the wool from the body. Grazing or drinking is not interfered with.

SHEEP POKE.

This Country's Big Hog Industry.

The hog industry in the United States has reached tremendous proportions. No less than 16,928,978 swine were slaughtered by the packers of the West alone last year. The whole number the country over would amount to half as much more, or about 25,000,000 altogether. It was the greatest hog year in our history except 1890-1, when the pork packing business reached high-water mark. In the region northwest of the Ohio river last year farmers and live stock men received for the hogs they raised $135,456,000.

Good Roads.

Good country roads are an index of the thrift and prosperity of a community. Smooth and well-kept roadsides are a necessary adjunct to a well-cultivated farm. This means that there must be no weedy fence corners nor fences overgrown with briars, thistles and vines. The lanes may be made to yield a large amount of hay, if the surface of the ground be properly leveled and cultivated, and the appearance be so much improved, that many dollars per acre would be added to the value of the adjoining farms. We wish our readers would try it, see the results as we have seen them.

A Race of Apple Eaters.

Does any one know of any good reason why we should not be a race of apple eaters? By this we refer to the habit or practice of eating apples raw. The Bulletin of Pharmacy advances what we believe to be a valuable suggestion along this line of action. It says: "No harm can come even to a delicate system by eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed." It also remarks that the apple is rich is phosphoric acid. What is not so well known, however, observes the Nebraska Farmer, it points out, is that it thoroughly disinfects the mouth, excites action of the liver, promotes a sound and healthful sleep, helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, obviates indigestion, and is one of the best-known preventives of diseases of the throat. These are benefits enough to make us all apple eaters, surely.

Separate the Flocks.

The first thing to do with flocks that are kept on farms rather than on ranches is to separate the flock into a number of small ones, each composed of one kind, and having a regard to sex, age and general condition. The weak ones should not be placed with the strong. The wether or stock flock should be in one flock, the breeding ewes in another, and the lambs in another, if the best results are to be secured.

Save the Young Timber.

There is always a demand for good timber, especially of the quick-growing kinds, such as pine, oak and birch. A piece of land cleared will in thirty-five or forty years have a new growth large enough for box boards, and spoolstrips, and there should be more attention given to this source of income. Stronger and more systematic laws protecting timber should be passed.

Turkey Food.

The best feed for young turkeys is a cake made of equal parts of ground oats, corn and wheat baked so that it will crumble. They ought to have their freedom from yards as soon as possible, say when two weeks old, but should be housed at night. Nothing is better than good, whole corn to fatten turkeys.

Good for Hogs.

To keep hogs thrifty when fattening mix two quarts of wood ashes or fine charcoal with one pint salt and a quarter of a pound of sulphur. Ten hogs will eat this mixture once a week.—Agriculturist.

Poultry Points.

Dry earth is a good material to scatter under the roosts.

On the average it will cost $1 to keep a laying hen one year.

When a thrifty bird is fully matured, it is easily fattened.

Stale bread soaked in milk is a good feed for young poultry.

Early hatched, well developed pullets make good winter layers.

Cleanliness and good feeding are the secrets of success with poultry.

Leghorns and Black Spanish lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed.

A cross of the Wyandottes and Langshans combines many good qualities that make a fowl valuable for market.

Oilmeal, sunflower seed, hemp seed and buckwheat can all be used to good advantage in feeding fowls intended for exhibition.

Slaughter of Birds.

One of the largest importers of feathers in England, Mr. Weller, is reported to have made this statement: "Until recently, millions of birds of paradise, sunbirds, humming birds, etc., were slaughtered annually; in one forest in France alone one-half a million little songsters were caught every year; while, had it not been for State interference, the nightingales of Germany would now have been practically extinct. In all, the importation of feathers lately amounted to considerably more than £1,000,000 per annum." Many tons of feathers still annually change hands. "But our business," said Mr. Weller, "with the exception of one line, has declined rapidly." And the reason of the decline, we are informed, is "the activity displayed by a ladies' society established for the purpose of boycotting hats, etc., for which small feathers are used for adornment." It is added that the society, which was started only a year or two ago, has reduced the feather business to half its dimensions. Of course, all considerate women will be pleased to hear this; for now such species of birds as have not already been exterminated will have a chance of surviving and reviving.

Chinese Similes.

Some of the ordinary expressions of the Chinese are pointedly sarcastic enough. A blustering, harmless fellow they call "a paper tiger." When a man values himself overmuch, they compare him to "a rat falling into a scale, and weighing itself." Overdoing a thing they call "a hunchback making a bow." A spendthrift they compare to "a rocket" which goes off at once. Those who expend their charity on remote objects, but neglect their family, are said to "hang a lantern on a pole, which is seen afar, but gives no light below."

Every steamer that sails along the coast is a refuge for birds that are blown to sea, mostly small and not strong of wing. When disturbed or frightened by people on deck, they fly into the air and fall behind the ship. After several disturbances they become so tired that they can no longer catch up, and after hopelessly chasing the vessel for several miles flutter into the sea and are drowned.

WOMAN'S REALM

NEW WOMAN EVEN IN CHINA.

AMONG delegates to the women's congress to be held in London next year will be two Chinese girls, Miss Wang and Dr. Hu King Eng. The latter is a leader in the small but pertinacious army of Chinese women who have risen in revolt against the subjection of their sex in the Orient. Dr. Hu was born in Foochow to

CHINESE WOMAN DOCTOR.

a heritage of wealth and aristocracy. Her grandfather, Hu, was a mandarin of influence. In the seventieth year of his age he became a convert to Christianity, and with him his two sons, Hu Po Mi and Hu Yong Mi—King Eng's father—both of whom for more than thirty years have been Methodist pastors and presiding elders. Soon Grandmother Hu and her daughters-in-law, all of the bound foot class, influenced by convincing, even coercive, arguments, also reluctantly embraced the alien faith. When quite a child King Eng was placed in the girl's boarding school at Foochow. Furtive peeps into the dispensary and wards of the adjacent hospital, however, determined effectually her vocation to be medicine. With that end in view the little high caste celestial maid, now in her fifteenth year, came across the seas, having met and conquered bitter, determined opposition. She immediately entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating four years later a master of arts. Three years more of study and the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred by the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and also, after a brief postgraduate course, by the Philadelphia Polyclinic. Then followed several months of practical work in the Woman's hospital of Boston. In December of 1895 Dr. Hu, fully equipped for her life work, returned to Foochow to assume charge of Liang-au Hospital. A triumphant home-coming it was. Mandarins and coolies, high and low, met the ship, eager to pay their respects.

Miss Dill's Long Trip.

One of the longest equestrian recreation trips on record has been begun by

MISS EMMA DILL.

Miss Emma Dill, of Orange, N. J., who is accompanied by her father and three other men. Mr. Dill, a wealthy lawyer, arranged the trip with Walter D. Grand, managing director of Tattersall's, London. The journey is to be from Orange to the Rangeley lakes, Maine, via Poughkeepsie, the Berkshire hills, Vermont, Canada, the White mountains and northern Maine. Each member of the party will ride an Indian pony, fourteen of these hardy little animals having been provided. Miss Dill is the most enthusiastic member of the cavalcade, her only regret being that she cannot ride her favorite saddle horse. She is a familiar figure on horseback in the neighborhood of Orange, taking equestrian exercise in all sorts of weather.

Girls Expect Too Much of Young Men

"The average young man is the agreeable fellow who earns enough money to take care of himself and to put by a little for special occasions," writes Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. "But he is not a millionaire, and he is not the young man drawn by those illustrators who, in black and white, give us so-called society sketches. A combination of foolish influences makes the girl of to-day expect entirely too much from the young man of to-day. She read, or is told, that when a young man is engaged to be married he sends his fiancee so many pounds of sweets, so many boxes of flowers, as well as all the new books and all the new music that may appear each week. * * * If there were more honest girls in this world—honest in their treatment of young men—there would be a greater number of marriages and fewer thieves. Yes, I mean exactly what I say. It is the expectation on the part of a foolish girl that a man should do more than he can honestly, that has driven many men to the pentitentiary, and many more to lives of so-called single blessedness."

Women in Business.

"All women who are active in business or professions want is a fair field and no favor," says Margaret Sangster. "We ask for nothing on the ground of sex. We are willing to compete with and work with men on their own ground and desire to be measured by the same standards. We demand no courtesy further than that which prevails between gentlemen; we expect no deference. In business life men and women are simply workers, and the more the element of sex is intruded the greater the interference with the success of women. The business woman who expects little attentions she is accustomed to in the drawing-room shows her ignorance of business. If they are necessary to her peace of mind she is out of place in the business world."

Woman Will Practice Law.

Mrs. Henrietta Wilkie, of Anderson, Ind., was recently admitted to the bar. Her admittance was protested by Attorney John Beeler, of that city, but Mrs. Wilkie by her eloquence, won the judge's opinion. Her husband is a

MRS. HENRIETTA F. WILKIE.

well-known lawyer of Anderson, and they will practice together.

Hints to Home Dressmakers.

In ninety cases out of 100 a dress made at home is undeniably second rate, or worse, in that mysterious quality called "style." Why it is that professional dressmakers, who are presumably women of little education and no particular talent, can produce satisfactory gowns with a pronounced chic in cut and style that proclaims them at once to be "custom made," while the amateur, with greater taste and cultivated artistic intelligence and perception, should make such abortive creations whenever she tries to make her own dresses is a problem that is often commented upon. "Home-made" gowns are certainly not as smart as those "built" by professionals, but why not? Why cannot women of intelligence who have straitened incomes dress themselves and their daughters without calling in extraneous aid? It seems such a simple thing to do, especially in these days when the most reliable patterns of the latest fashions may be had almost for the asking, and materials cost next to nothing.

In the first place, the trade-mark, as it were, is wanting in amateur work. A dressmaker does everything by rule and rote, but this want of technical knowledge could be easily rectified either by taking the trouble to learn the trade, which is taught in comparatively few lessons, or by copying in detail the construction of a gown from a good dressmaker's. "Finish" is also one of the great essentials in which professionals score to advantage. Take the wrist of an amateur's sleeve, for instance, and that of a professional of good reputation. The difference is most marked. The bottom of the skirt too almost invariably betrays its origin, besides many other little details dependent upon the character of the dress. Finally, another marked difference between amateur and first-class professional work is in the generous use of material. The former never "skimps," whereas the latter, if she makes her own gowns, obviously tries to save every penny. In home-made millinery especially this skimpiness is very apparent. A young woman with a pretty taste in trimming bonnets who could easily have half a dozen hats for the price she confesses naively that she is obliged to buy her headgear and give large sum for each confection, because she simply cannot make up her mind to buy as much ribbon or as many flowers as is really required.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the two-headed girl, as the armless wonder suddenly gathered her to his bosom. "You always semed so shy." "Only in the presence of strangers," replied the youth, kissing her tenderly upon each of her marble brows. And yet in the drama there is much that is truly and genuinely sincere.—Detroit Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.....1897

Great effort is being made on the part of the writers of the gold bug press and those in the employ of the trust syndicates to educate the country into the false belief that the silver question is dead; that the issue of 16 to 1 is a thing of the past: and that bimetallism will not again come before the public as a political question. That the gold gamblers have succeeded in bearing the silver market is true; that they have been the means of closing down valuable mines is a fact; that they have thrown thousands of men out of employment and financially ruined whole sections of the country, must be admitted. However, if silver were to-day accorded the rights and privileges freely granted to gold, it would sell in the markets at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the country would enjoy the prosperity of which it was robbed by a worse than criminal legislation. Hundreds of thousands of men were induced to vote for McKinley under false statements regarding the ruin that would follow the success of free silver, and under false promises of the prosperity that would dawn upon the country the moment the count of the ballots indicated the election of a man for President who had been a life-long silver advocate, but who traded his principles for a nomination at St. Louis. That the silver question is the paramount issue before the people, and that they are ready to resent the fact that they were misled in the last campaign, have been borne out by the elections held throughout the United States since the first of the year. The Silver men made a clean sweep at the Chicago election, and at heavy municipal elections in the country since. Last week in the Fourth Congressional District in Indiana a Silver Democrat was elected to succeed the late Judge Holman by an increased majority of over 1500. In the State of New York the Democratic Committee in every county has endorsed the Silver plank of the Chicago platform, and the Republican Silver men are having constant accessions to their ranks. A union of forces in 1900 will elect a President on a Silver platform.

The expressed determination of the immigration officials to prevent the landing of European anarchists upon our shores will receive the cordial approval of all patriots and right-thinking Americans. For entertainment of anarchistic faith it may be one cannot be excluded under the present restrictive laws. But if the intending immigrant is expelled from another country for acts that would here be criminal he may be forbidden to land. Every European anarchist is a criminal plotter, if not an actor in crime. He is, therefore, one of the class likely to become dependent here, criminal charges upon this country, and all such should, therefore, be excluded. Every day it is becoming more and more the conviction of the American people that the bars should be put up higher, and the restrictive laws made more rigid and discriminating.

Here is what Senator Stewart said when asked with reference to recent reports if he had stopped talking silver: "Me stop talking silver?" said the Senator, "That would be to stop advocating that which will insure permanent prosperity. Now is the time to talk silver. In prosperity is our greatest hope of winning. Better times bring independence. Success removes the shackles from downtrodden men. Last year men were the slaves of the plutocrats. Hunger drove them to sell their votes or to submit to dictation. Prosperity will make them independent, and they will vote according to their judgment, and that will be for silver."

The pocket of gold discovered in Trinity County will probably result in a rush of prospectors to that section. Not one in ten or in fifty will be likely to stumble upon a rich pocket find. But at least there can be no great suffering for the disappointed; no icy passes to cross; no weeks of weary tramping at high altitudes in wind and snow; no rafting down lakes and rivers with the thermometer threatening the freezing point; no risks of sea or perils of a wild and desolate land. No, even failure on Trinity is preferable to the attempt to storm the Klondike section in Arctic winter.

The expected aftermath of the crazed rush for the Klondike gold fields has already begun to appear. Reports from the north tell us of scores of poor fellows who are left perched on the rocks around the inlets in the vicinity of Dyea, stranded, helpless and hopeless. They have no money to pay the exorbitant transportation charges, their baggage and provisions are water soaked or lost, and they are already feeling the pangs of hunger and the nipping of the frost. It is said that some of them have sold their belongings for almost nothing and are on their way back.

"Sassiety" at Los Angeles is discussing whether Mrs. Bradbury should be recognized when she returns to the city, now that she and her husband are reconciled after her late disgraceful escapade. If Mrs. Bradbury were not the wife of a millionaire, the question would not be under discussion at all. It would be settled against her without any discussion. The glitter of the gold makes the difference.

Why not try Durrant for the murder of Minnie Williams? He might be convicted and hanged for that murder long before the law points in the Blanche Lamont case will be settled.

DEATH OF JUDGE GILL.

Last Monday a telegram was received at Independence announcing the death of Geo. M. Gill, at Riverside.

George Monroe Cill was born at Stockton, California, March 18, 1859, and came to Inyo County with his parents in September, 1894, participating in the hardships and privations of the early Inyo pioneer life. At an early age he began the study of the law and was admitted to practice in 1875. In 1880 he removed to Mammoth, and later to Bodie, where he served a term as Deputy District Attorney of Mono County, but soon returned to this county and practiced law at Bishop until 1885, when he returned to Stockton, Cal., and there engaged in the practice of law in partnership at different times with P. W. Bennett, Esq., Senator Baldwin and J. C. Campbell, Esq. In 1886 commenced the early symptoms of rheumatism, which ultimately resulted in his death. In 1887 he returned to Inyo County in the hope of regaining his failing health. In 1888 he was elected District Attorney of this county and served a term of two years as such. In 1890 he was elected Superior Judge of Inyo County and served a term of six years in that capacity.

The gradual encroach of the fatal disease made him an invalid for the past six years and in the hope of being bettered by a change to a warmer climate he removed to Riverside, Cal., at which place he died on the 22d inst. His death at this time was unexpected, as letters received here dated the day before his death are written in his usual good-natured strain and expressed the opinion that he was improving. For the last few years he was utterly helpless, being unable to move without assistance, yet his mind never lost its brightness; he never complained, and maintained a bright and cheerful demeanor to the end. Through all he was nursed and cared for with the most untiring patience by his most devoted wife, who, with two daughters, constitute his family. His mother and many other relatives live in this county, and together with a host of friends mourn his taking away. He was a member of Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M. Judge Lamar appointed a committee of the Bar to draft resolutions to his memory, which will be published next week.

R. K. Colcord and J. A. Yerington were in Bishop Monday night on business relating to the proposed deal for the Smith & Best mines. The purchasers are J. A. Yerington, R. K. Colcord, J. F. Parr and Geo. T. Mills, who have bought (not bonded) the property in question, comprising the Molus mine and its east and west extensions, all in Piute Canyon, about 18 miles north of Bishop. Active work to develop the property on an extensive scale will begin at once, and men have already been put to work to improve the road. The Molus shaft is now down nearly 100 feet, and will be sunk as much deeper as the first move. A mill will shortly be erected. While electricity may be the power used, it is more probable that water power and a tramway will be used. Governor Colcord will for the present personally superintend the operations. All reports agree in pronouncing the group of mines a valuable one, and our people hope the purchasers will find a bonanza.—*Register.*

In a letter for the public, ex-Governor Grant, of the Omaha Grant smelter, says, regarding the continued fall in the price of silver: "In my opinion the world can produce not to exceed 150,000,000 ounces per annum at 50 cents per ounce. The annual absorption is greater than 150,000,000 ounces, so that 50 cents should be a bed-rock price. In the immediate future it may go below 50 cents, because smelters and others are offering to sell millions at the best prices to be obtained, thirty, sixty and ninety days hence. This is done with a view to getting rid of present stocks with as little loss as possible. I put 50 cents as bed-rock, because I believe that the world will continue to absorb an increasing amount of silver from year to year, and I don't believe that it is possible to maintain the present output at 50 cents."

The formal opening of the Valley road to Visalia will be celebrated in Tulare County's capital in conjunction with the festival of Admission Day. Sixty-five miles of track remains to be laid to fill up the gap between Hanford and the Kern County seat, and twenty-five miles of that stretch have already been graded. It is confidently believed that the line will be in operation between Stockton and Bakersfield before the dawn of another year.

A young man purchased 2,000 fine cigars and then insured them for their full value, smoked them up, and then demanded the insurance, claiming that they had been destroyed by fire. The case was taken to the court and decided in favor of the young man. The insurance company then had him arrested for setting fire to his own property, and the same Judge ordered that he pay a fine and go to jail for three months.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during the month of July the coinage at the United States mints amounted to $670,850, as follows: Gold, $337,000; silver, $260,000; minor coins, $23,850. No standard silver dollars were coined, as the supply on hand was sufficient for all needs and further that the stock of minor coins has run very low.

If it be true that J. W. Mackey has purchased the Silver Peak mines, and intends to work them on an extensive scale, a lively camp will spring up there.

With the great rise in breadstuff values, increasing the cost of his living, will the laborer's wage be raised? Not much.

It is estimated that the farmers of the United States will receive for their wheat this season about $80,000,000 more than last year. The speculators, who never saw a plow, will reap a harvest of dollars discounting that sum.

The international duel between Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin will be the cause of at least forty other duels of a similar character. It is barely possible that someone may get slightly hurt.

We do not hear much of the civil disturbance in Brazil, but as the government is negotiating for a loan of $40,000,000 it is evident that the war is flaming up enough to burn money.

Ninety per cent of the flour that finds a market in the far East comes from the United States. The remaining 10 per cent is from India and North China.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Drug gist. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 74.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 24, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on October 6, 1897, viz: Arthur W. Nobles, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 29, Tp 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius L. Roeper, Irving J. Woodin, Omie I. Mairs and Michael McSweeny, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 23, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the Eleventh day of October, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Frank Fuller, Jacob Belser, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST UNPAID JAN. 1ST, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	451	June 20, 1887	10,369 July 25, 1887	M. D.	14 S.	35 E.	10	40	NW. of NE. ¼	$40 00	$40 00	$35 25	$11 00
Dell, Andrew	446	Dec. 15, 1887	10,370 Dec. 15, 1887				15	160	W. ½ of SW. ¼, and SW. ¼ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Lewis, William	464	April 13, 1887	10,457 June 17, 1887				13	160	W. ½ of SW. ¼, SE. ¼ of SW. ¼, and NW. ¼ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Williams, Thomas	472	July 6, 1887	10,576 Aug. 8, 1887				13	160	W. ½ of SW. ¼, and SW. ¼ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Graham, William H	473	July 11, 1887	10,567 July 25, 1887				13	160	E. ½ of SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Mack, P. H	562	Dec. 15, 1887	10,567 Jan. 3, 1888				13	160	W. ½ of SW. ¼, and NW. ¼ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Fowler, James H	1106	Sept. 15, 1888	11,533 Nov. 20, 1888				13	160	E. ½ of SW. ¼, and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Gallagher, Augustus A	1554	Oct. 11, 1890	12,125 Dec. 7, 1890				15	160	E. ½ of NE. ¼, and SW. ¼ of NE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Gordon, Clara V	174	April 6, 1891	12,215 April 15, 1891				15	160	W. ½ of NE. ¼, and NW. ¼ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Gordon, Clara V	175	April 6, 1891	12,216 April 15, 1891				15	160	E. ½ of NW. ¼, and SW. ¼ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Hogan, William	1763	July 5, 1893	12,304 Aug. 14, 1893				14	160	W. ½ of SW. ¼, and SW. ¼ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Smith, Marion L	1938	Feb. 8, 1895	12,405 April 15, 1895				14	160	E. ½ of SW. ¼, and NW. ¼ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Hastings, Elizabeth	1926	April 13, 1894	12,156 June 11, 1894				13	160	W. ½ of SW. ¼, and NW. ¼ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Bennett, John A	1590	Dec. 2, 1892	12,734 Jan. 9, 1893				13	160	E. ½ of SW. ¼, and NE. ¼ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Bennett, John A	1590	Dec. 2, 1892	12,735 April 1, 1893				13	160	Lots 3 and 4, and E. ½ of SW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	1968	March 4, 1895	12,585 April 15, 1895				13	160	W. ½ of NW. ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2019	Nov. 16, 1895	12,584 Dec. 15, 1895				13	160	Lots 3 and 4, and E. ½ of SW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Perry, Thomas W	2019	Nov. 16, 1895	12,583 Dec. 15, 1895				13	160	Lots 1 and 2, and E. ½ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Perry, Thomas W	2019	Nov. 16, 1895	12,582 Dec. 15, 1895				13	160	E. ½ of NE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2041	April 9, 1896	13,115 May 15, 1896				13	160	W. ½ of NE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,506 March 15, 1897				14	160	W. ½ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,507 March 15, 1897				14	160	E. ½ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,508 March 15, 1897				14	160	W. ½ of NE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,509 March 15, 1897				14	160	E. ½ of NE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,510 March 15, 1897				14	160	W. ½ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,511 March 15, 1897				14	160	E. ½ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,512 March 15, 1897				14	160	Lots 3 and 4, and E. ½ of SW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,513 March 15, 1897				14	160	Lots 1 and 2, and E. ½ of NW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,514 March 15, 1897				14	160	E. ½ of NE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,515 March 15, 1897				14	160	W. ½ of NE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,516 March 15, 1897				14	160	W. ½ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,517 March 15, 1897				14	160	E. ½ of SE. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,518 March 15, 1897				14	160	W. ½ of SW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1896	13,519 March 15, 1897				14	160	E. ½ of SW. ¼	160 00	160 00	141 00	44 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL., June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES

District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE

NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

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NATHAN RHINE.

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif., May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Sontheast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22 72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27 1897

OUR

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. IVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

DIED.

GILL—At Riverside, California, August 22, 1897, GEO. M. GILL, a native of California, aged 39 years, 5 months and 4 days.

HARRY—Near Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal., August 18, 1897, ROBERT HARRY, a native of England, aged — years.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York August 21:

Bar silver	51 7/8
Mexican dollars	42
Copper	11 1/4
Lead	3.60
Tin	13 80
Quicksilver, per flask	$38

Got back from the mountains?

A. A. Neil, of Aberdeen, was a visitor in town yesterday.

B. H. Yandell, Esq., went to Bishop yesterday morning.

Constable Murphy made a trip to the Keys mine early in the week.

Irving Woodin, Jr., left to-day for Palo Alto to resume his studies.

Mrs. Grace Leece came down from Bishop on Monday's train, returning Tuesday.

E. Robinson and J. R. Moffet spent a couple of days in the high Sierras this week.

Henry Bell and Allie McDonald came down from Big Pine last Monday, returning the next day.

C. B. Rawson and Thos. McComas came down from Bishop last Monday on business in the Land Office.

The weather has been cloudy for the past week and showers have fallen in the mountains every afternoon.

Will Hines brought down 13,500 feet of lumber from Big Pine this week with one team of sixteen animals, and small ones at that.

Orrie Johnson, the young man who was hurt at Mazourka, is doing very nicely and will recover. His right hip was dislocated.

Louis Munzinger came down from Bishop on Wednesday and spent a couple of days in town visiting with old time friends.

John Strohmeyer made final proof on his homestead at Georges Creek last Saturday. His witnesses were Chas. Skinner and John Meyer.

Misses Clara and Estella Mayes arrived at Independence from Los Angeles last Thursday and are visiting with their uncle, J. R. Moffett.

A prospecting party last week lost near the Lone Pine bridge two mortars, two pair hobbles, ropes, straps, etc. Will the finder please send word to this office?

J. J. Lonergan, a Los Angeles mining expert, arrived at Independence Wednesday evening, and spent yesterday and to-day examining the Brown Monster mine.

The Superior Court adjourned last Monday and the Court House flag was hung at half-mast in respect to the memory of ex-Judge Geo. M. Gill, who died on that day.

Tim Madden is sojourning in town for a few days. He says that he and his **partner, Joe Buckwalter, have got out a fine lot of ore, which they will run through the Keys arrastra in October.**

M. Bush, W. H. Uhlmeyer and Emmons Spencer, of Big Pine, were at Independence last Monday. Mr. Bush made final proof on his homestead near Big Pine and Mr. Uhlmeyer made a desert land filing.

The Chinaman accused of shooting Mrs. Gall at Darwin had a preliminary examination before Justice Davidson last Tuesday and was held over for trial in the Superior Court, his bail being fixed at five hundred dollars.

The case of Lasky et al vs. Carrasco et al, after dragging along its weary length for the past five weeks, was terminated in the Superior Court yesterday. Judge, attorneys, clients and witnesses were alike tired out, and must have heaved a heavy sigh of relief.

Bob. Harry died in the Coso mountains last week. He was in poor health, but started out on a prospecting trip. Some vaqueros who had cattle in that country found him lying dead on his blankets and brought the news into Darwin. A coffin was made and packed out and the unfortunate man buried where he was found.

Judge Virden of the Superior Court of Mono County has decided that the new mining law of California is in conflict with the Federal statutes and hence inoperative. The question came up on the matter of transferring the Bodie District records to the office of the County Recorder, which the Judge thinks need not be done. The miners of Bodie lately elected a Recorder under the old local system.

IN MEMORY OF "PADDY JACK."

The late Judge Gill wrote the following tribute to John Welch, "Paddy Jack," on the 19th inst., and forwarded the verses to this office in a letter written on the 20th, in which he wished to be kindly remembered to his many Inyo friends and stated that his health had inproved very much since removing to Riverside. The telegraph announced the sad news of his death on the 21st:

Another Inyo pioneer—
A sturdy son of toil
Has obeyed the final summons
And "shuffled off the coil."
We did not hear the roll-call,
But the messenger came
And singled out old "Paddy Jack,"
Who answered to his name.

Yes, poor old "Paddy Jack" is gone,
But there's neither word nor sign
To indicate who'll be the next
To step across the line.
Our vision cannot pierce the gloom,
No matter how we yearn;
We only know that each of us
Must answer in his turn.

Full five and twenty years ago,
Which seems a long way back—
When I was but a little boy
I first knew "Paddy Jack."
Don't call me his biographer—
But grant me leave to send
These lines to Paddy's memory
Because he was my friend.

His parents hailed from Ireland—
That little isle so green;
Though Jack—a real Hibernian,
Its shores had never seen.
In truth he had no land of birth,
For Erin—lost to sight—
Out on the broad Atlantic
Is where Jack first saw the light.

I'll not claim for him perfection;
But show me if you can
Where THAT virtue has resided
In any living man.
But this—I'll always claim for Jack,
Though one of lowly birth,
No gentler, kinder, braver man
Has ever trod the earth.

As proof of Paddy's gentleness
And that his heart was warm,
Remember how the little ones
Around him used to swarm?
He labored hard for daily bread—
No wealth at his command,
But Jack was always willing
To extend a helping hand.

That he was brave—who'll doubt it?
For no such word as Fear
Was found in the vocabulary
Of this brawny pioneer.
Of this, I know whereof I speak,
For I have seen him tried;
No braver man than "Paddy Jack"
Has ever lived or died.

Then farewell to you "Paddy Jack"—
You've probed the Great Unknown;
But all of us are "headin'" there
And you are not alone.
When we have crossed the boundary
We hope to greet you then—
But you'll not be HERE to answer
When the roll is called again.

G. M. G.

Riverside, Cal., Aug. 19, 1897.

Col. Hafford and A. G. Bowman closed a deal Thursday in which they sold to Capt. J. B. Black, of Salt Lake, one of their mines in the Slate Range, fifty miles north of here. The consideration was $18,000. Capt. Black is the representative of Utah capitalists, and it is their intention to erect a mill on the property and begin the reduction of ore at once. Col. Hafford and party also bonded an adjoining claim to Geo. Montgomery for one year for $40,000. This leaves them four of the original group of six claims, and the Colonel considers them pretty good property to hold.—*Randsburg Miner.*

The property mentioned is in Inyo County and among those prospected to some extent thirty-five years ago. This movement and others along the line out there are "straws" indicating that the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad proposition is not sleeping.

In the action of Vermilyea & Doyle vs. Judd and Palmer, Judge Virden of the Superior Court appointed Archie Farrington Receiver of the Mammoth mine, in the Mammoth District, in this county. Vermilyea and Doyle are stockholders of the company, which is a Chicago incorporation, and Judd is superintendent of the mine, and Palmer, we believe, is a director. The plaintiffs allege mismanagement, etc., and asked for the appointment of a Receiver. Sheriff Hayes went to Mammoth on Thursday to attend to the matter. The company has fine prospects, and it is to be regretted that there should be any "family troubles" regarding its management. Mr. Farrington, who is now in charge of the property, has had much mining and milling experience and we hope he will bring the property to a productive point.—*Bridgeport Chronicle-Union.*

Mining Accident.

A young man named Neil McDonald met with a painful accident at the Reward mine yesterday. He had put in and charged a hole which failed to explode. He took out the fuse and removed the cap and found some sawdust in it, and to this he attributed its failure to ignite. He blew in the cap and was in the act of shaking it to remove the sawdust when it exploded, tearing off the first joints of the forefinger and thumb of his left hand and cutting him severely about the face and neck. His right eye is hurt, but the sight is not destroyed. He was brought to town last evening and is being cared for by Dr. Woodin.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhœa.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhœa. It has given me a greet deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and after that I bought a bottle and took a 50-cent bottle: and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1897.

Estate of Sallie M. Bell, deceased—Sale of real estate to Henry J. Bell confirmed.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending August 20, 1897:

Baker to Miller—½ interest in 160 acres land near Big Pine—$1600.

Calladine to Cole—½ interest in mining claims in Argus District—$120.

G. C. Kfrby and Emma Kirby to W. H. Thomas—Mining claim in South Park District—$209 36.

Lee Maupin and Lena Reinhakle were married at Big Pine this week and came down to the Reward mine on Wednesday and will make their home there.

Furnishing Country Homes.

There is a curious fancy this year for an immoderate use of an ugly shade of yellow-green in the furnishing of country homes. This very artificial and untrue tint is called "frog green," and is most unharmonious with the greens of nature, and very unbecoming to the human beings who occupy the rooms in which it reigns supreme. It has become such a prevailing fancy that I have heard of persons who have reglazed the lower panes of their window sashes to increase the yellow green light which gives the desired tone to the room. The charm must lie in the novelty of the effect, which always has a fascination with a large majority of womankind.

Nothing can be prettier than certain uses of a true natural green in the right place and in due proportion. A wall in green and white, with a frieze of palmetto leaves, I found very effective in a seaside cottage exposed to the sun. The frieze was two feet deep, and the leaves were as large as a palmetto fan, and had a very airy, cool effect. The picture rod was of bamboo, as well as the mantelpiece and much of the furniture. To these were added a few white chairs, white matting and white goatskin rugs. These bamboo mantelpieces, by the way, are unusual and give the same sort of simple, rural air to a room that the use of wood with its bark upon it gives to a mountain cottage. The mantel may be of pine, stained in a color which matches the bamboo, which can be split and laid on over and under the shelf and fitted to every part of the pine, taking care not to have the joints meet side by side, as putting the canes on irregularly imparts the effect of carving. The entire mantel may be made of whole bamboo and when completed set against the wall, just as you would make "rustic work" from boughs. The beautiful variety of shade and the polished surface of the cane are very decorative.—New York Post.

Everyday Summer Gowns.

Gowns suitable for all purposes will be of cheviot, serge or tweed in plain or mixed colors. The eton jacket, worn with a cotton or silk shirt waist, or merely a false front, is the favorite way of making these gowns. The reefer that buttons or may be reversed is another jacket more suitable for a stout figure, leaving the short bolero for the slender. Mixed goods do not require trimming, and the plain fabrics are lightened with rows, scrolls or hand braiding of hercules or soutache braid. The trimming is arranged according to the material and figure—cross and lengthwise rows on the skirt, in V panels, on the wrists or covering the sleeve to the puff, and on the edge of the jacket only, or completely covering the latter garment.

Small braid covered or large bone buttons are used. Finely twilled serge is preferred. Indistinct plaids are liked in tweeds. Cheviots wear well and are selected for rough traveling suits. I would advise having material intended for hard wear sponged. If one can afford silk for lining the skirt, it will prove light and keep its shape better than anything else. Plaid taffeta waists are very pretty with any of the woolen materials just written of. Select gray, blue, brown or green effects in a figured goods.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The First In the Colony.

Miss Annie J. Duncan has been appointed factory inspector in New South Wales. She will be the first woman factory inspector in that colony. She is well known in London as former sanitary inspector under the Kensington vestry. Miss Duncan is an Australian, the daughter of Dr. Handasyde Duncan, who served for 30 years as immigration and health officer under the government of South Australia. The factories and shop acts which Miss Duncan will be called upon to administer came into existence at the beginning of this year, and they comprise the first legislative enactments of the kind in New South Wales. In two provisions at least they show an advance upon our own factory and shop acts, first, by the compulsory providing of seats for shop assistants in the proportion of at least one seat to every three persons, and, second, by bringing all laundries under the conditions imposed upon factories. Miss Duncan is to be congratulated upon her appointment. She was the successful candidate out of 150 applications for the post.

Woman's Work In India.

Dr. Harriet E. Parker of Putney, Vt., is in charge of the Women's hospital in Madura, south India. Last year there were 18,000 cases treated in the hospital. So much more additional room is needed a large and really well appointed building is now in process of erection just across the street from the present structure. The women's board of missions in Boston has done a great deal for the hospital, and the amount of relief given the native Indian women is almost incalculable. A "Bible woman" reads regularly to the patients, and religious services are conducted every day. Leprous patients are treated in large numbers.

Various devices for holding a woman's watch securely in some convenient place have been tried with more or less success. The very latest fad of all is the tiny leather bag tag strap with a little gold buckle fastened around the belt, and from this the watch is suspended.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 660.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer, for the SW ¼ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of SW¼, and S ½ of SW¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S, R 35 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles A. Skinner, John W. Lacey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal, June 26, 1896.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of July, 1897, an assessment (No. 30) of Ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of August, 1897, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 20th day of September, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW¼, fr. SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of Lot 1 in SW¼, fr. N ½ of SE¼, Sec. 6, Tp. 19 S, R. 37 E. M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martinez, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13 h
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attentin

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sehurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:45 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:42 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent, examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

A GASOLINE HOISTING ENGINE.

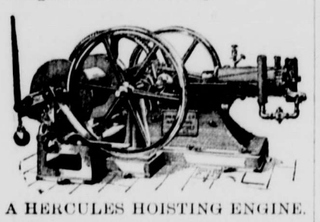
It Does the Work of the Steam Engine Better and With Less Cost.

The use of gas and gasoline engines in mines and for all power purposes is very much on the increase. New uses for them are being found every day. They are being used quite extensively for pumping, for hoisting, and other work in mining. Mr. W. F. Patrick has an article in a recent number of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal giving experience with a gasoline hoisting engine at the Southern Eureka Mines in Utah. Mr. Patrick says:

"We have had the engine in use for some time, and have found it highly satisfactory and in the highest degree economical. We are engaged in sinking, and of course only hoisting intermittently. Our engine is rated at 25 H. P., and hoists load of 1,100 lbs. from a depth of 275 ft. in 45 seconds. Our consumption of gasoline has averaged only 0.7 gal. per hour. The amount of water consumed in cooling the cylinders is very small, as large galvanized iron cooling tanks are provided with the engine and only enough water is required to replenish what is lost by evaporation. In many of our western mining districts water for a steam plant would cost as much, or more than the fuel.

"The engine is provided with electric and torch igniters, both of which work very satisfactorily. One man can, by means of the self-starter, easily start the engine alone; after starting it requires no attention, except to see that the oil cups are feeding properly.

"By means of the operating levers near the shaft, one man can hoist, dump the buckets run out the waste, and in such work as ours, or at small mines, have time to do the tool sharpening and timber framing.



A HERCULES HOISTING ENGINE.

"The machinery is noiseless and safe. The gasoline tank is placed outside of the engine room, underground, and below the level of the engine-bed, and the gasoline is drawn up as needed by a small pump placed on one side of the engine. This arrangement prevents all possibility of explosion. In fact, I consider it safer and more economical than steam, and when the hoisting is done it can be shut down, and there is absolutely no consumption of fuel, and no possible danger of explosion."

The illustration given herewith shows a type of engine very much in use in mines throughout California, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Mexico, Utah, Montana, Nevada, etc. It is built by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, in all sizes from two to two hundred horse power. The engines are built extra heavy, hoisting drum being upon the same base as the engine, and geared direct. The levers operating the hoist are positive in action and are within easy control of the operator. About three thousand of these engines are in use in different parts of the country, and in every instance have demonstrated their superiority over any other power for the purpose used.

They are also made to burn distillate oil, which reduces the fuel cost very materially, and where water and fuel are scarce, the saving in these items quite often enables the property to be worked where otherwise the expense attendent upon operating a steam engine would preclude it.

Italian Compliments to America.

One of the Italian delegates to the international postal congress has paid America the very prettiest compliment in his power. Last Saturday evening, as Chevalier Delmati sat at dinner, a message by cable announced to him the birth of a daughter in his Roman home. The little girl is to be christened Virginia, after the state where Washington was born and where he lies buried, and if little Miss Delmati had chosen to be a boy the name of our immortal first president would have been bestowed in baptism.—Exchange.

Fishing Time.

With tulips blooming everywhere
And timid breaths of vernal air
Meandering down the dusty town
Like children lost in Vanity Fair;

When every long, unlovely row
Of westward houses stands aglow,
And leads the eyes toward sunset skies
Beyond the hills where green trees grow;

When weary seems the street parade,
And weary books and weary trade,
I'm only wishing to go a-fishing,
For this the month of May was made.

I guess the pussy willows now
Are creeping out on every bough
Along the brook, and robins look
For early worms behind the plow.

The thistle birds have changed their dun
For yellow coats to match the sun,
And in the same array of flame
The dandelion show's begun.

The flocks of young anemones
Are dancing round the budding trees.
Who can help wishing to go a-fishing
In days as full of joys as these?
—Henry Van Dyke in Washington Star.

Don't

waste stamps. Save up your *Schilling's Best* yellow tea-tickets, and send several guesses for that missing word in one envelope.

Schilling's Best money-back tea, at your grocer's.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. A16

S. F. N. U. No. 788. New Series No. 31.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

"NO," said Tom Moran, "adventures don't seem to come my way. My experiences in that line would hardly be worthy of mention, but somehow Brother Bob has a genuine talent for tumbling into all manner of adventures. Brother Bob has had quite a number of pretty close calls in the wild regions in which we have traveled, but he has plenty of grit and has always been able to pull through."

Tom Moran is a miner who was graduated in the Comstock school of mining years ago and who has since had much experience in Mexico, Australia, India and other gold-producing countries.

"It is singular that you should have been able to travel through so many strange countries without a few hairbreadth escapes or some other experiences worthy of being related," said one of the old Comstock friends who were questioning Tom in regard to his travels in foreign lands. "Did you never run against a tiger while in India?"

"Tiger," said Tom, with a laugh. "Well, yes, I've run against the 'tigers' of nearly every country on the two sides of the globe."

"I am speaking now of the real, roaring, ramping Bengal tiger—the striped beast of the jungle," said the Comstocker.

"I saw quite a number of tigers while in India and went after the animals on regular hunts. I killed a few while I was there, in order to get some good skins."

"Never got into close quarters with one?"

"Well, not very; but Brother Bob had rather a bad bout with a big hill tiger up in Nepaul."

"Did Bob get away with the tiger?"

"Yes, Brother Bob is true grit; the tiger was killed."

"As you had no adventures of your own during your travels, Tom," said a Comstocker, "suppose you give us the story of Bob's tiger fight."

"I am sorry Brother Bob is not here to tell you about his battle with 'Madame Stripes,' but as he is not with us this evening, I will give you a little sketch of the affair as I saw it.

"Brother Bob and I were up on the Nepaul frontier, headed for the lower slopes of the Himalayas.

"In place of the ducks, cranes, coots and pelicans of the lagoons along the lowland course of the Koosee we now began to see quail, partridges, pea fowl, florican and other upland birds. In places hidden in patches of dense jungle and overgrown with vines and creepers were dilapidated temples indicating that the whole country had at some time been inhabited, though in the present age only a few scattered villages are to be found. Outside of the villages there are here and there huts inhabited by the 'gwalla,' or cowherd caste, and these huts of the men of the cattle stations are often in the heart of almost impenetrable stretches of jungle.

"While in this beautiful region our guns kept us well supplied with all kinds of game, and we first and last killed many wolves, jackals, leopards and about a dozen tigers, great and small. The British and wealthy natives almost always use elephants in hunting tigers, sometimes having fifty or more of the huge beasts in line; but as we were not in a position to command a supply of elephants, we did our work on foot, hiring a score or more of coolies, with tom toms, firecrackers and horns to beat through small patches of jungle. At first we mounted ourselves on 'mychans,' bamboo platforms, at the point where we expected the game to appear, but after we had learned something of the nature and ways of the tiger we did not bother with platforms, but took our chances on the ground.

"The gwallas of the region were always ready to bring us news of a tiger having killed one of their cattle, and when we got news of a 'kill' we were soon out after the killer. Often the gwallas would be able to point out the patch of jungle to which the tiger had retired after making the kill and feasting his fill.

"It was here in this foothill region that Brother Bob had his adventure with a big hill tiger. A 'shekarry,' a native expert hunter, who keeps himself well posted in regard to the movements of game and manages hunts for both British and rich natives, one day came to our camp and proposed to give us some sport. He said that as neither the English nor the native princes were hunting at that season business was very slack with him. He offered for a very reasonable price to bring out his people and beat through a piece of jungle which he knew to be alive with all kinds of game. As a part of the bargain Brother Bob and I were to kill as many wild hogs, deer and the like as we could knock over, the shekarry saying his people were all very hungry for meat.

"The particular piece of jungle selected by the old game expert to be beaten through lay between the forks of two large streams with high and steep banks. A more favorably situated jungle for sport could not have been found. As Bob and I would station ourselves near the junction of the two streams nothing could pass that way without being seen. We took stations about fifty yards apart at a point where the jungle became somewhat thin and open, each thrusting into the ground a leafy branch of parass to serve as a screen or blind. After a long wait we heard faintly in the distance the sound of the tom toms and the shouts of the beaters as they advanced into the jungle.

"Presently we heard a rustling upon the stray leaves in front, and a troop of monkeys, loudly chattering their alarm, came hopping out of the dense jungle.

"As yet we had seen no deer or other desirable game, but the beaters were still far away. Taking a peep from behind my screen, I was somewhat surprised to see a large female tiger come gliding out of the thick jungle, crouching close to the ground as she passed into the open. She was on Brother Bob's side of the jungle and was moving straight toward him, apparently more concerned about the commotion behind her than afraid of danger in front. Bob had also seen the tiger and had dropped to one knee behind his screen and leveled his rifle. Every moment I expected to hear the report of Bob's gun, as the tiger was within ten yards of his blind and was moving slowly.

"Some noise in the jungle frightened the skulking beast and, after a quick backward glance, it blindly bounded forward. At the second bound the tiger landed almost on top of Bob, as he crouched behind his fragile screen. Instantly he fired, thrusting his rifle at the beast without aim. Wounded by the shot, the tiger uttered a howl of rage, dashed aside the screen and struck Bob a blow with a fore paw that sent his gun flying and left him stretched senseless on his back.

"I rushed forward at once to Bob's assistance. As I ran the infuriated beast threw herself upon Bob and began tearing at him with her teeth. Hearing a sound as of cracking bones, I thought every rib in poor Bob's body was being crushed. As I feared to use my rifle I threw it down and drew my revolver. My yells, as I rushed on the tiger, caused her to cease tearing at Bob and fix her eyes upon me. But she still retained her position across Bob's breast while showing her teeth and snarling at me.

"I thought it probable that she was so badly wounded as not to be able to rise upon her legs and so decided to take her at close quarters and make sure of her. With my pistol in my right hand and in my left a long-bladed knife, sharp as a razor, I crept forward. I advanced crouched almost upon my knees, as the tiger's position across poor Bob was such that I feared to fire with a downward range.

"I had got up within ten feet of the tiger when she suddenly left Bob and leaped at me. The charge of the beast was a surprise, but by a backward move I avoided her leap and as she passed fired my pistol into her neck, at the same moment plunging the knife into her side up to the hilt. She fell and did not move from where she landed, the pistol shot having broken her neck.

"Seeing the tiger was in its death struggles I turned my attention to Brother Bob, who was still stretched unconscious upon the ground. The beaters were fast approaching through the jungle with great uproar and thumping of tom toms, wild hogs in droves, both black and gray, were rushing by, spotted deer were charging past and the whole jungle seemed alive with game of all kinds, some droves of wild pigs almost running over me.

"I was just stooping over Bob when a huge male tiger bounded out of the jungle and halted within ten feet of where I stood. I had my pistol upon him in an instant, and as his head was so held that a bullet would not glance from his skull I took good aim and gave him a shot between the eyes that brought him down as dead as though he had been a sheep or an ox. Seeing that the shot had killed the tiger I ran down to the river, filled my hat with water and went to work to try to restore Bob's senses. He had been badly stunned and was breathing heavily, but I saw he had no bad wounds and soon had the satisfaction to see him open his eyes, when it was not long before his wits returned and he was able to sit up. The paw of the tiger had struck him on the side of the head and knocked him senseless, but had only slightly wounded his scalp. The weight of the tiger on his chest had almost stopped his breath and he felt some internal soreness. We found that his life had been saved by a lucky chance. In a game bag he had slung to his side were some quail and a pea fowl or two, and it was these the tiger had seized upon and crunched in her blind rage, not Bob's ribs.

"Bob was much astonished and bewildered when he saw two dead tigers stretched out alongside of him. I told him that he had gone into a sort of delirium of rage and killed them both, and for a time he believed my story. He said he had an indistinct recollection of having done a good deal of fighting. We found that his shot had plowed through the muscles of the female tiger's left shoulder, only slightly wounding her, but probably paralyzing her left fore leg.

"When the old shekarry came up with his crowd of beaters he was at first much disappointed that we had killed no deer or wild pigs. 'Alas, sahibs,' cried he, 'no meat—no meat!' He, however, soon cheered up and took great credit to himself for having said there were tigers in the jungle. After the tigers were skinned we went down to the river and killed for the old fellow quite a lot of pigs. We were well satisfied with our prizes, the skins of the two tigers. The male measured, as he lay on the ground, eleven feet two inches from tip to tip and the female ten feet four inches.

"They were unusually large hill tigers, which are of heavier build than the tigers of the valleys, but average less in length. To kill tigers with a pistol was a feat before unheard of on the frontier, and obtained for us great credit for nerve, but give a tiger a square shot in the head and he will go down like a bullock. Many tigers are killed by single shots from rifles, but the man who goes after tigers on foot must have a considerable amount of nerve. I could always bet on the nerve of Brother Bob."

"THE TIGER SPRANG UPON BROTHER BOB."

STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER.

The First Vessel So Propelled Was Invented by a Spaniard.

The application of steam as a moving power is claimed by various nations, but for the first extensive employment of it the world indisputably owes the English and the Americans. As early as 1543 a Spanish captain named Blasco De Garay showed in the harbor of Barcelona a steamboat of his own invention. The preacher Mathesius, in his sermon to miners in Nuremburg in 1562, prays for the man who "raises water from fire and air," showing the early application of steam power in Germany. An Italian engineer, G. Branca, invented in 1629 a sort of steam windmill. In England among the first notices of steam power is one contained in a small volume published in 1647, entitled "The Art of Gunnery," by Nat Nye, in which he proposes to "charge a piece of ordnance without gunpowder" by putting in water instead of powder, ramming down an air-tight plug and then the shot, and applying a fire to the breach "till it burst out suddenly." But the first successful effort was that of the Marquis of Worcester. In his "Century of Inventions," in 1655, he describes a steam apparatus by which he raised a column of water to the height of forty feet. This, under the name of "fire water work," was actually at work at Vauxhall in 1656.

The first patent for the application of steam power to various kinds of machines was taken out in 1698 by Capt. Savery. In 1699 he exhibited before the Royal Society a working model of his invention. His engines were the first used to any extent in industrial operations. In all the attempts at pumping engines hitherto made, including Savery's, the steam acted directly upon the water to be moved, without any intervening part. To Dr. Papin, a celebrated Frenchman, is due the idea of the piston. It was first used by him in 1690. The next step in appliance was made in 1705, in the "atmospheric engine" conjointly invented by Newcomen, Cawley and Savery. This machine held its own for nearly seventy years, and was very largely applied to mines. The next essential improvements on the steam engine were those of Watt, which began a new era in the history of steam power. His first improvement was the separate condenser, patented in 1769. The principal improvements that have been made since Watt's time have been either in matters relating to the boiler, in details of construction consequent upon our increased facilities, improved machinery and greater knowledge of the strength of materials, in the enlarged application of his principle of expansive working, or in the application of the steam engine to the propulsion of carriages and vessels.

Falling Walls at Fires

Mr. Charles T. Hill contributes to St. Nicholas an article on "The Perils of a Fireman's Life," in the course of which he says:

There are several kinds of falling walls, and the fireman of experience knows them well, and what to expect from each. There is one kind that breaks first at the bottom and comes down almost straight, somewhat like a curtain. This makes a big noise, but is not very much to be dreaded. Then there is another that bulges or "buckles" in the middle at first, and makes a sort of curve as it descends. This is a little more serious than the first, and has caused many fatalities. Then there is one that breaks at the bottom and comes straight out, reaching clear across the street, and remaining almost solid until it strikes; and, as an old-time fireman once remarked: "That's the kind you want to dodge."

This kind of "falling wall" has caused more deaths in the department than any other danger the firemen have to contend with. It has killed horses as well as men, and destroyed apparatus; and it is so rapid in its descent, and covers so much space, that to escape it the men have to be quick indeed.

Eighteen Miles in Three Days.

A drug firm of Bazhon Kan., a station on the Kansas City & Northwestern railroad, demands of the Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners that an order be made requiring that railroads give its customers better train facilities. The station is 18 miles from Leavenworth, but it takes three days for freight to be delivered at Bazhon and two days are consumed by passengers in making the round trip. The same slow time is made to and from Kansas City. It is averred that the road is to run to freeze out the merchants and to favor the Missouri Pacific. The complaint closes with the declaration that the superintendent of the road "lacks the mental ability to make a section hand."—Kansas City Star.

We have noticed that married women who are kept occupied don't excite as much sympathy as the idle ones, for the reason that they don't have time to pine, and do justice to it.

Comfort.—The cry for comfort is the deepest cry of the human soul.—Rev. J. W. Weddell, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Success.—Success lies at the further end of the road of sorrow, struggle, disappointment and anguish.—Rev. Dr. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The New Theology.—The so-called new theology is the creator of suicides and is responsible for much of the blackness of sin and crime.—Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destruction.—Our generation has become a generation of destroyers. Nothing is too sacred for man's vulgar and profane touch.—Rev. Dr. Hillis, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Dishonesty.—There is no substitute for morality. There is no machinery that can make an honest government when there are only dishonest men to run it.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

The Upper House.—The Senate of the United States of America, long on the retrograde from its old-time glory, has at last quite forfeited its claim upon the world's respect.—Rev. T. B. Gregory, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Nature's Miracles.—The growth of an ear of corn is essentially as remarkable, but more common, than the turning of water into wine or the multiplication of loaves and fishes.—Rev. William Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Marriage.—Marriages based on beauty and vanity only, upon wealth and position, without consulting reason, religion and love, are sure to be followed by disaster, divorce and death.—Rev. Madison C. Peters, Independent, New York City.

The Average Christian.—The trouble with the church to-day is that the average Christian has never deliberately made up his mind to choose Christianity, and God can not do much with a fellow until he decides.—Rev. Sam Jones, Evangelist, at Rock Hill, S. C.

A Day of Rest.—Sabbath observance is a law of nature. Man needs one day's complete rest in every seven in order that he may live long in the land, healthy in body, mind and spirituality.—Rev. Lucien Clark, Baptist, Washington D. C.

Perpetual Rights of Man.—Out of our constitutional and ever-acting impulses and prospects of the future spring to every member of the race two perpetual rights—the right to learn and the right to teach.—Rev. B. Sunderland, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.

Wrong.—There is many a husband goes wrong because his wife is thoughtless. Many a boy goes wrong because his mother is not right. You can influence your husband more than any preacher.—Rev. Dwight L. Moody, Evangelist, Chicago, Ill.

MISS LEPINA, EQUESTRIENNE.

Italian Girl Who Charms the World with Dashing Horsemanship.

Novel readers may remember that in one of Charles Lever's rollicking stories the hero, a dashing Irish dragoon, is made to leap his horse over a small cart in a Portuguese street. At a circus in Berlin recently Miss Pepina, a young Italian girl, performed the astonishing feat of jumping her favorite mare across an open victoria in which four men were seated. This young woman was born in Trieste, Austria, of wealthy parents, and from childhood showed great liking for horseback exercise. In her early teens she could ride much better than any woman in town, even the men finding difficulty in keeping up with her. After much urging her parents finally allowed her to appear in the Circus Vidoli at Trieste, where her daring performance soon made her such a name that to-day she commands a higher salary than any other professional equestrienne in Europe. Her chief feat, previous to the one described above, was to jump her mare over four fair-sized ponies standing side by side.

THE DARING LEAP.

Gossip in Chicago.

"Isn't it unfortunate about Mrs. Mummer?"

"Why, what happened to her?"

"Oh, she's applied for a divorce. Her husband turned out dreadfully."

"You don't tell me! What did he do?"

"Why, he was elected an alderman."

"Mercy on us! And he used to be such a nice man, too."—Cleveland Leader.

Chess Approved by the Clergy.

It is a singular fact that, while all other games of chance or skill have at one time or another been denounced by the clergy of every faith, chess alone has received their approbation, and among the best players of every land have been clergymen, priests and bishops.

After the baby comes, the wife continues to listen patiently to her husband's complaints of not feeling well, but she keeps one eye on the baby while doing it.

We don't know of course if we will get a crown when we die, but we do know that it will be most awfully unbecoming.

After a man discovers how little he knows, he begins to suspicion that possibly others do not know as much as they pretend.

SOUND REASONS FOR APPROVAL.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommend and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary cathartics. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forces nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty five years past it has been a household remedy for liver, stomach and kidney trouble.

Jack—Where's Bill now? Jill—Out West. "What doing?" "Raising palms." "Doing what?" "Raising palms—making the tenderfeet throw up their hands."

WINE PRESSES FOR SALE

Below Cost. Different Sizes. Also Stemmers and Seeders.

Address, O. N. OWENS,
215 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

A little thing happened down at the home of Schilling's Best tea the other day that cost the firm a clean $200.00, and the most interesting feature of the matter is that they could have got out of paying it if they wanted to—because it was a voluntary thing and no one expected them to do it.

It seems that, in the earlier part of the missing word contest, A. Schilling & Co. promised $100.00 each to the two persons who sent in the largest number of Schilling's Best yellow tickets before June 15th.

It seems fair that the consumers of the tea should get those prizes. A grocer has a better opportunity for collecting tickets; and then, too, he makes a profit on the tea. But two grocers won the prizes, and A. Schilling & Co. paid the money.

Now comes the funny part—they wanted the consumers to get $200.00, and were determined they should. So they paid another $200.00 to the two consumers who had sent in the two largest number of tickets.

That is handsome, to say the least.

EDITOR DANA GRIEVED.

He Dips His Pen In Gall and Admonishes The Tribune.

What did the Hon. Whitelaw Reid mean by his exhortation to Melville E. Stone, head devil of the Chicago Associated Press, to leave nothing undone to cripple The Sun? How could he sit in the warm sunshine of April beneath the beautiful live oaks of San Mateo county, which should inspire nothing but truth and goodness, and indite that winged messenger of malefic import, "Cripple The Sun?"

What does he want to cripple The Sun for? Is it because he was once The Sun's partner in a fast bound compact which he did not keep? Is it because The Sun continued to pay and to meet its cash obligations while he fell by the wayside, and because we kept on paying when he, Whitelaw, had defaulted? Or is he of that altruistic bent that, crippled himself, and his unhappy Tribune tenfold crippled and cast down, he would have all his neighbors crippled, too, and most of all that nearest and dearest of neighbors, The Sun?

It is fun, Whitelaw, crippling The Sun. It beats all hollow being embassador extraordinary to St. James, with three secretaries, but without the confirmation of the senate.—New York Sun.

A Valuable Package.

The great lens for the telescope of the Yerkes observatory, which has been in process of finishing in Cambridgeport, Mass., for the past five years, was recently taken to Chicago in a parlor car, the whole car being devoted to this one package of freight. The lens, weighing with its frame about 1,000 pounds, was packed in double boxes, with springs between the walls of the inner and outer casing, and it was loaded in the center of the car in order to place it where it would be the least liable to damage from vibration. Watchmen were stationed at both ends of the car. This lens is the largest in the world. It represents nearly six years of labor and is valued at $60,000. The glass came from France in May, 1892, and its cost in the rough was $20,000. The lens is 41½ inches in diameter and weighs 515 pounds. The aperture is 40 inches.

TO MOTHERS OF LARGE FAMILIES

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

MRS. A. C. BUHLER, 1123 North Albany avenue, near Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill., says: "I am fifty-one years old and have had twelve children, and my youngest is eight years old. I have been suffering for some time with a terrible weakness; that bearing-down feeling was dreadful, and I could not walk any distance. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash and they have cured me. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Will commence its seventh year August 10th. It is a first-class Home School, prepares boys for any University, or for active business. Address,

IRA G. HOITT, PH. D.,
BERLINGAME, CAL.

"Is it true, 'Nezer, that stolen chickens are the sweetest?" "Dunno, boss, 'deed I don't. I neber tasted de yudder kind."

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Hardway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. **Information mailed free.**

Philanthropist—What is the cause of your being in here, my good man? Convict—Hiring a second-rate lawyer.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best, of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, Ill., August 26, 1895.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists. Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

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DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 605 Market st., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6; preparatory pills, $2. Send for circular.

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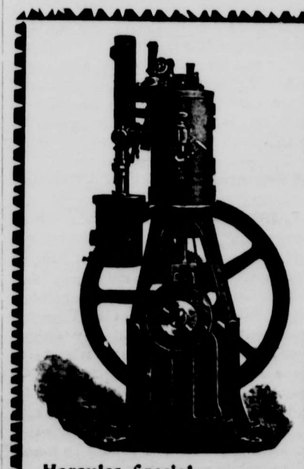
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.



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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1897.

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TO-NIGHT.

I wonder
Where my little Love hath gone—
To what far land
Her soul hath strayed!
She was not wont to stay
So long away
From me!
But as some dove
Unto her nest,
Would, at eventide,
Creep to my breast,
And there abide
In sweet content.
I wonder
If she be not afraid,
Out there
Beneath God's fair, blue sky.
How I dream!
She is not there—
And yet, my heart will have it so.
And grieve and grieve,
Above her narrow bed.
The night is fair,
And little winds stir lovingly
The branches downward bent
Above her grave.
A lily lifts
Its chaliced cup
That birds may sup
Upon their homing way,
Above the grave but newly mown
(Oh, God! How lately sown!)
That runs across
Her quiet breast
With green, sweet feet,
And little birds are mating
(Ah, love! Our mating was so sweet!);
In the tops of crested trees
Above her head
The moonlight drifts
In slanting bars
Of tranquil light
That seem to pave
A pathway upward, through the stars.
Oh, Love! My Love!
Do you know
How lonely I am to-night?
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FAN FAN.

She was rather a smart young woman. He thought himself an uncommonly smart young man.

Now, between these two definitions there is a good deal of difference—both in mind, body and estate. Of course, they both had bodies—else wherefore record them in these pages? But she had the mind and he had the estate, while as for those two attributes—well, to quote Miss May Kendal, "What a world apart they are, my dear!"

Having spent all she knew on her smartest dress to go to her best party in, the necessary shoes therefor nearly broke her, and her mamma absolutely refused to advance her any more on her next quarter's allowance. But her mind was quite at ease respecting gloves and stockings, for the army had supplied her with one and the navy with the other—under cover of a little betting. Which was strictly proper, for are they not sister services?

But her fan was sadly broken. So this economical young woman spent the afternoon before this special party sitting with her back to the light to give her complexion every chance mending the improvident fan with a weak solution of gum and water. Why weak solution? Well, she knew what she was about—better than you would.

Then she dressed, feeling the while that her brushes ought to be of gold and ivory instead of plain wood; that one silk petticoat is worth two cotton ones; in short, luxury seemed to her the sweet peach which surrounds the unattainable kernel of contentment. "Who cares for the stone or its contents?" she thought, "but, O, how luscious 's the juicy fruit!"

Being a young woman of mind, you see, she quite recognized that the more artificial metaphors are at present the clearest modes of speech, though she knew better than to talk like that to her partners. Rather!

So she went with her estimable mamma, and she danced. As I hinted before, she was personable—very; and she had a taking way with her—when she liked; and she had a cool head, which is better than rubies, and sometimes leads to them, and though she did not have to live by her wits, she frequently made them afford various little additions to her toilet, and that is no small matter to a smart young woman.

So she danced and was sought after. And presently, while she was sitting out, her partner took hold of that guileless fan. In an instant it was broken, and her little cry of distress quite went to his heart. . . . Being rather impecunious himself, Schilling knew how difficult it was to raise the read' coin at every moment's notice.

"Doesn't half match your dress," he said, as she examined it carefully, saying she must try if it could be mended; "don't you bother about it. I'll send you another."

"How awfully sweet! And it's just like you to think of matching my dress." Her tone was charming.

Then presently she went in to supper with a man whom she had met two or three times, and knew vaguely as one knows quadrates of casual acquaintances. But it was only that evening she had heard him described as very rich, and it made her thoughtful. This was the young man with body and estate—he thought her uncommonly smart.

"How slippery these silks are!" she said, as they finished supper—it was a sit-down one, and of remarkable virtue. "Do you think you could pick up my fan for me—it has dropped down your side?"

He pushed back his chair and stooped. "O, it's broken!" she cried, bending too. At that moment Mr. Gould lifted his head—there was a slight collision—she blushed charmingly—he held the fan awkwardly in his hand—the sticks were smashed across.

Then that first young man passed on the other side of the table; he took in the situation, and he smiled an evil smile. She blushed again, deeply. The man of opulence stuttered

"Shall we go back into the dancing-room?" she said softly, but she did not put out her hand for her fan; so he carried it.

"I'm awfully sorry," said Mr. Gould, for the second time, when they were in the corridor.

"It was an old friend," she rejoined plaintively. "Shall we turn into the library and cremate the relics? I can't bear the idea of its being thrown on the dustheap."

When they stood by the fire he offered it to her, but she shook her head, smiling this time. "No, that is too cruel. You did it, and you must burn the poor thing."

"I'm awfully sorry," he said, for the third time. "May—er—may I not send you another?"

"O, but this was of no value, really; I can get one myself."

"No; do let me; it was all my clumsiness. Let me have your address and I'll send you one."

She hesitated, paused reflectively, till, lifting her eyes to him, she murmured, "Will you bring it then?"

She went home that evening and dreamed of having silver brushes with the most elaborate monograms procurable. But the rich young man fatuously conversed with his old schoolfellow, the poor young man, who threw himself in his way. So they became righteously indignant over the artfulness of the schemer.

"Let's send her one of those Japanese paper things," said young Schilling; "come round to my rooms; we'll find one there and do it up; with our kind regards."

"All right," said young Gould, yawning, for he was half asleep, and easily led.

So they made the parcel up together. But Schilling rather overdid his part, and Gould, at the last moment relenting, pulled his card out again, while the other had his back turned hunting the sealing-wax, and kept his own counsel. After all, he was a gentleman at heart, which the other never was, nor could be.

And the next day Gould sent her a lovely fan from the Burlington Arcade, for he was ashamed of the way they had talked about her that night; and he avoided Schilling, whom he saw in the club.

Then she wrote him such a charming little note. And then he met her unexpectedly at church parade on Sunday (it was all the church he did in those days). And three weeks later they were engaged to be married; and she had three sets of hair-brushes given her right off, and did not like any of them.

Young Schilling thinks him an awful idiot to have been taken in by a girl like that. But she is very pleased; she did not want a clever man at all. She has wits enough for both any day.

She will make a very good wife for a rich man. But young Schilling and she would have swindled everybody and come to grief in the end.—Pick-Me-Up.

A Lad Without Guile.

"He was a lad without guile," testifies General Longstreet. "I never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. He was a boy of good native ability, although by no means a hard student. So perfect was his sense of honor that, in the numerous cabals which were often formed, his name was never mentioned, for he never did anything which could be subject for criticism or reproach. He soon became the most daring horseman in the academy. He had a way of solving problems out of rule by the application of good, hard sense," and Rufus Ingalls ends by saying: "When our school days were over, if the average opinion of the members of the class had been taken, every one would have said: 'There is Sam Grant. He is a splendid fellow, a good, honest man, against whom nothing can be said and from whom everything may be expected.'"

One of the keenest observers in his class, for a year his roommate, perceived more in him than his instructors. "He had the most scrupulous regard for truth. He never held his word light. He never said an untruthful word even in jest.

"He was a reflective mind and at times very reticent and somber. Something seemed working deep in his thoughts—things he knew as little about as we. There would be days, even weeks, at a time when he would be silent and somber—not morose. He was a cheerful man, and yet he had these moments when he seemed to feel some premonition of a great future—wondering what he was to do and what he was to become. He was moved by a very sincere motive to join the Dialectic society, which was the only literary society we had. I did not belong, but Grant joined while we were roommates, with the aim to improve in his manner of expressing himself."

Wood a d Decay.

A simple and effective way for preserving wood from decay is used in Switzerland for telegraph poles. A square tank having a capacity of some two hundred gallons, is supported at a height of twenty feet above the ground, by means of a skeleton tower. A pipe extends from the bottom of the tank to within thirty inches of the ground. This pipe is connected with a cluster of flexible branches, which end with a cap having an orifice in the center. Each cap is clamped on the lower or larger end of the pole, so that none of the liquid can escape from the pipe except by passing into the wood. The holes are arranged in parallel lines sloping downward, and the troughs run under them to catch the drippings. The tanks are filled with a solution of copper sulphate, and the wood becomes impregnated with this solution by the pressure produced by the fall. The posts are then removed and dried.

What on earth do loafers think about when they stand for hours on a street corner alone?

TO LOOK WELL A-WHEEL.

Reasons Why Many Riders Appear Awkward and Uncomfortable.

BICYCLE riding should make a woman look well instead of ill. It is all a matter of dress and the adjustment of the bicycle. All that is necessary for the ordinary woman is to get a befitting costume and then arrange the various parts of her wheel so that the machine seems a part of her as she rides it. It is not a bit harder to have a bicycle adjusted to fit than to have it adjusted so that it does not fit, and the difference in appearance is everything. In most cases the changes necessary to alter the position and appearance of a rider from bad to good can be made by raising or lowering the handle bars or the saddle, or moving the latter a little forward or a little back. In nine cases out of ten women who look and feel awkward on wheels do so because the seats and handle-bars of their machines are not properly adjusted.

The accompanying pictures show some of the many shades of difference between the right position, in which a woman may ride gracefully and easily, and the wrong positions, in which she is sure to look awkward and uncomfortable. Many women may find in these pictures, too, hints that will help them to correct their styles of riding and enable them to better enjoy an exercise which has been only half pleasurable in the past, because they did not know how to follow it.

It is easy to see what is the difficulty with the woman shown in figure No. 1, what it is that makes her look as if she were working a sewing machine rather than riding a wheel. Her saddle is too low. If it were raised to its proper height her knees would not pump up and down before her chin with every revolution like a pair of piston rods. If it were raised she would have a decidedly better appearance, her skirt would hang better, she would ride more easily and it would not be hard for her to guide her wheel, as it certainly is in the position in which she is shown.

The awkward position shown in figure No. 2 is the result of having the saddle too far back from the handle-bars, so that the rider can just reach the steering apparatus and no more and so that she has to push forward on the pedals almost as much as down in propelling her wheel. The position which that adjustment of the machine gives makes the rider look as if she were trying to keep her seat on a bucking bronco from which she was expecting to be thrown at any instant. If the saddle were brought forward a little and raised slightly the position would be good. The lady would be sitting over the pedals, too, rather than behind them, and would have enough of her weight on the handle bars to guide her machine easily and safely.

There is such a thing, however, as having the saddle too far forward and too high, as is shown in figures 3 and 4, which illustrate positions just the reverse of those in the figures explained above. In figure 3 the rider has the appearance of climbing a steep hill and of working very hard in the ascent, simply because her saddle is too low and too far forward. She has to push back on her pedals rather than down and has not room enough between the saddle and the pedals to give full swing to her knees. Raising the saddle and putting it back a little would give the rider a graceful and easy position.

The difficulty shown in figure 4 is the opposite of that in figure 1—the saddle is too high. The rider has to tip forward in order to reach the pedals when they are at their lowest point in making a revolution. That attitude is, perhaps, the most tiring that can be assumed by a rider on a long journey, as it throws the entire body out of position. The adjustment would be correct if the saddle were lowered so that the pedals and handle-bars could be reached easily and the lady would find cycling much easier and more pleasurable than she can in the attitude in which she is shown.

All that is necessary to make any of the changes suggested and to adjust wheels so that the riders can look and be comfortable rather than awkward and uncomfortable is a monkey-wrench and a little common sense. With those nearly all the changes that are necessary to put women's wheels in proper condition can be effected.

A proper position for a woman on a bicycle is shown in figure 5. The rider there sits easily and gracefully, and the work of propelling her wheel is not half the work exerted by any of the others. She not only looks well, but it is a position in which cycling exercise is play rather than labor, and beneficial rather than harmful.

ONE GOOD AND FOUR BAD POSITIONS.

FIGURE 1, FIGURE 2. FIGURE 5. FIGURE 3. FIGURE 4.

Culpable Methods.

Justice seems very much out of joint when an officer of the law can enter a man's store on Sunday, represent himself as in some rather bad fix and on the strength of such representation get some article of personal necessity, and then, because the man obliges him, put him under arrest.

A few Sundays ago a policeman went into a store and, professing to be suffering from a bad cold, asked for a handkerchief, claiming that he had left his own at home. The shopkeeper declined to sell the article on the ground that he did not transact business on Sunday, but after some persuasion sold the handkerchief and took the money. Almost immediately the officer put the man under arrest. The same officer, under the pretense of wanting a clean collar because he must call upon a lady and his own was soiled, bought a collar of another man, who was also arrested.

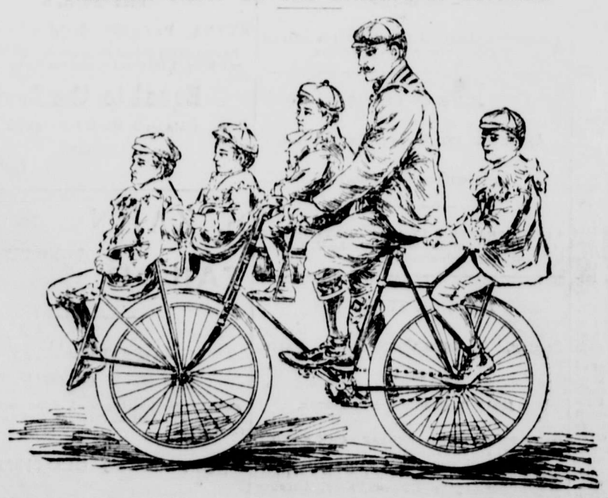
While no man has a right to violate the law, no other man has a right to use personal and special arguments to induce him to do so. If one does a favor for another, especially if there is any risk involved in the doing, there is a moral obligation that cannot be overlooked, and a trust that nothing should be allowed to violate. A very strong sentiment is growing up among respectable people against the practice of enticing people to commit crimes or misdemeanors and then arresting them as a consequence of such acts.

Felling Mahogany Trees.

It is a whole day's work for two men to fell even the smallest mahogany tree. On account of the spurs which project from the base of the trunk a scaffold has to be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, leaving thus a stump of the very best wood from ten to fifteen feet high.

"Yes," she replied, "I suppose I'm superstitious, but I prefer not to marry. I don't care to trust my happiness to thirteen men. Eh? Oh, a husband and a jury, to be sure."—Truth.

FAMILIAR SIGHT ON THE STREETS OF BUFFALO.



JOLLY JOKER.

"Yes, her looks favor her mother's people." "Indeed?" "Oh, greatly. She doesn't look a bit like them."—Detroit Journal.

He—"My darling, I always feel like taking off my shoes when I enter your sacred presence." She—"Well, I would rather you did it now that after we are married."—Life.

"Our landlady likes to have theatrical people come to stay with us." "Why?" "She says the rest of us stare at them so hard that we forget to eat."—Detroit Free Press.

Close Together.—Nell—Do you think there is anything between them? Belle—I don't know. There wasn't when I looked in at the parlor door last night.—Somerville Journal.

"Doesn't it make you sad when you think of the poor?" "Why, no, not particularly. It makes me mad, though, when I think of the rich."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Is your flying machine a success?" "Unquestionably," replied the enthusiast. "Have you made a trip with it?" "No, but I've sold several shares of stock."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"I heard you fought a duel with Parker?" "I did." "Weren't you afraid to stand up before a loaded pistol?" "Not with Parker holding it. I'm insured in his company."—Tit-Bits.

"Have you any clew to the assailant?" asked the court. "Well," replied Sherlock Holmes, "I think he must have been a Greek. As I approached he ran."—Philadelphia North American.

"Martha, listen; there's a new machine invented that records the action of the brain." "Well, you needn't fool any money away on one; it wouldn't earn its salt."—Detroit Free Press.

"I wish you would make a picture of the Sultan of Turkey for to-morrow's paper." "I am afraid I have no photograph sir." "What of that? You know how to draw a fez, don't you?"—Puck.

New Servant—I found this coin upon your desk, sir. Master—I'm glad you are honest. I put it there purposely to test your honesty. New Servant—That's what I thought.—Fliegende Blatter.

Freddy—Why do they call the end of a college education commencement, papa? Papa—Because, my son, that is the point at which a young man commences to learn.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

She—It's too bad your wife has been sick so long. He—Yes; I suppose that the doctor's bill amounts to three times as much now as the undertaker's charges would have amounted to.—Cleveland Leader.

"They always talk about the seven ages of man," said the Curious One, "Why not the seven ages of woman?" "Because, my boy," replied the Knowing One, "one is enough for them."—Cincinnati Tribune.

In order not to be an exception to the rule, Guibollard ran down his mother-in-law. "Briefly, what have you against her?' asked his friend, impatiently. "Her daughter," was the laconic reply.—L'Illustre de Poche.

"Yes," said the young wife, sadly, "I am satisfied that he doesn't love me any more." "Isn't it strange to find satisfaction in anything like that?" asked her dearest girl friend.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lightlove—At last, dear Sophia, we are alone, and I can tell you that I lo—— Sophia—Oh, please, no—Mr. Lightlove, don't tell me here. Lightlove—Why not? There are no witnesses. Sophia—That's just it.—Chips.

Tourist (in Jersey, apprehensively)—How about the Jersey mosquitoes? Don't you find them pretty vicious creatures? Jersey Native (indifferently)—Not at all! Not at all! Why, they'll eat right out of your hand!—Puck.

"John, this is a very bad report you bring me from school." John—I know, father; but you know you said if I brought home a first-class report you would give me $5 and I wanted to save you that expense.—Boston Traveler.

"I," the witness testified, "would not believe him under oath. "Eh?" said the judge in surprise at hearing a leading citizen so flouted. "Oh, far as that goes, I wouldn't believe nobody. I am an assessor."—Indianapolis Journal.

Jack Wyld—That young Simperly seems such a fragile fellow I should hesitate to touch him, for fear he would break. Tom Fax (who has had experience)—He wouldn't hesitate about touching you, if he was broke.—Puck.

"Poor Mrs. Jaysmith!" exclaimed Mrs. Gargoyle. "Her husband must treat her shamefully." "What makes you say that?" asked Mrs. Grummey. "She never complains." "I know it. That's what makes me suspicious."—Life.

The member of the firm pressed his hand to his heart. "I love you madly!" he exclaimed. "I love but you! I have never loved before.' The typewriter inclined her head. "Very well," she replied. "More than one copy, sir?"—Detroit Journal.

Stranger (after an examination)—Well, doctor, what do you think? Have I the gout? Great Physician—Hem! Er—what is your income? Stranger—Twelve hundred a year. Great Physician—No, you've got a sore foot.—New York Weekly.

"What was the subject of discussion?" asked Mrs. Clubwife's husband, as that lady came in. "Law, how times have changed!" interjected grandma. "When I was young the question would have been, 'Who was the subject of discussion?'"—Indianapolis Journal.

LIFE IN A PENAL COLONY.

Delightful Place Where French Convicts Are Quartered.

"The island of New Caledonia, where I have lived for the past ten years, is a French penal colony," said C. G. Freeman, an English gentleman. "I went there for my health, expecting to stay only a short time, but went into the business of raising coffee, for which that country is well adapted, and finally concluded to stay permanently. New Caledonia is 1,200 miles east of Australia, and, although within the tropics, has a delightful climate for ten months in the year. During January and February the weather is so excessively hot that one cannot live in comfort. It is forty miles wide by 400 long.

"There are between 5,000 and 6,000 convicts on the island, and perhaps an equal number of ticket of leave men—that is, men who have served out their terms of imprisonment, but who are forbidden to leave, and have to report to the authorities twice a year. They are a miserable, spiritless lot, these ticket of leave fellows, who work just enough to keep from starvation, and whose highest ambition is to get money enough for a debauch. The convicts are treated very humanely by the French officials, and I doubt if there is a penal settlement in the world where the men have the same care and consideration shown them.

"The coffee plantations are worked largely by negroes, who come from the New Hebrides under contract to stay two or three years, the local labor being very unreliable. The pay of the laborers is $2 a month and rations, rice being the principal article of food. This cheapness of labor is the explanation of the profit in cultivating coffee. If we had to pay the wages current in the United States there would be no money in its production. We export to France and are allowed a rebate of one-half of the entry duties, which is a considerable bonus.

"There are a few Englishmen in New Caledonia, but no Americans, I believe, outside of the consul. The French are very jealous of foreigners and discourage all outsiders from coming there."—Washington Post.

Fluids with Meals.

The arguments presented by many writers seem to prove that the moderate taking of fluids with the food at meals is not without benefit. But the importance of the thorough mastication of food before it is presented to the stomach must never be overlooked. If this is interfered with in any way by the use of liquids, we must promptly prohibit their indulgence.

Fluids may be taken ad libitum during meals by those whose digestive powers will allow it, but such persons should keep in mind that the strongest stomach may be abused too far, while those whose stomachs are already unequal to a severe strain should be especially careful as to the quantity of fluid imbibed with the food.

The saliva is the best lubricator for the food while it is in the mouth, both because of its starch-digesting powers and because its alkalinity serves to stimulate a copious flow of the acid secretion of the stomach.

Any habit, therefore, which permits the entrance of food into the stomach before it is thoroughly incorporated with saliva must be pronounced pernicious in the extreme.

If we cannot afford the time necessary for masticating our food properly and incorporating it thoroughly with saliva, it would be better to take nothing but broths and similar foods. The use of water and other liquids as lubricators is not to be tolerated.

On the other hand, if we bear in mind the whole mechanism of digestion, it will readily be seen that in cases of weakness or want of tone on the part of the muscles of the stomach, when every part of the food cannot be properly presented to the action of the digestive juices, the introduction into the stomach of a moderate amount of water may be of no slight benefit. The mass of food will become more pliable, and so more easily operated upon by the weakened muscles.

Power of the Skin.

Dr. Juhl of Philadelphia has been making experiments on the absorbent power of the human skin for fluids in the form of spray. The lower extremities, according to the Philadelphia Record, were isolated from the rest of the body by a partition, the opening of which was carefully packed with India rubber, so that no fluid might pass to the rest of the body. The spray was then made to play upon the isolated extremity, and only normal skin was exposed to it, all patches which were unduly reddened being covered with gutta-percha tissue firmly fixed with chloroform.

The skin was carefully cleansed with soap and water before the commencement of the experiment, and, after the spraying, the superfluous fluid was wiped off, the leg rubbed with fat, and a close bandage applied before the limp was removed from its isolation. The drugs used were ferrocyanide of potassium, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, iodide of potassium and tincture of iodine, and all of them were found in greater or less quantity in the wastes of the body. Alcoholic solutions were found to be absorbed more readily than the aqueous.

Lovers' Alarm Clock.

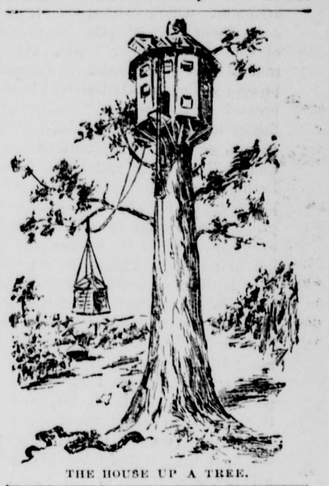
A Lone Elm, Mo., genius has invented a lovers' alarm clock. At 10 o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors open and the figure of a man attired in a dressing gown appears, holding in his right hand a sign on which are inscribed the words "Good-night."

Mrs. Newed—"Was I nervous, dear, during the ceremony?" Miss Spitegirl—"Well, a trifle at first, darling, but not after William had said 'yes.'"—Truth.

LIVES IN A TREE TOP.

The Queer Abode of an American in Nicaragua.

Here is a man who lives up a tree. His name is H. Wildeson, an American who lives in Nicaragua. He lives in a house, but the house is up a tree, far above the ground. Mr. Wildeson's domicile is a three-story affair, built in a tree, sixty feet from terra firma. This queer house is built around the trunk. That is, the trunk runs through it like the mast of a ship. The house,



THE HOUSE UP A TREE.

while not precisely spacious, contains a kitchen, dining-room, sleeping-rooms and a bathroom, supplied with water from the rain caught in the treetops and stored there in a tank. The furniture is good, though simple, hammocks, after the fashion of the country, taking the place of beds. To get up and down between the ground and the house an elevator is used, so constructed with blocks and tackle that the person using it raises himself or controls his descent by means of a rope. The house is built of jointed boards, firmly bound by wire cable, and further secured by wire strands passing about the structure.

Mr. Wildeson's idea in building this lofty and novel house was to get above the malaria. It seems to answer this purpose and has other advantages. Mosquitoes and flies will seldom rise to such a height, and the house is practically free from those forms of insect and reptile life that in this country infest houses built upon the ground. It is cool in summer, and the view which it commands is superb. Below his house, suspended from a limb, is his chickenhouse. The chickens run about on the ground through the day, picking up their living; at the end of the day they come to the elevator to be hoisted to the roost in this dangling house.

New Question of Orthodoxy.

"Shall the cow observe the Sabbath and rest from being milked on Sunday?"

This is not an irreverent fling at the Sabbatarians, not a sarcastic query, as might be imagined, but a question under serious consideration by the Scottish Sabbath Alliance. That such a question should be seriously considered by a zealous body of Sabbatarians is essentially Scotch. In no other time nor country would such a thing have been possible. Not even our own Puritans, who forbade the kissing of one's wife on Sunday, would ever have evolved such an idea as this. Leaving out of the question the fact that mankind from babyhood to old age stands in need of fresh milk on Sunday as much as on other days, every dairyman knows that nothing will ruin a cow for milking purposes more quickly and surely than irregular milking. This objection was urged, but the fanatical promoters of the scheme met it by a proposition to dock the cow its feed on that day, so that it would not produce milk, and hence would not suffer from not being milked. The pangs of hunger to be endured by the unfortunate cow were not considered. The idea was suggested by an old habit of the Welsh herders of resting their cattle on Sunday when driving them to market. Begun by pious herders and drovers, it was soon discovered that the scheme was profitable. The cattle reached their destination in better condition for the rest and brought better prices. Then the ungodly adopted the practice and it became universal. But this does not apply to the non-milking scheme, the only pleasing feature of which is that the level-headed were in the majority and voted down the further agitation of it.

Detecting Icebergs.

One way in which the crew of an ocean steamer detect the fact that they are nearing the neighborhood of icebergs is by observing the action of the propeller. The water surrounding the vicinity of icebergs is much colder than ordinary for a considerable distance around, and when the vessel enters water of such a reduced temperature the propeller runs faster. When this action is perceptibly increased without the steam power being augmented, word is sent up from the engine room to the officer on the bridge, and a close lookout is kept.

Ants.

Ants are supposed to talk. To test the matter a scientist killed one. The eye witnesses of the murder hastened away and laid their heads together with every ant they met, the result being that the latter immediately turned back and fled.

How It Was Done.

"Is Dawson of the Times-Scorpion a man of influence in your community?"

"Yes, I think so. He certainly beat me when I ran for mayor."

"Why, I thought he supported you!"

"Yes. That's what did it."—Harper's Bazar.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1897

David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, rarely or never says anything without emitting some little wisdom. But nothing that he has lately undertaken to discourse to the public, in our opinion, equals in interest and strength the interviews he has given to the press with reference to his late tour of the seal islands in Bering Sea. Dr. Jordan is emphatic in his desire to force upon the United States government some argument which will arouse it to the necessity of preventing the extermination of the valuable seal herds. He says that if the government continues its present policy in Alaska—which is expressed in the words, "simply letting things take care of themselves"—it is only a question of a short time when there will not be a seal to be found in Bering Sea. The pelagic hunters are killing off the female seals as fast as they can. They do this by scouring the feeding grounds while the mothers are nursing their young. Thousands of pups are thus deprived of motherly care at a time when they most need it, and they starve to death in the rockeries. Dr. Jordan does not devote much attention to the miserable inhumanity of this method of making money. He looks at it from a purely practical standpoint, and says that unless the operations of the pelagic sealers are stopped immediately there will be nothing left of the valuable herds within the next five or ten years. "If we cannot protect the islands from England," he declares, "let us cede them to her. We may be sure that she would protect them against us." There is no doubt about this. Great Britain would never permit any nation to destroy so valuable a possession as the seal herds of Bering Sea merely in order that a few of its brutal and avaricious sealers should make money. But how to arouse the United States government to a realization of the gravity of the situation is the question. It is just exactly as Dr. Jordan says—Alaska's resources are being wasted just as rapidly as they can be. Within ten or twenty years, if the government does not take a hand in the regulation of affairs up there, all the valuable fish and fur bearing animals, which might become a source of profit for centuries, will be exterminated. Alaska will then contain nothing but "starving Indians and gold hunters." It is fortunate that a man like Dr. Jordan has this matter in charge. If anybody can harrow up the lethargic soul of Uncle Sam he can do it.

Aliens will be interested in a law passed recently by Congress requiring residents who are not citizens who acquire real property to convey such property within ten years after ceasing to be bona fide residents of the United States. In Illinois an alien, 21 years old or upwards, at the time of acquiring title to lands in that State, may hold the same for six years from and after the time of acquiring such title. If, at the time of acquiring title to lands, the alien be under 21 years, he may hold the same for six years from the time when he arrives at that age. If, at the expiration of the times named, the lands are not conveyed to a bona fide purchaser for value, or the alien has not become a citizen of the United States, an information is to be filed for the sale of the land. The proceeds of the sale go to the State treasury for the benefit of the State. Missouri has passed an act permitting aliens to take mortgages upon lands to secure the payment of a loan of money; and, in case of foreclosure and sale, to purchase and take the title to the mortgaged premises and hold the same five years, within which time they must be sold to a bona fide purchaser for value, under penalty of escheat to the State. The New York act provides that the citizens of a State or nation which confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States may take, acquire, hold and convey lands in the same manner and with like effect as a citizen of the United States; reserving, however, the rights of escheat when proceedings therefor have been instituted before the passage of the act.

Prof. Emmens, of New York City, has a better thing than the Klondike. He takes Mexican silver dollars, compresses them in a vacuum, causes a rearrangement of the molecules, thus converting the mass into argentaurum, which the United States mint buys for gold, the profit being $4 per ounce. It seems that both metals were originally alike and that the difference between them is due to the fact that the white metal had gone through less vibration than the yellow. That is, the particles composing silver had not, at a certain stage, received as much electric agitation as had the yellow particles. This beats the plan of getting gold from sea water as proposed by Prof. Pearce, and if true knocks the monometal mania out, because one can be made as good as the other.

It is reported that an English officer named Harrington has discovered in India a working telephone between the two temples of Pauj, about a mile apart. The system is said to have been in operation at Pauj for over 2000 years. Egyptologists have found unmistakable evidence of wire communication between some of the temples of the earlier Egyptian dynasties, but whether these served a telegraphic, telephonic or other purpose is not stated.

California's contribution to the world's gold supply amounted last year to over $17,000,000. Alaska last year produced $2,800,000.

William Kolju, who lately returned from the Klondike with $17,000 in gold dust, says the percentage of men who make rich strikes is no greater than in the average mining camp. "Some of the oldest settlers are poorer than when they went there, although they have worked untiringly. All the pay dirt lies at bedrock, beneath the beds of streams, and the only time it can be reached is in the winter, when the water is frozen. In summer it cannot be reached because of the water." To obtain a chance on the Klondike a man, who very likely never saw a gold field in his life, starts for Dawson City now. Arriving at Dyea he faces a savage mountain trail, upon which snow has already begun to fall. He has a ton of provisions and utensils. The Indian guides refuse to pack it even over the Chilcoot pass for less than 28 cents a pound, a sum which practically doubles its cost. As no dogs are left in the market the tenderfoot cannot be his own teamster; he must hire the Indians at their advanced price, running the risk that they will raise the figures on the way. He starts on foot through drifts. If the snow is soft he wades through it; if hard he is expected to adapt himself to snowshoes. If any rivers are open he must build a raft or boat to navigate them, taking the chances of losing his stores in the rapids. What does he know about building rafts or boats? As freezing weather has begun, the chances are, however, that he will have to walk. Fifteen miles a day through snowdrifts is excellent time, and the space to be traversed is from 750 to 1000 miles. Accounts differ as to the distance. The days grow rapidly shorter, but even when they are reasonably long they are likely to be overcast and dark. Alaska has but but fifty-six clear days in the year on an average. In midwinter the sun rises from 9:30 to 10 a. m. and sets from 2 to 3 p. m. The weather grows worse and worse after summer ends. According to Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, "In the interior of Alaska winter begins as early as September, when snowstorms may be expected in the mountains and passes. Heading one of these storms is impossible, and the traveler who is overtaken by one of these storms is indeed fortunate if he escapes with his life." Our tenderfoot, after incredible hardships, crosses the Chilcoot and braves the long trail. There are no inns for him to rest in. At night the guides get a sheltered place behind a rock or in a ravine, and, if they can, build a fire. This bonfire process is not easy in the Arctic, which is one reason why seasoned explorers cook with alcohol and Esquimaux with whale oil. A recent home-comer from the Klondike speaks of frozen beans as his chief article of winter fare. By daylight he had no time while traveling to wait upon the slow process of cookery; by night he was exhausted and wanted to sleep. So he took frozen food and let it go at that. It was poor diet for a man who was obliged to toil for ten hours or more, and sleep, shivering, on snowy ground. He does not want any more of it. But we will assume that the tenderfoot gets through to the Canadian line. He is stopped by the customs officials and taxed from 25 to 60 per cent on everything he brings into the country. His beans and bacon, costing market rates in San Francisco have paid ocean freight to Dyea and Indian freight over the divide, and now are made to yield revenue to the Canadian government. They are expensive luxuries when finally landed. The tenderfoot finds himself in a log city. He can live at a tavern for $12 per day or build himself a log house. As he never drove a nail in his life he has to hire carpenters at $15 per day, and as they are not in the country for their health they make a long job of it. Finally, with pockets sadly depleted he moves in. When the innocent gold-hunter looks about him he finds that the only way to get a claim on the Klondike is to buy it and the cheapest one costs $50,000. He may have $500 left; perhaps but $100; possibly less. The plentiful gold he had been hearing about, if above ground at all, is packed away with an armed man guarding it. If he wants any nuggets he must find them for himself. Where? The old settler points vaguely to the frozen hills and says: "Go along and find a creek. Everything is taken up for fifty miles around, but you may get something further away. What shall you do when you find it? First pay the government location tax. Then just move a hundred tons of ice to one side. Below that you will find twenty feet of frozen mud. Merely thaw it and toss it out. Near bedrock you will see gravel. Perhaps there is gold in it and perhaps not. That's a chance you take. Just pile the gravel up and in the spring you can wash it out. You can't do so before because all the water will be ice. What if there is no gold in it, or not enough to pay? Oh, then you won't be any worse off than hundreds of others. You can hire out to other people if the alien labor law will let you, and work around until another freeze comes. What's that? You say your provisions won't outlast another winter? Why, man, why didn't you bring more, then? Did you take this for a picnic?" These are frozen facts winter gold-hunting in the Northwest Territory. If they are not sufficiently frozen, they will be, along with the tenderfoot who disregards them, when the mercury at Klondike gets well on the downward path to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Silver mining property at the rate at which it can be bought now is considered by shrewd and far-seeing men a good investment. Capital is not slow in finding auspicious chances for investment. It generally manifests itself as peculiarly alert. There is scarcely any doubt that the very men who have united in a concerted movement to beat down the price of silver are buying silver producing mines in anticipation of a future rise—of a rise they will assist in bolstering up before long.

The latest idea in metallurgy is an ore reduction works on wheels—a reduction plant on a train of cars, each car being devoted to the process or carrying necessary machinery for treating ore; cars containing the business manager, assayer and others. As embodied in the scheme of the Railway Gold Mining Company, headquarters at Chicago, the President of this concern writes that the plant will be in Prescott, Ariz., this month, in the interest of another equally gorgeous company, with a view of purchasing gold properties. The cars will be run to any specified railroad point in good mining districts. The first cars will contain amalgamation and concentration plants, but the company can and will, if necessary, send out special cars, covering all forms of lixiviation, chlorination, cyanide and other processes; also a car for for smelting, a car containing a diamond drill outfit, and a car containing an assay outfit, the whole accompanied by a mining expert, business manager, etc. Some of the Arizona miners ought to be able to have some fun out of this thing.

The Great Indian mutiny which threatens to involve Great Britain in one of the most disastrous imbroglios of her colonial history and which may make many changes in the map of her possessions; may at the same time prove a great blessing to the American farmer. India is his great rival on the continent of Europe, as well as in the United Kingdom, for the contract to furnish food for the masses. India's labor is cheap. In normal times, therefore, it is India which stands between the American farmer and dollar wheat. It is the planting season now, and the American farmer was about to see his rival again in the field when the great mutiny was begun. The laborer is casting aside his sickle and taking up his sword. The continent of Europe must again look to America for its breadstuffs.

The last Congress wisely passed a law making it an offense for any express company or common carrier to transport from one State into another, or into a territory, any lewd, lascivious or obsene book, print, picture or design, or any article forbidden the mails because of its immoral character, or any book, circular, card or letter giving information how and where such articles may be procured. A glance at any of the nude papers and police gazettes of the day, which pass freely through carriers' hands, will show that this law is flagrantly violated. Federal officials might score a point by making arrests and testing the virtue of the new law. It needs enforcement for the protection of the young and foolish.

The scheme to invade the Klondike by means of electric sleighs, lighted and warmed, upholstered and glittering with varnish, is a beautiful one. It is not stated that the equipment of each sleigh is to include library, barber-shop, bath and billiard room, but these features might as well be added. Doubtless such sleighs could ride through the icy wilderness as easily and smoothly as a bicycle could chase itself along the serrated spine of the continental divide, a luxury to the sleighers and a sight to cheer the heart of a polar bear.—*Call.*

It looks as though the coal mine strikers are likely to win. The operators, after having strained the powers of the courts to the limit and having had the willing assistance of all the peace officers, have at last announced that they will propose arbitration. A few days ago they were going to run their mines by force come what would. Now they are willing to talk the matter over. As coal is getting so scarce that iron and steel works are closing down, the strikers appear to have the best of it.

A great earthquake occurred in Japan August 5th. It lasted eight minutes, and was followed by a tidal wave which swept up rivers flowing into the sea and causing great destruction. Up to August 10 it was known in Yokohama that over 5000 houses had been inundated or washed away. Between 200 and 300 people were known to have been drowned or seriously injured.

A miners' inch of water is the fiftieth part of a cubic foot per second of flow. To find out how much water one would get in 24 hours, multiply the number of inches by the decimal .14961 and that product by 86400 and you have the result in gallons. Don't forget to point off five figures. The miners' inch in California is a fixed quantity.

In the long Arctic nights there is a constant difficulty in keeping awake. Greely had to make very strict rules to keep his men awake. Beds were not allowed to be made, and the men were compelled to get up and move about.

The Southern Pacific has put all the men in its shops at work at nine hours a day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described Stock, on account of assessment (No. 30) levied on the 27th day of July, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	NO. CERT.	NO. SHARES	AM'T.
Percy Beamish, Trustee	546	500	$50 00
Percy Beamish, Trustee	547	225	22 50
Voss, Conrad & Co	545	301	30 10

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of July, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at Public Auction, at their office, Room 323 Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the Twentieth day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office—Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug14-tf

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BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
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Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERID'N. M. D.	TOWN-SHIP.	RANGE.	SEC-TION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AM'T OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AM'T OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AM'T OF INTEREST PAID.	AM'T OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	431	June 28, 1887	10,839 July 25, 1887		14 S	35 E	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$40 00	$26 00	$12 00	$8 00
Bell, Andrew	46	Dec. 16, 1887	10,596 Dec. 5, 1887		15 S	35 E	36	160	W½ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	160 00	80 00	48 00	32 00
Davis, John	461	April 5, 1887	10,482 June 17, 1887		15 S	36 E	36	160	NW¼, E½ of SW¼, N½ of SE¼	160 00	80 00	48 00	32 00
Bonn, William	64	April 6, 1887	10,597 Sept. 26, 1887		15 S	36 E	16	160	W½ of SW¼ and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	80 00	48 00	32 00
Williams, Thomas	42	July 11, 1887	10,675 Aug. 22, 1887		14 S	35 E	2	160	All	160 00	80 00	48 00	32 00
Graham, William H	623	July 11, 1887	10,677 Sept. 26, 1887		14 S	35 E	36	160	W½ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NE¼ of SE¼	160 00	80 00	48 00	32 00
Bowers, James H	73	Feb. 17, 1888	11,340 Nov. 9, 1888		14 S	35 E	16	640	All	640 00	192 00	192 00	128 00
Baumer, John	100	Sept. 6, 1888	12,017 Dec. 4, 1888		14 S	35 E	36	160	NE¼ of SE¼, and E½ of NE¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Cashbaugh, Augustus A	1654	Oct. 11, 1888	12,127 Dec. 4, 1888		14 S	35 E	17	160	SE¼ of SE¼, and E½ of NE¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Gordon, Clara V	174	April 6, 1891	12,425 April 15, 1891		14 S	35 E	14	160	W½ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Gordon, Clara V	175	April 6, 1891	12,426 April 15, 1891		14 S	35 E	23	640	All	640 00	192 00	192 00	128 00
Smith, William	185	Feb. 5, 1892	12,579 April 14, 1892		14 S	35 E	23	320	E½	320 00	96 00	96 00	64 00
Hastings, Elizabeth	1324	June 3, 1892	12,598 Aug. 1, 1892		14 S	35 E	25	320	Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	320 00	96 00	96 00	64 00
Posey, A. C.	1325	April 13, 1892	12,706 June 11, 1892		14 S	35 E	25	320	E½ of NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼	320 00	96 00	96 00	64 00
Hutton, L.	1326	April 13, 1892	12,704 Jan. 9, 1893		14 S	35 E	22	160	SW¼ of SE¼, W½ of NE¼, W½ of SE¼, and E½ of SW¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Beinson, John A	100	Dec. 2, 1892	12,705 Jan. 9, 1893		14 S	35 E	22	160	Lots 3 and 4, and E½ of SW¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Beinson, John A	101	Dec. 2, 1892	12,703 Jan. 9, 1893		14 S	35 E	22	160	Lots 1 and 2, and E½ of NW¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	102	Dec. 2, 1892	12,702 Jan. 9, 1893		14 S	35 E	14	160	W½ of NW¼, and W½ of SW¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	103	Dec. 2, 1892	12,701 Jan. 9, 1893		14 S	35 E	15	160	E½ of NW¼, and E½ of SW¼	160 00	48 00	48 00	32 00
Perry, Thomas W	104	April 9, 1892	12,744 May 10, 1893		14 S	35 E	15	172	Fractional NE¼ of SW¼	172 00	51 60	51 60	34 40
Perry, Thomas W	105	April 9, 1892	12,743 May 10, 1893		14 S	35 E	15	40	Fractional SE¼ of SW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Perry, Thomas W	106	Dec. 15, 1892	12,742 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	206	Fractional NW¼ of SW¼	206 00	61 80	61 80	41 20
Crocker, Edwin A	107	Dec. 15, 1892	12,741 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	NE¼ of NW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	108	Dec. 15, 1892	12,740 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	109	Dec. 15, 1892	12,739 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	SW¼ of NW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	110	Dec. 15, 1892	12,738 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	111	Dec. 15, 1892	12,737 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	112	Dec. 15, 1892	12,736 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	113	Dec. 15, 1892	12,735 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	SE¼ of SW¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	114	Dec. 15, 1892	12,734 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	NE¼ of SE¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	115	Dec. 15, 1892	12,733 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	116	Dec. 15, 1892	12,732 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00
Crocker, Edwin A	117	Dec. 15, 1892	12,731 Dec. 15, 1892		14 S	35 E	15	40	SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	12 00	12 00	8 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE
TAILOR
—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 29 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.1 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.
In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.
Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1897

OUR

Congressman .....MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. IVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

MARRIED.

MAUPIN-REINHACKLE—At Bishop, Aug. 25, 1897, by Rev. Andrew Clark, LEE D. MAUPIN and LENA REINHACKLE, all of Big Pine.

MALLORY MOORE—At Independence, Aug. 31, 1897, by Hon. W. A. Lamar, EUGENE MALLORY and MRS. ALICE MOORE.

DIED.

WERNER—At Georges Creek, Inyo Co., Cal., Aug. 29, 1897, HENRY WERNER, a native of Germany, aged 61 years.

WILLIAMS—At Georges Creek, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 1, 1897, C. S. WILLIAMS, aged 75 years.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York August 21:

Bar silver	52
Mexican dollars	42
Copper	11¼
Lead	3.60
Tin	13 80
Quicksilver, per flask	$38

County Clerk Hession went to Bishop this morning.

Jas. Jones came down from Fish Springs yesterday.

R. W. Thomas of Big Pine was a visitor in town yesterday.

Charley Summers was down from Bishop last Saturday.

Next Thursday Admission Day; legal holiday: California's forty-seventh birthday.

J. Tucker has taken a "lay-off" for a few days and with his family is camping on Town creek.

June Smith of Big Pine passed through town yesterday morning with a 12-animal team, en route for Los Angeles.

Mrs. Fannie F. Baker and her son, Willie Baker, were at Independence last Monday on business in the Land Office.

Misses Carrie Wonacott and Ella Huckaby came down from Bishop last Sunday evening and are visiting in town.

The summer of 1897 is a thing of the past. The weather took a decided change on Wednesday and is now cool enough for a fall overcoat.

Frank Sherrer, who is a stepson of E. Robinson of this town, was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of this State last week.

Hon. T. B. Rickey, accompanied by Ray Crowell, arrived at Independence last Monday from Carson, having driven through with their own conveyance.

Sheriff Given and George Naylor made a trip to Sawmill lake early in the week, after some of the 15-pound trout. It was Sunday, however, and all of the big fellows were at services.

Mrs. J. C. Irwin arrived home Tuesday morning from a month's visit to Santa Monica, Los Angeles and other points of interest in Southern California. She was accompanied by her neice, Miss Pansy Loomis, of El Paso, Texas.

M. Newman and Fred Manuel arrived at Independence from Los Angeles on Tuesday morning. Mr. Newman spent some time here last spring and became interested in the Mazourka Canyon country and determined to thoroughly prospect the main canyon for placer. He returned to Los Angeles and formed a company for that purpose. Mr. Manuel is an expert placer miner and is now on the ground for the purpose of making a thorough study of the situation. It is proposed to run a drain tunnel about 1600 feet in length and then drift up the canyon on the bedrock, and it is expected to develop sufficient water for sluicing purposes. The surrounding gulches emptying into Mazourka have been found to be very rich in placer gold and a great deal of gold has been taken out with dry-washers, there being no water that high up for sluicing. It is hoped, and there is very reasonable ground for the belief, that the main canyon will be found to be extremely rich. Mr. Newman has sufficient means at his disposal to make a decisive test as soon as he decides at what point to begin.

Last Monday James Leander Cathcart Sherwin, the venerable Round Valley oracle, was here with his fruit team, and was commissioned to take away with him Radcliffe's roan pony. He looked around and found a pony of that color in Burkham's stable, and towed it away, no doubt presuming that one roan pony is just as good as another. Our keen P. M. got onto the mistake, and mounting Dr. Keable's racehorse "Pickpocket," went in pursuit, overhauling the oracle a mile out of town. Of course, it was all a mistake and was soon explained.—*Bodie Miner.*

Western beef buyers will find the supply limited in Nevada next winter if they don't tie them up, as the eastern buyers are taking everything in sight and paying top prices.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1897.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Decree distributing one-fifth of estate to A. J. Hannah.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending Sept. 3, 1897:

United States to Edward M. Brown—80 acres land at Bishop.

Also, United States to Edward M. Brown—80 acres land near Bishop.

Guadalupe Wilson to John W. Kelly and Patrick Reddy—Coso mill and mill-site, Coso mining district; consideration, $5.

William J. Dunn to John McCown—40 acres of land at Bishop; $600.

J. H. Bulpitt to W. J. Dunn—½ interest in water ditch at Bishop; $90.

John Welch to Arlington F. Mairs—½ interest in two mines at Ubehebe.

John E. Jones and Mary E. Jones to John F. Miller—40 acres land at Round Valley, including Cambrian mills; $10.

E. Robinson to James A. Jenkins—Three lots in town of Independence; $165.

Jesus Montano to John C. Underwood—¼ interest in group of mines at Beveridge; $10.

W. H. Uhlmeyer to Laura Ann Middleton—Lot of land adjoining Big Pine Hotel property; $200.

Humphrey Lawrence to H. Lacey—160 acres of land near Junction Station, 20 miles south of Darwin; $10.

John B. Clarke to Murdock MacIver—Town lot at Bishop; consideration not stated.

John B. Clarke to Charles Wildasinn—Town lot at Bishop; no consideration stated.

Henry Werner Dead.

Notwithstanding some grounds for hope of his ultimate recovery, Henry Werner, the miner who had his skull fractured by a blast in Shepherd's Canyon about three weeks ago, died on Sunday last. He was a native of Germany, 61 years of age, and came to this county two years ago from Esmeralda County, Nev., where he had resided for the past twenty years or more. He was a member of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., and was on Monday last buried by the Odd Fellows of this place, with all the solemn and impressive honors of the Order, as befitting a member and a man well respected by all who knew him. From J. W. Lacey, who went out to inquire into the facts of the accident and bring the man in for treatment, we learn that first accounts of the matter received were mainly wrong in implying that the partner of the deceased, a Mr. Davis, was in anywise to blame for the unfortunate occurrence. They were working at different openings on the ledge some fifty feet or more apart. Werner had charged two holes and after lighting the fuse had got out to the mouth of the open cut when he called "fire." One shot exploded in an instant later. Werner was thrown out and ran some twenty or thirty feet down the steep trail to the point where he fell and was picked up. Mr. Davis and all others around there did everything for the unconscious man possible under the circumstances, and we are glad that present information enables us to rectify an injustice done to Mr. Davis.

Death of C S Williams.

C. S. Williams, an old resident of Kern county, died at Georges Creek on Wednesday. Mr. Williams had been in poor health for some time and left Kern county about a month ago on a camping trip, accompanied by his wife and a hired man. They reached Independence last Friday and spent several days here resting and visiting with Judge Lamar, starting home Wednesday. They had stopped at Georges Creek for lunch, when Mr. Williams had an attack of heart-failure and died instantly. Dr Blair and Judge Lamar were sent for and the remains were brought to Independence and interred in the Odd Fellows cemetery yesterday. Mrs. Williams was prostrated by the suddenness of her husband's death, and will return to Bakersfield by stage as soon as she is able to travel. Judge Lamar and others rendered every possible assistance to the grief-stricken widow, and the funeral was largely attended.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLAM & OURREN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

There is a concerted movement to reduce miners' wages in Montana. If the men will not submit, it is said there will be an extensive shut-down. The Anaconda mine alone employs more than 3000 men.

The bill permitting private postal cards failed to pass Congress, and nothing but printed circulars and cards are mailable at the one cent rate.

Nicaragua is the newest gold field. That's better than Alaska, as there is no panger of freezing, and good things to eat are plentiful and cheap.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

While reprinting a late article from the INDEPENDENT about the necessity and probability of future extension of the Randsburg Railway northward through Panamint Valley, the Redlands *Citrograph* extends the scheme southward. It says: "Kramer, on the Santa Fe Pacific railroad is only 60 miles north and 20 miles west of Redlands. It is from Kramer that the Santa Fe Pacific company will build northerly to Randsburg and Johannesburg. What is to prevent a southern connection from Kramer via Santa Fe Pacific to Barstow, and the Southern California to San Bernardino? The distance is about one hundred and twenty miles, but this could be shortened to seventy miles by building south from Kramer directly across the Mojave desert to the mouth of the Cajon Pass at or about Hesperia. The opening of the great mining belt referred to by the INDEPENDENT, with its practically inexhaustible supply of high and low grade ores, would afford freight for ore trains as numerous as were run from Virginia City and Gold Hill to the mills on the Carson river in the palmy days of the Comstock lode. A railroad to the north to reach these mines and a railroad connection to the south to haul their ores to great smelting works, on the Santa Ana river—run by electricity generated by the great water-powers of the San Bernardino mountains—is all that is required. Less than two hundred miles of railroad haul from mines to reduction works. It is practical and will surely prove the best-paying railroad project in all the great west."

A State Convention of the Silver Republican party will be held at Los Angeles on the 9th inst.—Admission Day. It don't appear that the silver issue is very much dead.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 744.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 24, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1897, viz: Arthur W. Nobles, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Julius L. Reeper, Irving J. Woodin, Omie I. Mairs and Michael McSweeny, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 23, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the Eleventh day of October, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Frank Fuller, Jacob Beiser, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $400, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW ¼, fr. SE ¼ of NW ¼, N ½ of Lot 1 in SW ¼, fr. N ½ of SE ¼, Sec. 6, Tp. 19 S., R. 37 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martinez, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 660.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 13, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on August 21, 1897, viz: John Strohmeyer, for the SW ¼ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of SW ¼, and S ½ of SW ¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles A. Skinner, John W. Lacey, John W. Meyer, and Edward J. Reynolds, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
" .....February 13 h
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attenti n

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD, Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:00 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sehurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	8:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:34 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

THE TEXAN RANGERS.

The Force Now but a Shadow of What It Was.

In the appropriation bill which the legislature of Texas was recently called in extraordinary session to consider is an item which provides for the maintenance of the ranger force. It will not exceed $25,000, and the smallness of the sum emphasizes the decadence of an arm remarkable for its singularity and efficiency. There is nothing exactly similar among the forces of the world. The mounted constabulary of South Africa bears, perhaps, a closer resemblance than any other, though there are wide divergences.

The Texas ranger wears no uniform. His dress is composed of stout, dark trousers, sometimes protected by overalls, a woolen shirt, heavy sack coat, sombrero, boots, stout gloves and spurs. His arms are a single action 45 caliber colt's six shooter and a winchester carbine—not rifle. He furnishes his own horse and bedding. If the horse is killed in action, the state replaces it. If it dies or is stolen, the ranger must get another. The pay is $30 a month for privates, $40 for sergeants, $75 for lieutenants and $100 for captains. The state feeds them. Their supplies include flour, coffee, sugar, lard, bacon, beef, mutton and canned goods. They slay much game and add variety to the bill of fare in that way.

Owing to the settlement of the frontier and the gradual establishment of law and order the ranger force has steadily decreased for some years past. Formerly it consisted of six companies, numbering approximately 100 men each. Today there are not more than 50 men in the service, all told, nor are they of so high a class as those who risked their lives back in the eighties. In those days the composition of the companies was unique. No native Texans were in the ranks. They were not enlisted because it was feared that their home affiliations would interfere with their work. The men came from all sections of the union, lured by the spirit of adventure.

Many of them were collegians. In Company F 15 years ago were two graduates of Yale, one of Harvard, one of Princeton, three from the University of Virginia and a dozen from the smaller southern and western universities. Some of them now are high in political place in the state of their adoption. Others sleep in the sandy stretches that sweep down to the tawny river, and even their graves have been leveled by the constant winds.—Exchange.

Strange Fish From the Bermudas.

Dr. E. H. Bean, the superintendent of the New York aquarium, returned from the Bermudas recently and brought with him several interesting specimens of fish peculiar to Bermudan waters. There were beautiful flatfish, with opal bodies, tinged with rainbow hues, including purple, crimson, bright green and bright blue. They are known as angel fish and are to the finny tribe what the gorgeous plumed peacock is to the fowl creation.

There was a slate colored flatfish, which Assistant Superintendent Spencer called a surgeon, or doctor fish, and of which little is known.

Another tank contained groupers, whose sides are striped like those of tigers and leopards.

There were also ten hind fish, each from 10 to 15 inches in length. The bodies are white, with brown and red spots. Two squirrel fish, each 10 inches long, were included in the collection. They are similar to our goldfish, excepting that their eyes resemble those of squirrels.

Three Berlin artists, Max Liebermann, the head of the naturalistic school; Richard Friese, the animal painter, and Peter Breuer, the sculptor, were recently the recipients of the large gold medal for distinction in art conferred by Kaiser Wilhelm this year.

The Winner

of one of those $100 prizes got her yellow tickets in this way:

1. By using the tea herself.
2. By asking some friends who use the tea to give her their tickets.
3. By inducing some friends to try the tea and give her their tickets.

One of her friends kept a boarding house, and sent her lots of tickets.

Haven't you some friend who keeps a boarding house or a restaurant, or who has influence in some hospital or other public institution? They need good tea there.

Rules of contest in large advertisement about first and middle of the month. A A

Wine Presses

FOR SALE BELOW COST.

DIFFERENT SIZES.

ALSO **Stemmers** AND **Seeders**

Address, **O. N. OWENS,**
215 BAY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS.

We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Good on the Coast.

SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO.,
818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Send for our No. **21** Catalogue of

Vehicles and Harness.

Lowest Prices. **HOOKER & CO.,**
16-18 Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal.

TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 609 Mark't St. S.F.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco

A New Foe to American Trees.

Specimens of a strange caterpillar discovered this spring on pear trees in Cambridge, Mass., are pronounced by Prof. Samuel Henshaw to be the "goldtail,' or euproctis chrysorrhea, hitherto unknown as an inhabitant of this country, although it is found in England, and is "abundant in Central and Southern Europe." When numerous, these caterpillars are very destructive, feeding on such trees and plants as the apple, pear, plum, hawthorn, bramble, elm, willow, beech, oak, hazelnut and hornbeam. At present the invaders in Massachusetts are said to be confined to a limited area in Somerville and Cambridge. The first specimens seem to have made their appearance a year ago, and thus far they have confined themselves to pear and apple trees. How they got across the ocean nobody apparently knows. It is suggested that by vigorous measures they may be stamped out.

Mysterious Glass Balls.

The small island of Billiton, between Sumatra and Borneo, has long been famous for its rich tin mines, which are controlled by the Dutch Government. In describing the geology of Billiton before the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam recently, Mr. Verbeek gave an account of the mysterious "glass balls of Billiton," which are found among some of the tin ore deposits. They are round, with grooved surfaces. Similar balls are occasionally found in Borneo and Java, as well as in Australia. Mr. Verbeek thinks they cannot be artificial, and there are no volcanoes near enough to support the theory that they are volcanic bombs. Besides, he says, the glassy rocks produced by the nearest volcanoes are quite different in their nature from the material of the balls. He suspected that the mysterious objects were ejected, ages ago, from the volcanoes of the moon, and afterward fell upon the earth.

Natural Lightning-Rods.

The tall Lombardy poplar has a reputation in some parts of Europe as a kind of natural lightning rod. Investigations recently made by Dr. Hess in Switzerland appear to confirm this reputation of the tree. Its wood is an unusual good conductor of electricity as compared with others, while its great height and lack of spreading branches enable it to conduct a lightning stroke straight downward. In order, however, that a poplar tree may serve to protect a building, according to Dr. Hess, its foliage should be allowed to grow as near the ground as possible; it should be removed not less than six or seven feet from the nearest wall. No metallic objects on the building should be near the tree, and its roots should penetrate a moist soil.

Desert Rattlesnakes.

In the sand wastes of Southern California two varieties of rattlesnakes are found. The larger ones, called "tiger rattlers," sometimes attain a length of four feet, but it is said that they are sluggish, and far less dangerous han a smaller variety named the "side-winder." This name comes from the snake's habit of moving sidewise, as well as advancing in the ordinary manner. It is also called the "horned rattlesnake," on account of the horn-like protuberances over its eyes. It seldom exceeds a foot and a half in length, but its motions are very quick, and it has the reputation of being "vicious.'

Dust Storms that Bury Forests.

Some Russian travelers in Tibet, describe the wonderful storms of dust that occur in Kashgaria near the foot of the Kuen-Lun Mountains. The dust in the air is sometimes so dense that complete darkness prevails. Occasionally rain falls during such a storm, but the rain drops evaporate during their descent, and the dust carried with them falls in lumps. Entire forests of poplar trees are buried in dust hillocks forty feet high. These deposits of dust are afterward moved on by the wind, but the trees that have been buried die, even after their disinterment.

Whales as Travelers.

Mr. William H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution says, in Science, that "during the early days of the whale fishery several well-attested instances occurred of whales struck in one ocean, as the Atlantic, being afterward killed in the North Pacific, and vice versa." This would indicate that some whales are great travelers, for to get from the Atlantic to the North Pacific they would have to go many thousands of miles, passing either around Cape Horn, or around the northern end of North America and through Bering Strait.

Built-up Wood.

There has come into use a method of "building up" boards by gluing or cementing together thin slabs of wood of different kinds, so placed that the grain of the various pieces is crossed. It is claimed that not only extra strength, but also extra flexibility and durability are thus obtained. Doors made of the prepared wood are said to be stronger than much thicker doors made of ordinary wood, and they do not warp. Packing-boxes and trunks are also made of this material.

Powdered Coal as Fuel.

For some years past there have been experiments with coal dust and pulverized coal of various degrees of fineness, with a view to ascertaining how much saving of fuel there is in using coal in this fine state. It has been demonstrated that with suitable feeding machinery the saving may amount to over forty-five per cent. above the coal fed on ordinary fire bars. This point is reached in a cupola furnace of the most approved contruction. There are several methods of burning coal dust. One is the use of a feeding apparatus consisting of rotary brushes that throw the dust into the fire-box in a continuous shower. This, of course, renders the fuel supply independent of dampness or the possibility of clogging up. Another plan is to drive the dust into the furnace by powerful currents of air. It seems to matter but little how the dust is fed. There is a manifest economy in its use, and as soon as the proper dust-feeding machinery is perfected the fuel problem will be much less difficult to struggle with.

SOME KANSAS TALL STORIES.

Munchausen Humor of the Sunflower State.

Several stories which the reader can or cannot believe, just as he sees fit, were started after the State law in reference to the malicious destruction of property and departed for parts unknown. Probably the best one was this: A man was riding along on horseback with a jug of whisky tied with a strap to the saddle horse. After the blow had ceased the jug handle was found inside the jug and the strap was sticking out of the nozzle, the jug having been blown inside out without spilling a drop of liquor.

Here is another pretty fair one: A farmer was ploughing around an oblong patch of ground one day, and at night the tract of unploughed land still contained about five acres. When he quit for the day he left the plough sticking in the furrow, as farmers often do. The tornado came along and caught the plough, taking it around and around the land until it was all ploughed.

A Kansan abroad recently found a crowd that did not seem to appreciate his conversation, so he pulled out his stock of tornado stories hoping to attract attention.

"I saw a cyclone once," said he, "that picked up a strawstack and moved it a mile and put it back, straw on straw, as it was."

Two or three of the auditors yawned and the Kansas man tried it again.

"Another time," said he, "I saw a twister suck sixty gallons of molasses out of a barrel in front of a grocery store and distribute it to every family in town who had a bucket out on the back step for the milkman."

He cleared his throat and began again: "Back in the seventies we had a terrible cyclone in Western Kansas. It blew the cracks out of the fences, pulled a cistern out of the ground, moved a township line and changed the day of the week."

This last fusillade induced one of the listeners to speak up. He said: "I do not know much about cyclones, but once when I was at sea I saw a waterspout pick up tons and tons of water and carry it a mile and"——

"Hold on," cried the Kansan. "If you are going to degrade this conversation to the level of a common lying contest I will retire." And he got up and walked away pompously.

A prominent Kansan is accredited with telling this:

"Tell you what's a fact. I have known it to blow twelve days and nights on a stretch and hold a sheep up against the side of the barn until he starved to death."

Couldn't Spank Her Son.

People never get an encouragement for doing the good samaritan act in the interests of the public, as the man decided who offered to assist a distracted woman and ameliorate the sufferings of a lot of respectable people on a suburban car.

The boy who howls was in evidence, the curled darling of his only own mother and the terror of everybody else, and he had kept the car in a state of wild excitement and exhausted the patience of everybody, including his doting parent.

"Oh, if your father were only here!" she had said for the fiftieth time, as she tried vainly to restrain the howling terror.

At that he stopped howling long enough to beat the air with his small shins, and the woman on the other side of him remarked audibly that a cage was the proper place for savages like him.

"Johnny dear," asked his mother, "won't you be a good boy?"

Roars and kicks from Master Johnny.

"Oh, I wish your father were here to give you a good trouncing this very minute!" she wailed as she struggled with him.

Then it was that the philanthropist of the company asserted himself. He had been trying in vain to read his morning paper ever since he started from home.

"Allow me, madam," he said, blandly; "I am a father myself, and I will be happy to chastise your cherub in behalf of his absent parent."

"Oh, no, you won't, not if I know it!" said Johnny's mother, rising in her wrath like a tigress. "There ain't that man living dare lay a finger on that boy—his own father or any other ugly old catamount who thinks he knows it all," and she effectually shut off debate by going into the next car and taking the sweet infant with her.

The Wife in Russia.

"This is a curious custom you Americans have of referring to your wives by their husband's names," observed Glanvock Kaplon, an intelligent Russian traveler. "I suppose the American holds his wife in as high esteem as the Russian holds his, but if at home I should speak of my better half as Mrs. Kaplon my friends would at once conclude that my domestic relations were not as pleasant as they should be, and that I was thinking of a legal separation. When I first heard an American speak of his wife as Mrs. Jones, for example, I felt almost like presuming on my acquaintance by intruding into his private affairs and asking him what the trouble was at home. Yet I soon learned that the custom was universal over here, but still I cannot get used to it. 'My wife' is the plain, blunt way I speak in Russia of the lady who, I suppose, I would have to call Mrs. Kaplon in polite society in America. In some of the more fashionable circles of St. Petersburg this American social custom has been adopted, though I was told by a prominent government official not long ago that the Czar disapproved of it."—St. Louis Republic.

Many a man who claims to be a "sport," is a plain drunkard and blackguard.

Kill a snake, and turn it on its back, and there will be a rain before night.

Truth.—It is a greater thing to feel a truth than it is to be able to prove that the truth is true.—Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York City.

Trouble.—How to get rid of trouble? Go and find some one with worse trouble than your own, and try to help him or her bear it.—Rev. Dwight L. Moody, evangelist, Chicago, Ill.

The Human Heart.—If the human heart were in order, all external things would be brought into order. Selfishness would cease.—Rev. John Goddard, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reform.—Never marry a man to mend him or reform him. If a man will not reform to please his sweetheart he will never do so to please his wife.—Rev. M. C. Peters, Independent, New York City.

Thinking.—Whoever fails to think annuls his birthright and remains a beggared fool. Whatever means can be used to promote thinking must be fostered.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.

Manhood.—Some live for money, some work for it, but man should also work for the sake of work. If he does that he is a man whether he works in a street or builds an empire.—Rev. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York City.

Want of Faith.—It is poor philosophy to accentuate the bad; it is unwise to dwell upon and magnify evil; it reveals a sad want of real faith to fear that the good will be overcome and perish from the earth.—Rev. Dr. Thomas, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Good or Evil.—The good or evil you appropriate out of this strange conglomeration of things here below will be your good or evil, your happiness or unhappiness for time and eternity.—Rev. Elwood Worcester, Episcopalian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Opinion.—The most powerful law in America, the force that makes and unmakes, executes or nullifies laws, is public opinion. By our own conduct, by our own habits, we will do not a little to build up righteousness and to secure justice.—Rev. H. D. Jenkins, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

The Vital Force.—The universe is no longer a mere mechanism, the scene of conflicting forces. Now we know that there is but one force, one life, and that life is God's. Matter is no longer impure. It is the same here that it is in the glittering star overhead.—Rev. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

Politics.—An absolute merit system in which every official, up to and including the President of the United States, should be chosen by examination, would not insure purity in politics so long as vast wealth unites to bribe and office holders are willing to be bribed.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist Chicago, Ill.

Effect of Belief.—Back of suicide and crime is the belief in the heart. What a man thinks, he is. When his theology induces him to repudiate the existence of a hell it should be made responsible when he commits suicide. The man who believes in the Bible punishment for murder will not take his own life.—Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN MEMORY OF FIREMEN.

Monument to the Cold Storage Warehouse Fire Victims.

The greatest tragedy of the Columbian exposition year occurred July 10, 1893. The destruction by fire of the cold storage warehouse near the World's Fair grounds entrance at 64th street made the one great day of horrors at the fair. Fifteen men lost their lives before a helpless mass of thousands unable to succor them, or received such injuries that they died within a few hours after the fire.

The courageous efforts of the firemen to save the building, their reckless heroism and the death they met have been commemorated by a handsome monument in Oakwoods cemetery,

MONUMENT TO FIRE VICTIMS.

where the remains of some of the victims lie grouped together. The monument is a tribute to the dead by the fire department of Chicago. The shaft is of granite. The base is twelve by twelve feet. At the top the monument measures ten by ten feet, and is ten and a half feet high. It is an imposing shaft, massive and simple in design, a fireman's helmet resting on a coping being the only suggestion of the idea the tomb would seek to convey. On the polished face of the monument, toward the rising sun, the names of those who died at the fire are chiseled deep in the enduring granite.

Ocean's Great Business.

A diving bell, consisting of a thick, hollow cube of about six feet and weighing rather more than ten tons, was recently lowered into water 200 feet deep, with strong timbers attached to it, in order to test its strength. After the bell had reached the bottom it was noticed that the timbers came up in splinters, and when the bell was pulled up it was crushed out of all recognition of its former shape. The water pressure was calculated to be 353,924 pounds on each side, and a resulting pressure of every 1,360 tons on the cube.

Mrs. Watts—"Does your husband ride his wheel on these rainy days?" Mrs. Potts—"No; he just stays at home and works the cyclometer."—Indianapolis Journal.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

A Petrified Wooden Cross Found Imbedded In a Rock.

Recently there was unearthed in the stone quarries of Ira W. Logan, at the junction of the Ohio and Beaver rivers, near Pittsburg, a petrified wooden cross. It is 18 by 24 inches in dimensions and was imbedded in the surface of a massive limestone rock which had been blasted from the quarry cliff.

The formation of at least a century's growth of limestone was above the point where the rock containing the cross was taken. The cross is supposed to have been the property of a Jesuit missionary and was evidently planted to symbolize the Christianization of the early Indian tribes.

Historians say it is a relic of the famous trip made by Celeron, the celebrated French commandant, who explored the Alleghany and Ohio river valley in 1749. Numerous parties of Indian relic searchers have hunted for traces of the expedition, but beyond the finding of one iron plate it is said nothing has been discovered. The cross will be presented to the Carnegie museum.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Thirteen a Fatal Number to Him.

There was hanged at Decatur, Ga., recently a young man whose fate will give rise to considerable discussion among superstitious folk. His name was Terrell Hudson, and he believed that he was driven to the gallows by the number 13.

In support of this belief he brought forward the following array of facts: He was the thirteenth child of his parents; was born on the thirteenth day of the month, and was given a name in which there are 13 letters. On the 13th of last November he quarreled with a 13-year-old boy named Malcolm, and on the 13th of last February he was sentenced to die.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Rev. C. W. Lee of Vevay, Ind., whom the Republicans have nominated for congress to succeed the late W. S. Holman, is a retired Methodist minister who has become a prosperous farmer.

Professors A. S. Bickmore and D. S. Elmendorf of the Museum of Natural History of New York are in Colorado securing views to accompany a course of illustrated lectures on Colorado to be delivered next winter throughout the state of New York.

John Howard Bryant, a brother of the poet William Cullen Bryant, who lives in Princeton, Ills., is himself a poet. On his ninetieth birthday, July 22, a reunion of the family will be held at his home.

Cyrus Cobb of Boston has just finished his second plaster bust of Phillips Brooks. When he exhibited his first bust of the bishop, he had a report made to him of all the criticisms passed on it, and in his second work he was guided by these criticisms.

Trappist monks of a monastery in Dubuque county, Ia., who have heretofore had a prior sent to them from Mount Meleray abbey in Ireland, have acquired the right to elect an abbot and have chosen the Rev Father Alberic.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

ABOUT IRREGULARITY.

A Chat With Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself a symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. "My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back and head. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed.

"My mother, who from experience is a firm believer in the Pinkham remedies, thought perhaps they might benefit me. I followed the advice Mrs. Pinkham gave me, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am now as well as I ever was."—MISS MARIE P. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 799. New Series No. 32.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Accredited at the State and Stanford Universities. A first-class home school. Careful supervision, and thorough training in every respect. Seventh year begins August 10th. IRA G. HOITT, Ph. D., Principal, Burlingame, San Mateo Co., Cal

Philanthropist—What is the cause of your being in here, my good man? Convict—Hiring a second-rate lawyer.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. **Information mailed free.**

"What sweet satisfaction it is," said Sense, "to have a friend you can trust." "And, oh, what a convenience it is," replied Hardup, "to have a friend who will trust you."

ENTERPRISES OF GREAT PITH AND MOMENT

Have, ere now, had their currents "turned awry," as Hamlet says, by an attack of dyspepsia. Napoleon failed to improve his advantage at Austerlitz in consequence, it is said, of indigestion brought on by some indiscretion in eating. In order to avoid dyspepsia, abstain from over indulgence, and precede the meal by a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, more effective than any dietetic in improving the tone of the stomach. Liver complaint, chills and fever, and rheumatism are annihilated by the Bitters.

"I pity a man who is not beloved by children." "Don't lavish too much sympathy on him; he can wear a linen suit all day and look respectable.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

Human beings are not alone in cherishing a tender attachment. There is the railway engine, for instance.

Yates & Co.

709 to 711 Front Street,

New Office, 206 California St.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1897.

FIRE LOSS!!

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th inst., we suffered loss by fire.

We have arranged to carry on business as usual, and any orders sent to above address will have immediate attention and dispatch.

Yours obediently,

YATES & CO.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

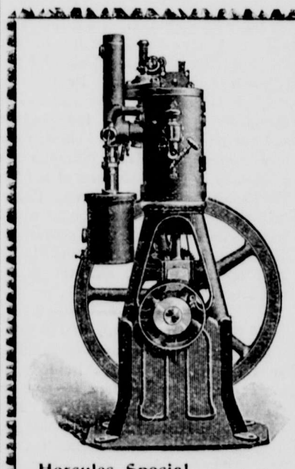
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Propriator.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1897.

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IT IS THE SAME OLD STORY.

TRIALS IN CHINA.

Cruelty Characterizes Celestial Administration of Justice.

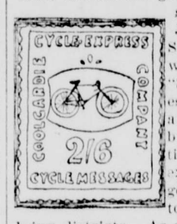
That the tender mercies of the Chinese are cruel is one of those axioms which need no proof; and a case which was lately reported illustrates in a striking manner the extraordinary indifference to human life and suffering which characterizes both this callous people and their ruthless governors. The case in point was reported to the Throne by Liu-Pingchang, the ex Viceroy of Szech uan, who states that within his jurisdiction there dwelt a family of the name of Wu, the implicated members of which were the grandfather, father and son. On the occasion in question the patriarch Wu attended a neighboring market to make purchases and to have his wood-cleaver sharpened. When starting on his mission he noticed that his grandson was unemployed, and being of a frugal turn of mind he bade him accompany him and take some of the home-farm produce for sale. This apparently disturbed the irascible temper of the young man, who took the opportunity of being in the neighborhood of a wine-shop to take a great deal more of the local spirit than was good for him. He was not so tipsy, however, as to be unable to carry the oil-basket and bamboo-pole which were among the purchases which his grandfather had made. On the way home the elder Wu took the opportunity to rebuke him for his intemperance, a proceeding which so enraged the youthful scion of the house that he snatched from the old man the cleaver which he carried, and knocked him down with a terrible blow on the neck. The spot where the old man fell happening to be rocky, the jagged edges of the stones completed the deed of murder, and he never moved again. Horrified at the consequence of his crime, the grandson cast about for means of disposing of the body, and remembering the oil-basket, he dismembered the corpse, and having packed the remains in the basket, carried it off and threw it into a neighboring pond. He did not succeed, however, in doing this without having been observed. A certain neighbor named Tso had seen him throw the basket into the water, and finding him flushed and excited, plied him with such searching questions that Wu ultimately confessed his crime. At the same time he bound Tso to secrecy, and threatened that if he revealed the murder he would charge him with having been an accomplice. Tso vowed that not a syllable relating to it should pass his lips, and then went off and reported the whole affair to the son of the murdered man and the father of the murderer. Horror-stricken, the father laid the whole matter before the magistrate; the case was tried, the murderer made a full confession—in answer to what tortures we are not told—and then came the question of the sentence.

Liu-Pingchang recommended that the prisoner should be put to death by the "slow and lingering process," which consists of the culprit being tied to a cross and being then sliced in the fleshy parts of the body with the number of cuts which the judge considers meet the circumstances of the case. This sentence the Emperor confirmed; but the Chinese sense of justice forbade Liu to stop there. By most people it would be thought that the father of the murderer acted with laudable promptitude, and, considering his relationship, with a very full sense of what was right. But Liu, interpreting the national theory of interdependence, held that the father should not be allowed to escape scot-free, as he had proved himself incapable of bringing up his son in the way he should go, and he expounded the law by saying that, as in the case of a wife who murders her father or mother-in-law, the husband should receive forty blows on the execution ground, should then, kneeling, be made to gaze on the infliction of the slow and lingering process on his errant wife, and at its close receive another forty blows, so in this case the father should suffer like penalties. To this, likewise, the Emperor assented, and the gruesome scene was enacted with the full letter of the law.

THE TRIAL AND CONFESSION OF WU.
Reproduced from a picture in the Pekin (China) Gazette.

A Cycle Postal Service.

With reference to the utilization of the bicycle for postal service in the West Australian gold fields, a correspondent of the St. James' Budget in Sydney, N. S. W., writes as follows: "Such a post was established in 1894, and ran up to 1896, but is now discontinued owing to the extension of the government mails to most of the outlying districts. As an interesting memento of the cycle postal service I beg to inclose for your acceptance one of the stamps used on letters carried by wheelmen."



Would Larrup the Kids.

A Chicago Record correspondent writes: Has the world so progressed in refinement that young people acquire self-control by intuition? It would seem that that is the belief of the school board of this city. A stranger visiting the lower-grade room in our public schools sees a refined, well-educated young woman placed in charge of fifty or more young children—half of them young "toughs," gathered off the streets, many of them coming from homes where "rushing the can" and family fights are common occurrences. These children have no respect for anybody or anything outside of the cuffs and kicks they receive at home and in their daily struggles for supremacy on the streets and in alleys. Now, how can these children, coming under the influence of moral suasion for five hours a day five days out of seven, having no fear of consequences, learn that most essential element of manhood or womanhood—self-control? Moral suasion is a very good thing, but first we must have something to work upon. We never can expect to have good, law-abiding citizens under the present system of training the young. There ought to be a special room, with a special teacher, who has the power to punish. How can a teacher do her best for the good children when all her force is used up in trying to coax the unruly ones to behave well when they know she can't enforce obedience? ONLOOKER.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 11.

Making Him Miserable.

She—It was just three years ago tonight that you proposed.

He—Now, what did you want to bring that up for, on the only night of the week that I have away from business?—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SNORING HABIT.

Fearful Trials of a St. Louis Wife Told in Court.

A worthy St. Louis woman is applying for a divorce on the grounds that her husband snores so that she cannot sleep o' nights. She has, she says, put up with this habit with all wifely patience for many years, but the time has come when she feels that she has some rights, and one of these is the right to sleep. This has been denied her by reason of Mr. Johns'—Johns is his name—snoring habit. According to her story, he begins his snoring as soon as he has read his evening newspaper a few minutes. This, of course, is excusable in anyone who has to read a St. Louis newspaper. It is said that the people of that city fall into a gentle doze just after reading the morning journals and again in the evening when the other issues come out.

But these periods of snoring do not especially disturb Mrs. Johns. It is at night, when slumber's chain has bound both her and her spouse, that her troubles begin. Then it is that Mr. Johns rouses himself to his greatest efforts in the snoring line, and sleep comes no more to the eyelids of his wife. It is no ordinary stertorous breathing, superinduced by some uncomfortable position, which Mr. Johns acquits himself of. It is not the puny effort of a man oppressed by too great an indulgence in untimely repasts and suffering from the visitation of a nightmare shod with Welsh rabbits; it is the deep rumble of the organ struggling with the diapason; it is the commingled noises of the limited express passing at full speed over the Eads bridge and a cyclone sweeping through the Ozarks; it is as if 10,000 Mississippi boats were whistling and snorting at once. It is something undescribably loud and shrill and deafening from which Mrs. Johns prays the court to relieve her without delay and forever.

This is the first case in which the snoring habit was made the ground for divorce proceedings and the outcome will be watched with interest. Countless men and women have had their sleep ruined and their lives made miserable by the snoring of their life companions, and if Mrs. Johns is granted her decree it is safe to predict that the divorce courts will be flooded with cases of a similar nature. How many men have courted and won gentle and dovelike creatures only, alas, to find out that when married they could not sleep in the same block unless they filled their ears with cotton. How many trusting women have found out that the god-like men who wooed and won them were, when asleep, the incarnation of pandemonium. Drink has broken up thousands of homes, but it isn't in the same class with the snoring habit for making a hell of married life.

There have been some great snorers. Suetonius tells of a Roman general who kept the whole camp awake and betrayed the presence of his troops to the enemy by his snoring. Norse mythology contains much about great snorers. There was Knud, a mighty snorer, whose prodigious efforts kept awake the whole northland and are the subject of one of the minor sagas. And there was Halfor Halforson, whose snores could be heard by the returning vikings far out at sea, not to mention Snorri Snorrison, himself a maker of sagas, who was no slouch at the art and science of snoring and whose name has been given to the habit.

Science has in vain searched for a remedy for snoring. Surgeons have performed operations which, so far from stopping the habit, have increased the capacity of snorers. Inventors have devised appliances which not only have not prevented the noise, but have rather added a shriller quality to it. The peculiarity about snorers is that no one has yet been found who admitted that he was guilty of the habit.

Some Lawmaking Bodies.

In these days of belligerent small things, when almost any little insular nation may bob up and declare war against some other little nation too small to draw a bead on, it is essential that the general reader should recognize whether or not such a declaration is a forgery. If that declaration hasn't the indorsement of the legislative body, it isn't loaded; but if the reader doesn't know the name of the legislative body, how is he to judge? Some of these lawmaking bodies which have the privilege of breaking a quorum and making pi out of the English type may be named as below:

The reichsrath, Austria; the orszaggyules, Hungary; the chung chi sh'u, China; the nei wu fu, Korea; the rigsdad, Denmark; bureau des affaires Tunisiennes, Tunis; bundesrath and reichstag, German empire; landtag, Baden; reichsrathe, Bavaria; burgerschaft, Bremen; staatsministerium, Brunswick; diet, Mecklenburg-Schwerin; herrenhaus and abgeordnetenhaus, Prussia; landstande, Wurttemberg; boule, Greece; senato and camera di deputati, Italy; imperial diet, Japan; states-gentral, Netherlands; volksraad, Orange Free State; cortes geraes, Portugal; narodna-skupshtina, Servia; senabodi, Siam; cortes constituyentes, Spain; storthing, Norway; standrath and nationlrath, Switzerland; ulema, Turkey.

In a good many of the lesser countries of the globe, of course, the chief ruler is the whole thing, and a good deal harder to pronounce—as, for instance, Shah Nasr-ed-Din of Persia, and Chulalongkorn I. of Siam.

Precautionary Measure.

Patient—Isn't it a little dangerous to administer anaesthetics? Must be terrible to have one die in your chair after you have given him ether.

Dentist—Yes; it was for that reason that we adopted a rule that where an anesthetic is administered the patient must pay in advance.—Boston Transcript.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

LOVE cuts the guardian knot of doubt.

Satan sets his big traps with sweet bait.

A minute man is one not found in a second's place.

A charity sermon should be illustrated with plates.

Contentment is the art of doing without things.

If you would be poor in the midst of plenty, be ungrateful.

Opportunity is a steed to be ridden with the spur of the moment.

If we would know God well, we must become familiar with his Book.

The more thankful we are, the more we will discover to be thankful for.

The better we know the Bible, the better we will know the God who gave it.

When we look to God as the Giver of all good we will find good in all He gives.

Discontent robs us of present good. Content puts us in a state of heart to enjoy all good.

Nothing that is prompted by the Spirit ever hurts the meeting that is led by the Spirit.

Ingratitude defiles and poisons every spring, mars every pleasure, and takes the value out of every gift.

There would be more days like Pentecost if more pulpits were filled by men filled with the Holy Ghost.

A Clever Comparison.

The argument for the existence of God from the uniformity of nature is not a new one, but it is nowhere more cleverly put than in an anecdote of Galiani, related by L'Illustration Europeenne (Brussels, March 21). It says:

"To those who see in the existence of the world the effect of chance, a curious argument was opposed by Galiani. 'One day,' said he 'at Naples, a man took six dice in a dice-box and bet that he would throw six sixes. He succeeded at the first throw. I said to myself, 'Such a thing is possible.' He did it a second time; I said the same thing. He put the dice back into the box three, four, five times, and always threw six sixes. 'Sangue di Bacco!' I cried, 'the dice are loaded!' And so they were.

"Philosophers! when I consider the ever-renewed order of nature, her immutable laws, her revolutions, always constant in an infinite variety, this single chance of a world such as we see it, returning unceasingly notwithstanding a hundred million other chances of possible perturbation and destruction, I cry out: 'Of a truth, nature is loaded!'"—Translated for the Literary Digest.

In Everything Give Thanks.

A clerk and his country father entered a restaurant on Saturday evening and took seats at a table where sat a telegraph operator and a reporter. The old man bowed his head and was about to give thanks when a waiter flew up, saying:

"I have beefsteak, codfish balls, and bullheads."

Father and son gave their orders and the former again bowed his head. The young man turned the color of a blood-red beet, and touching his arm exclaimed in a low, nervous tone:

"Father, it isn't customary to do that in restaurants!"

"It's customary with me to return thanks to God wherever I am," said the old man.

For the third time he bowed his head, and the telegraph operator paused in the act of carving his beefsteak and bowed his head, and there wasn't a man who heard the short and simple prayer that didn't feel a profounder respect for the old father than if he had been the President of the United States.

The "Palmetto State."

The Charleston News and Courier thus explains the origin of South Carolina's sobriquet, "the Palmetto State:" "On June 28, 1776, a force of less than 100 Carolinians, under command of Moultrie, protected by the rude fortification on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor, made of the trunks of the palmetto, repulsed the attacks of a British fleet under command of Sir Peter Parker, and when the State of South Carolina was organized, the State seal, which was first used in May, 1777, was made to commemorate this victory. A palm tree, growing erect on the seashore, represents the strength of the fort, while at its base an oak tree, torn from the ground and deprived of its branches, recalls the British fleet, built of oak timber, overcome by the palmetto."

Camph r for His Wife.

"There was a farmer up home," he said, "who used to have his occasional spree. Every one knew his failing, and neither of the druggists in town would sell him a drop. One day he brought a quart bottle into one of the apothecary shops, with two or three big lumps of gum camphor in the bottom. He told the druggist that his wife wanted her camphor bottle filled with alcohol. The druggist filled it without suspecting anything. In a week the old man came again, and in a little while the third time. Finally the druggist discovered that the 'gum camphor' was milky quartz, picked up in the fields, and that the farmer had poured camphor over the outside of the bottle until enough had crystallized there to look natural and smell right. The quartz didn't hurt the alcohol for drinking purposes."—Time and the Hour.

FLASHES OF FUN.

People whose opinions amount to anything never like to see a man without means blow himself just to keep up with the procession.

"Does your minister practice what he preaches?" "He has preached it so often he doesn't need to practice it any more."—Detroit Journal.

"Waiter, it is almost half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup." "Sorry, sir, but you know how slow turtles are."—London Tid-Bits.

Bass—Was that baby talk your wife was talking as I came in? Fogg—That was mother talk; no baby I ever saw indulged in such gibberish.—Boston Transcript.

The Chaperon—You should never run down your friend, my dear. The Chaperoned—No danger of that; they can all beat me at scorching.—New York Evening Journal.

Doctor (to female patient)—You have a slight touch of fever; your tongue has a thick coat—— Patient (excitedly)—Oh, doctor, do tell me how it fits.—Fact and Fiction.

Mistress—Now, you must always sweep well behind the doors, Mary. Mary—Yes'm, trust me for that; it's the only way one can get the dust out of sight.—Pick-Me-Up.

Teacher—I want each of you to make a sentence, using the word "delight" in it. Small boy (colored)—De wind come in de winder an' blowed out de light.—Philadelphia Ledger.

He—I wonder if that couple are married. She—Certainly not. He—How can you tell? She—Why, they've been talking to each other for nearly half an hour.—New York World.

"Is this a healthy portion of the State?" asked a traveler in Arkansas. "Well, I should say it is. There has been nobody hung about here in three months."—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Sweet—Do you find it economical to do your own cooking? Mrs. Burnem—Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did when we had a cook.—Boston Traveler.

"We have much new and valuable information concerning the Hittites, the Hivites, the Jebusites and the Moabites." His friend—How about the Mosquitobites?—Household Words.

"Poor chap! Bright fellow, but a hopeless idiot, I judge, from his talk." "No, indeed; he's merely quoting a little passage from the latest Scotch novel."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Clara—Are you not afraid, Maud, to marry old Dodderly? I hear he gets horribly jealous without any cause. Maud—Don't be anxious, dear; I'll take care he never does that.—Pick-Me-Up.

"It's funny the shurref ain't scouring the country for them stage robbers," said the postmaster. "I guess," ventured Rubberneck Bill, "that he ain't got the sand."—Indianapolis Journal.

Wiggins—What makes you so certain of Bawler's patriotism? Boggs—Why, he just boils over with indignation when he hears of the wrongs of foreigners that we have no interest in!—Truth.

Widow—Is it true, captain, that a sailor has a wife in every port? Old Tar (savagely)—Madam, the sailor needs the time he has ashore for rest and amusement.—Philadelphia North American.

Professor—What is the best cure for prolonged emanciation? Medical student—Throw the patient in the air. Professor—Eh? What? Medical student—He'll come down plump.—New York Press.

"My good man, do you ever do anything to bring light and purity into the homes of your fellow men?" "Yus—lots." "You distribute tracts?" "No; I clean windows and beats carpets."—Illustrated Bits.

Mrs. De Style (for effect)—Norah! Norah! Did you put my jewel case away? Norah—Yis, mum. Oi did. There on'y foive camphor balls lift in it. Shall I sind for some more, mum?—New York Journal.

"George, I wish you'd leave this little package at the express office." "Me carry a bundle? I guess not. Besides, I've got to lug both my tires and a handle bar down to the repair shop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He—You say you married a western man? She—Yes. "And that he never drinks?" "Never." "Nor smokes?" "No, sir." "Nor loses his temper?" "That's what I said." "When did he die?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Mickey Dorlan—Hullo, Bill! How did you like being a caddie? Billy Nolan—Ah! I didn't like it at all, at all. First de feller he towld be ter kape me eye on de ball, den he gave me de ball in de eye.—Harper's Bazaar.

"I surely had a royal and noble time," said he recapitulating. "I had four kings, and in the row that ensued I had to put up my dukes and the upshot of it all was that I was indicted on three counts.—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—Can you tell me in what year Cæsar invaded Britain? Pupil—Yes'm. Teacher—What year was it? Pupil—You can't expect me to answer two questions in succession. That question belongs to the next in the class.—Boston Transcript.

"It seems to me," said one young woman "that Harold talks more clearly on the tariff than anyone else I have ever heard." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He has the advantage of not knowing enough about it to get his ideas confused."—Washington Star.

"It's an Ill Wind," Etc.

Brother Tom—Cheer up, Bobbie; I've got good news fer yer. De doctor told mom is wos noomonia wo't yer sick wid an' dat she dasn't give yer a bath fer a month.—Judge.

SLAPPED A SENATOR.

Duke of Tetuan Who Distinguished Himself in the Spanish Cortes.

The Duke of Tetuan, who recently distinguished himself by slapping the face of Senator Comas on the floor of the Spanish cortes, is an Irishman in blood. He is the son of General O'Donnell who in 1860, during the war with the Moors, invested and captured the town of Tetuan in Morocco and got a title for his bravery. The Duke has a title apart from that which he has inherited from his fighting father in Spain. It is that of Lord Donegal in Ireland. The name of the family is an illustrious one in Irish history, and when the present Duke's ancestors left their native land to espouse the cause of Spain they also left an estate that had been forcibly taken from them during the time of Elizabeth. Tetuan's father was a soldier par excellence, and a courtier too. The son has inherited all of his father's nobility, and to his Celtic wit he has added the dignity and the gravity of a Spanish don. The Duke is now 63 years old. He is widely known in Europe as a diplomat, and he is very proud of his Irish descent. The lineage, although not found in "Burke's Peerage," is a notable one. In the reign of James I. Niall Gary O'Donnell was Prince of Tyrconnell and Lord of the mountain country of Donegal. He fought against the English and served as a prisoner in the famous Tower of London. It was from a brother of this noted chieftain that the present Spanish Duke descended. One of the Duke's ancestors was a major in the Austrian army. Tetuan, although on his father's side an Irishman, belongs on his mother's side to the best Castilian families. Owing to his Irish ancestry he has refused the ambassadorship to England.

THE DUKE OF TETUAN.

Funny Little Sprigs of Royalty.

The strangely dressed little tots whose pictures appear here are the children of the Princess Marie, of Roumania, and their garb is the national or Bayard costume. Prince Caral is 3 years old, and his little sister, Princess Elizabeth Charlotte Josephine Victoria Alexandria, is a year younger. It is hardly necessary to say they are great-grandchildren of Queen Victoria, and Prince Caral is the heir to the Roumanian crown.

Armed for Emergencies.

When Fridtjof Nansen was a young student he attended a ball and danced with many partners. Returning long after midnight through the streets of his lodgings, he heard loud outcries from a woman who was struggling with two ruffians. In another moment the woman broke away from them and ran toward the spot where Nansen was standing. The two men were close behind her in hot pursuit.

Nansen was an athlete full of courage and vigor, and put himself on guard as the men approached. He allowed the woman to pass, but called upon the infuriated pursuers to halt, standing directly in their way, and hitting out first at one and then at the other. The ruffians, angered by this unexpected attack, turned resentfully upon the rescuer, and would have overpowered him, and possibly have murdered him, if he had not shown presence of mind. Drawing himself up to his full height and throwing back his coat collar so as to expose the cotillion favors which he had worn during the ball, he sternly asked them if they knew who he was.

The two assailants, awed by his manner and supposing him to be a royal officer, were at once cowed. They apologized roughly for not recognizing him, dropped their arms, and sneaked off in the opposite direction from that which the woman had taken.

This incident of Nansen's youth illustrated at once the fearless courage and the readiness of resource which were to characterize his career as an intrepid explorer.

At the Club.

"When I see a man sit and play solitaire all the evening I always think he must like himself pretty well."

"Yes, and it looks as though he had a sort of monopoly in it, too."—Chicago Journal.

Some girls seem to think that when they walk along the street all the men ought to wear blinkers, like horses.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

A Change Even if in Minor Things Will Be a Great Benefit.

In the Ladies' Home Journal Edward W. Bok gives some sensible advice upon "Going Away in Summer." He points to the mistake that instead of a rest and change so many women and girls, physically tired and in need of recuperation, make of their vacations a round of continuous gayety, every moment crowded with some excitement or pleasure. In consequence, the woman who goes away for a rest comes back tired and worn out. Mr. Bok very truly says: "We all speak of 'going away' when we start on a vacation. But most of us do not 'go away.' 'Going away' means cutting ourselves entirely free from everything that has entered into our lives during the year—away from things which have occupied us, away from disturbing troubles, away from depressing surroundings, away from one's daily self to seek for one's best self, away from familiar places and people. Such a change means a change in ourselves, in our thoughts, in our ideas, in our motives, in our outlook on everything. The idea that we must ever keep ourselves busy, even in vacation, so that the mind may not become rusted, is all nonsense."

For those who cannot go away Mr. Bok advises a change in their mode of living, or in their daily work. "We need a change in our lives," he contends, "even if it is only a change of rooms; of merely not sleeping in the same rooms in summer as we do in winter, or even a rearrangement of the furniture, of the curtains, carpets or pictures in our room—any change. No woman is so humble of circumstances that she cannot make her life pleasanter and higher, bringing some change into it. A rest at home, with the mind refreshed by compassing minor changes from day to day, is oftimes as much needed and as beneficial as a long journey to other places or in other lands. One's limitations are often of immeasurable good as they show us how to get personal benefit in spite of them. 'Going away' in the summer need not always mean leaving the city or leaving one's home. It is, of course, better if we can do so. But we can stay at home and yet 'go away'—go away from things as we have had them for a twelve-month, and make them different."

Flying Machines.

The subject of aerial navigation is now so prominently before the public that reminiscences as to its beginning may not be out of order. The principle of the balloon was conceived by Albert of Saxony, as early as the fourteenth century, and successful balloons were made by a Portuguese Jesuit, Francesco Mendoza. The first balloon ascensions were made by the Montgolfiers in 1783, since which time balloon flights have become so common as to attract little attention. The idea that a piece of mechanism could be devised which should navigate the air, irrespective of the winds or currents, has long been entertained, and it is said that over 1,000 patents have been taken out in England and this country on flying machines. Most of them combine the balloon principle with a propelling power, the former for the purpose of sustaining the weight of the necessary machinery and of the operator. It is probably only a question of time when some of these devices will prove successful, and, according to common report, several inventors have already solved the problem. There must always, however, be a large element of danger in navigating the atmosphere and it is probable that even if flying machines become a success the most of the human race will be contented with terra firma modes of travel.

When Cain Killed Abel.

There is a very general misconception of a well-known passage in the Book of Genesis with regard to Cain's place of abode after he had killed his brother Abel. The expression reads: "Cain went out from the presence of the Lord and dwelt in the land of Nod," but learned commentators express the opinion that this should read, "land, Nod," the preposition being unnecessary. The word Nod is said to mean a wanderer, and, if Biblical students are to be trusted in this matter, the passage means Cain went out and dwelt in the land a wanderer or exile from his people, the presumption being that he was obliged to keep away from his immediate family for fear of their vengeance, an additional precaution for his safety being indicated by the fact that a mark was placed upon him. The question where Cain got his wife is a silly quibble which frequently comes up in Sunday schools and other places; silly from the fact that if the Biblical account of the origin of the human race from a single pair be received as correct, there may have been several thousand of human beings in the world long before the death of Cain.

Shaving by Machinery.

Shaving a man in twenty-five seconds is a feat deserving of the highest praise and reward by all such as value their time. The feat has been rendered easy of performance by the construction of a shaving machine of wood, reported to have been made by one Melchoir Farkas, a convict in the penitentiary of the city of Szegedin, Hungary. Farkas was put to labor in the cabinet-making shop of the prison, and, taking to his work with a will, he soon displayed great inventive ingenuity. With his machine he is said to have shaved all the inmates of the prison, nearly 150 in number, within less than an hour's time. The report fails to state, however, to what extent the shaving by machinery did or did not succeed in giving comfort to the sufferer in the chair.

On record—A match dropped from a steamer lit on the water.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.....1897

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

A dispatch from Budapest of August 20th gives the following figures in summing up the world's harvest by the Austrian Minister of Agriculture:

"The total yield of wheat is placed at 573,000,000 metric hundred weight, while the present annual requirements are estimated at 665,510,000 metric hundred weight. It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,800,000 hundred weight.

"The stocks remaining on hand from 1896 are approximately estimated at somewhere between 38,000,000 and 45,000,000. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and the harvest, is estimated from 810,000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundred weight.

"The world's deficits are estimated as follows: Rye, 67,000,000 hectoliters; barley, 38,000,000; oats, 58,000,000, and corn, 59,000,000. The reports state that many exporting countries, such as Turkey, Egypt Austria-Hungary and Australia will either be unable to export grain or will be compelled to import, while others, including British India, Argentine and Chili, will have their wheat export considerably reduced.

"The favored countries are the United States and Canada. The latter will soon be one of the most important of the exporting countries, its excess over last year's production being 70,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Its output of all sorts of grain was 270,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat in Great Britain this season is 50,000,000 bushels against 63,000,000 last year. The wheat area of British India is reduced from 23,000,000 acres to 18,000,000, and the wheat yield from 234,000,000 to 202,000,000 bushels.

"The United States, which has reduced its area sown in oats by 2,000,000 acres; that sown in corn by 1,000,000 acres, while that in other grains nearly unchanged, will nevertheless dispose of 534,000,000 bushels of wheat against 434,000,000 bushels last year, allowing the transportation of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the exports of corn will possibly be 50,000,000 greater than those of last year.

"The prospects for oats and barley are less favorable than in 1896. The price of bread in Austria has already risen 30 per cent."

A Fresno press dispatch of Sept. 1 says: Constable Ben Dennis is down from the mountains and states that the outlaw Cliff Regan and his gang had been seen at various places by a number of persons during the past two weeks. The officer is daily expecting the desperadoes to commit some depredation, and he advises miners who have made clean-ups to use the greatest caution in bringing their wealth down to the valley. It would not be surprising to hear of the gang holding up a stage any day. The fact is that the Constable shares the uneasiness felt by the residents of the mountains and the owners of the stage lines because of the presence of the outlaws. He is making dilligent inquiries to keep track of the whereabouts of the gang, but he is having a difficult time, because the criminals are roaming the hills and appear at places many miles apart. The officer is convinced, however, that they have a camp from which they make their reconnoitering expeditions. Regan was raised in the foothills of this county, and he knows the mountains thoroughly. He cannot understand why the outlaws have shown themselves in this county if they have any intention of committing a crime on this side of the San Joaquin river, unless it should be the reckless daring of the men. He thinks it possible they have some scheme on foot over in Madera county and have come across the river to distract attention in that quarter, with the purpose of making a sudden ride over there and running off a bunch of cattle or committing some other depredation. As far as can be learned Regan has two half-breed Indians and a white man in his gang. Constable Dennis believes the white man is Jake Moss, a notorious cattle thief who has operated in the mountains of Madera, Fresno and Tulare counties for a number of years. The whole gang called at a house on Pine Ridge about a week ago and was given breakfast there. It appears at the present time there is no warrant out for Regan's arrest. While he has stolen many bands of cattle and horses in the mountains, the people are so afraid of him and his gang that they dare not swear to complaints against them. The outlaws have terrorized the people and carry on their depredations without fear of molestation.

The mining excitement on Coffee creek, which has the rich strike of the Graves brothers as a basis and is being worked by the newspapers for all it is worth, is certainly revenue producing for our merchants and transportation companies, as well as for all those located on the line of travel and who have something to sell. The California liar can hold his ground with the liar from Klondike any time, and in this excitement he has done his work to a finish with ability and ingenuity.—*Redding Free Press.*

A young man named Beck and a companion, both of Plymouth, Cal., were out hunting in Bagley Valley, Alpine county. After they had separated Beck's companion fired at a bird, and Beck, who had unexpectedly appeared, received the charge of shot in his breast and head. The sight of one eye is ruined, and fifty-one shot found lodgment in his head and breast.

WESTERN RANGE HORSES.

"No horses in the world excel the range horses of our Western States for military purposes, and I think the trip just finished by my cowboy friends here proves my assertion."

The foregoing remark was made by Dr. William A. Bruett, special commissioner of the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture. He was at his home in Chicago and with him were two stalwart, sunbrowned young men, William and Bert Gabriel.

"These young men," continued Mr. Bruett, "have just demonstrated that the bronchos and range horses of our plains can cover a distance of 2400 miles in ninety days and subsist on grass and water along the route, without grain, and more important still from a milltary point of view, without being shod.

"I can say without fear of contradiction that no other horses in the world could have made the trip under those circumstances.

"The route, beginning at Sheridan, Wyoming, and ending at Galena, this State, covered all kinds of country, turf, sand, rock, clay and mud. When they entered upon the last 100 miles of the trip the horses were in as good condition in every way as when they started from Wyoming, but from Dubuque to Waterloo, Iowa, the road along the Mississippi river was either over jagged rocks or through deep mud. The heels and frogs of the horses' feet were so badly bruised that, although they could have completed the distance to Chicago, I telegraphed the men to let the noble little animals stop at Galena. Had the horses been shod at Sioux City, Iowa, as I telegraphed, knowing the roads over which they would have to travel to Chicago, the horses would have reached here in first-class condition Saturday. The telegram failed to reach the men, and they brought the horses through under my original instructions."

"What were the instructions?"

"To begin with, the Department of Agriculture some time ago determined to create, if possible, a foreign demand for our native Western horses. To do this it was first necessary to prove the merit of these horses, particularly for cavalry and military use, as nearly all foreign countries are buying large numbers of horses for military purposes. It was urged against the native American horses that they were lacking in size and endurance for that work. To answer that objection it was decided to have horses of the two types known as bronchos and rangers make a trip in company from Wyoming Territory to Chicago, a distance of 2500 miles. To ride these horses we happened to have just the men in the local bureau at the stock yards of the Degartment of Agriculture, two brothers, named William and Albert Gabriel. They had been cowboys for yaars and were thoroughly familiar with the entire Western country. They were willing to accept the task, fully realizing its hardships, and on June 5th they started for Chicago. Their instructions from the Department of Agriculture were to proceed to Sheridan, Wyoming, select from a ranch two horses which had never been bridled or saddled, and bring them to Chicago without feeding them any grain so long as it was possible for the horses to find grazing, making the trip as quickly as possible without injuring the horses."

"Are you satisfied with the test of the horses?" Dr. Bruett was asked.

"Not entirely, because I wanted them to finish at Chicogo," he replied.

"But that is my only regret. As a test of the endurance of the Western range horse, I am sure the Department will be more that satisfied with the result, as it demonstrates that the animal is all that has been claimed. As I said before, no other horses in the world could have made such a trip under such conditions. I believe it will change the opinion of foreign governments, who have felt that our range horses were too light for military purposes. I intend to take some of the buyers of horses for export down to Galena and let them see the horses just as they are after their unequalled journey.

"It is a fact not known, as I said before, that the range horse has in his veins the blood of thoroughbred and the standard bred Percherons, Clydesdales, Hambletonians and other famous strains. Stallions of these classes have been sent to the ranches, and the result is an increase in the size and quality of the horse. The range horses, as they are called in distinction from bronchos, range in weight from 950 to 1150 pounds. The bronchos, which are of Spanish origin and have no improved blood in them, weigh from 750 to 950 pounds. The trip just made, however, shows the broncho is equal in endurance to the larger horse and is a wonderful weight carrier, but is not as pretty as the range horse. The demand abroad for our Western horses is growing and I believe it will rapidly increase.

"One of the most important features possessed by the range horse is small, hard hoofs, which will stand the wear of paved streets or rough country. The range horse is more intelligent, ambitious, tractable and enduring than those grown by breeders and farmers in the Middle and Eastern States. In 1893 only 500 horses were sold in Chicago for export. This year the number will exceed 15,000, or 3 per cent of the total number disposed of in this market. The French army has taken a great many. We believe the performance of the two horses which just came from Wyoming will influence the German and English army agents and exporters for domestic purposes to try our Western horses."

President L. Bradford Prince of the International Mining Congress, which recently met in Denver, has appointed the committee on revision of State and national mining laws. The first meeting was to be held in Denver, Sept. 7th.

Uncle Sam is to set up an armor-plate plant of his own.

COURIERS OF THE AIR.

It pleases us to know that the *Miner-Index* reaches out beyond its immediate environment and conveys information afar. Some weeks ago this paper stated that Mr. J. G. Thompson, the well known Mono Lake scientist, had made various experiments with the common sea-gull, with a view of ascertaining if it possessed the homing instinct of the pigeon. Since then he has abundantly demonstrated that the gull as a messenger bird is greatly superior to any of the feathered tribe outside of its own species, being stronger, swifter, and a night-flyer, which the pigeon is not, and possessing vastly more endurance. It is its nature and habit to be in almost constant motion, seldom resting longer than two or three minutes at a time. Its homing instinct is strong. It will return unerringly to the very spot where it was hatched, distinguishing its own nest from hundreds of others close at hand. When domesticated they become very tame and freely mix with barnyard fowls. They will not permit strangers to approach them, but suffer themselves to be handled with impunity by any one with whom they are familiar. If they can be practically employed as messengers, it will not be long before the carrier pigeon will be considered nothing but an ordinary bird. The latter in its flight can carry but a very small parcel—just a little bit of a thing, while the gull can easily push 50 miles an hour behind him and carry a properly arranged package weighing half a pound or more. And another thing about the gull, which the pigeon is not capable of: when weary it can alight any whereon the water and take a rest, so that it may be taken a thousand miles to sea and still have a chance to get home and deliver its message. We are gratified to observe that parties high in the scientific world have taken cognizance of the experiments made by Mr. Thompson, to whom is due the credit of discovering the valuable qualities of the bird that has hitherto been considered a nuisance. He has received several letters of inquiry, one from Prof. T. S. Palmer, Acting Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey at Washington, a portion of which is subjoined:

"I have seen the Bodie *Miner-Index* containing an account of some experiments said to have been made by you in utilizing gulls instead of carrier pigeons for transporting messages. According to this article two gulls liberated 60 miles south of Mono Lake reached your ranch in a little more than an hour; a second pair traversed the distance from Independence to Mono Lake in less than two hours, while a third pair liberated in San Francisco arrived home in four hours and a half.

"If these statements are correct they are of great interest, not only in showing the possibility of using tame gulls for carrier pigeons, but also throwing some light on the speed at which these birds can travel.

"I should be greatly obliged if you would inform me whether your experiments are correctly reported by the *Index* and whether you have made any other tests besides the three mentioned above."
—*Bodie Miner-Index.*

In commenting upon the general revival of trade throughout the country the Sacramento *News* insists that the activity in wool, cotton, rubber, iron and steel manufacturing is due to the advance in the price of wheat and other agricultural staples and not in any sense to the tariff. "The mills open only when the farmer prospers," says our contemporary. "The *Chronicle* would have us infer, we believe, that the farmers are prospering because the mills are opening, whereas the truth is that the mills are opening because the farmers are prospering." But there are several fatal defects in the theory so dogmatically laid down. One is that the wool, cotton, rubber, iron and steel mills and factories in this country began to open and prices to rise as soon as it became known that the Dingley tariff would be enacted and before wheat had commenced to boom or the market for other products expand. Another defect is that England, Germany, France and Italy by agreement that the tariff must close the mills with which they have been supplying the American market, signify in the plainest possible terms that this market has thus been turned over to the American manutacturers. To ask the foreigner what set American wheels in motion is to get but one reply—the Dingley bill. It stands to reason that he is right. We have no desire to underrate the great help which the times are having from the advance in the price of wheat and other staples, but it is folly to attribute to that the results which are visibly due to the cutting off of the foreign supply of manufactured goods by process of law. The entire sum that wheat will bring into the country is no larger than the amount of increase of bank clearings, incident to the reappearance of hoarded millions, which immediately followed the enactment of the tariff and the restoration of confidence. Allowing wheat half a billion of dollars leaves the McKinley programme already credited with as much more of released and employed capital. All this helps the farmer directly in that it makes a home demand for his products for which the foreigner is not permitted to compete on even terms. To open an iron and steel mill employing 3000 hands is to give 3000 men, representing 15,000 hungry mouths, the money to buy generously of the farmer's products, where before they had bought most sparingly or not at all. Even if wheat had never gone any higher than it was when the industrial revival began, the farmer would still have been well off.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

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AND
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INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	No.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	No. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERID. IAN.	TOWN-SHIP.	RANGE.	SEC-TION.	No. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	431	June 20, 1887	10,520 June 25, 1887	M. D.	7 S.	33 E.	10	40	NW ¼ of SE ¼	$10 00	$40 00	$4 00	$14 00
Bell, Andrew	446	Dec. 15, 1887	10,520 June 25, 1887		7 S.	33 E.	10	40	W ½ of W ½ SE¼ of SW¼ and SW¼ of SE¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Jones, William	464	April 16, 1888	10,520 June 25, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of NW ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Rose, William	464	April 16, 1888	10,520 June 25, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of NW ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Williams, Thomas	472	July 9, 1888	10,562 Aug. 7, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of NW ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Graham, William H	472	July 9, 1888	10,562 Aug. 7, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of NW ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Mack, P. H	562	Dec. 15, 1890	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	NE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Bamber, John	706	Sept. 14, 1892	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	W ½ of SW ¼, SW ¼ of NW ¼, and NE ¼ of SW ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Powers, James H	712	Feb. 17, 1893	10,562 Aug. 7, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	All of NW ¼, N ½ of SW ¼, and NW ¼ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Gaskamath, Augustus A	1718	April 4, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	SE ¼ of SE ¼ and lot 4 of NE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Gordon, Clara V	1718	April 4, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	SE ¼ of SE ¼ and lot 4 of NE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Ingram, William	1719	July 9, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	Lots 1 and 2 of NW ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Smith, Marion L.	1766	Feb. 15, 1897	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	80	Lots 3 and 4 of NW ¼, and Lots 3 and 4 of SW ¼	20 00	80 00	8 00	28 00
Rosser, A. C	1824	June 11, 1898	12,520 June 25, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	E ½ of NW ¼ and NE ¼ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Hastings, Elizabeth	1826	April 4, 1898	12,520 June 25, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	NW ¼ of SE ¼, SW ¼ of NE ¼, W ½ of SE ¼, and E ½ of SW ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Bentley, John A	1950	Dec. 15, 1898	12,520 June 25, 1887		11 S.	33 E.	15	160	E ½ of SW ¼, SW ¼ of SW ¼, and E ½ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2019	Nov. 16, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	173	Lots 3, 4 and 5, E ½ of SW ¼, and E ½ of NW ¼	43 25	173 01	17 30	60 31
Perry, Thomas W	2019	Nov. 16, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	E ½ of SE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Perry, Thomas W	2019	Nov. 16, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	80	W ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of NW ¼	20 00	80 00	8 00	28 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	NW ¼ of NW ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	SW ¼ of NW ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	NE ¼ of SW ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	SE ¼ of SW ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	NW ¼ of SE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	SW ¼ of SE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	NE ¼ of SE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 15, 1898	12,280 March 20, 1893		12 S.	33 E.	3	40	SE ¼ of SE ¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE
TAILOR
—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 5.1 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.
In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.
Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1897

Congressman ..... MARION DE VRIES.
Assemblyman ..... THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge ..... WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. ...EVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. LESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

DIED.

JONES—At Round Valley, Inyo Co., Cal., September 8, 1897, JOHN E. JONES, a native of Wales, aged 75 years.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Sept. 6:

Bar silver	53⅜
Mexican dollars	41⅛
Copper	11¼
Lead	3.85
Tin	13 80
Quicksilver, per flask	$38

Indian-summer time.

The Norman House is receiving a coat of paint.

Tom Hill of Big Pine was a visitor in town yesterday.

T. C. Boland and J. A. McKenzie attended lodge here Saturday night.

The Independence Water Company has declared dividend No. 10 of seven per cent.

Tom Gunn and Arthur Smith came up from Darwin early in the week and spent several days in town.

The Independence and Fort schools opened last Monday and the little ones are getting into traces.

P. H. Mack, Esq., leaves this afternoon for Los Angeles. He expects to arrive home next Thursday.

Miss Lilian Travers, the school teacher at Camp Independence, reached Inyo last week, accompanied by her mother.

Miller runs two stages a day each way between Mojave and Raadsburg. Another line runs daily between Randsburg and Kramer.

Major J. S. Stidger, a special agent of the Land Department, arrived at Independence last Monday and spent the week in town.

It is reported that the Mexican residents of Lone Pine will celebrate the 16th of September, but we have obtained no particulars.

Manager E. C. Garlick is expected shortly from the East, to resume operations on the Argus Gold Mining Co.'s property at Snow Canyon.

Wm. Barrows arrived at Independence last Monday after an absence of about twelve years. He will remain for a few weeks visiting old friends.

General Sam Thomas was up from Darwin this week and loaded with hay and grain. His 10-mule team will be employed on a wood contract for the Defiance.

Pat Keys came in from Beveridge on Wednesday. He says he has removed his arrastra down to the water and that matters are now progressing very satisfactorily.

Miss Nettie Roeper accompanied her aunt, Mrs. J. Willet, on a visit to Bakersfield this week. They expect to remain for a couple of months on the other side of the Sierras.

Ed. Ober and Al. Bryant came down from Big Pine last Monday and gave an interesting sparring exhibition at the Pavilion that evening. Both boys are very clever.

A. W. Eibeshutz arrived home from San Francisco Monday. While there he bought a large stock of fall and winter goods, which will soon be displayed on his shelves.

John and Jim McCormick and Joe Groves came down from Mazourka yesterday, bringing in a sack of gold dust from their placer claims. It is the first time they have been in for nearly a year.

Fred. Edgington and J. W. Murphy left Independence on Wednesday for a trip through the mountains. Mr. Murphy will go as far as the Mills and Edgington will go to San Francisco, where he will remain.

Mrs. Emma Roberts arrived at Independence on Tuesday's train, accompanied by her daughter. She will make her home here, as Bob Roberts is at the present time engaged as foreman of the Eastside Canal.

Miss Georgia Johnson and Mrs. Fisher, two lady stenographers, had a dispute over the division of fees in the Foly and other cases, which necessitated a resort to the courts to settle. The case was tried before a Carson jury and Miss Johnson won.

Frank H. Moulton, representing Williams, Marvin & Co., and Johnson of J. A. Folger & Co., were at Independence Wednesday. They are both very agreeable gentlemen, and their advent in town was the occasion of a jollification by some of the "old boys."

Word was received at Independence on Wednesday evening that John E. Jones had died at Round Valley on that date. Mr. Jones was a pioneer of this county and a well known and much respected citizen. The funeral services were conducted at Bishop yesterday.

M. E. CHURCH MATTERS.

A letter from Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas dated at Reno, Nevada, where the Methodist Conference was held this year, states that he has been returned to the Independence charge for the ensuing year, and Rev. W. J. McClure to Bishop. The list of appointments is as follows: Austin, A. Leslie Hasley; Battle Mountain, John J. Pardee; Bishop, W. J. McClure; Bodie, S. W. Albone; Carson, J. M. Wilson? Cedarville, Geo. C. King; Fall River, to be supplied; Genoa.—— ; Greenfield, ——; Greenville, Theodore Taylor; Independence, Thos. H. Nicholas; Lovelock, W. N. Bolt: Loyalton, G. Hatcher; Mason Valley, Joseph Johns; Quincy, Fred. R. Winsor; Reno, F. C. Lee; Susanville, J. H. Rosen; Smith's Valley, W. H. Childs; Truckee, John Telfer; Virginia City, J. R. Gregory; Winnemucca, M. G. Hamm. Mr. Nicholas says: "From the above you will see that Independence has one year more to redeem herself. If Independence does not do better next year than it has been doing for pastoral support, Independence people will find themselve without a resident minister. There are many other places open where a minister would be appreciated and supported, but the Missionary Society cannot send men to those places as long as they have to help such places as Independence."

Messrs. Newman and Manuel came in Wednesday from Mazourka Canyon, where they spent about ten days examining the country with a view to commencing work on a large placer mining operation. Mr. Manuel is an expert placer miner and he states that he is favorably impressed with the proposition. He will start for Los Angeles this evening for the purpose of submitting his report to the company.

There were two legal holidays this week—Monday, September 6th, Labor Day, and Thursday, September 9th, Admission Day—as observed by our county officials. By an amendment to the Code in February last, the first Monday in October, which had been observed as Labor Day, will no longer be a holiday.

Mrs. Heenan McCarroll and her daughter, Miss Birdie Goodale, are in town. Mrs. McCarroll is undergoing treatment for a severe case of blood-poisoning, caused by a barb-wire prick on the finger. It was feared that the arm was in danger, but at last report Dr. Woodin hoped to effect a cure.

The Montgomery mill, at Pleasant Canyon, will resume crushing on the 15th inst., on company ore and that of the chloriders, among whom are A. J. Davis, Frank Sorba, Manuel Aguirre and others. J. E. Langford has resigned the superintendency to "Monte" Montgomery.

The copper production in July, 1897, according to the statement of John Stanton, who acts as statistician for the companies, showed a sharp and unexpected decrease in activity. The total output reported from the mines in the United States for the month was 15,334 long tons, which was less than that for July, 1896, by 1251 tons, or 7.5 per cent; it was also less by 1931 tons, or 11.2 per cent, than the monthly average for the first six months of the year. Notwithstanding this reduction in July, the output of copper in the United States for the seven months ending with July still shows a large increase over that of any previous year; the gain was 16,020 tons, or 14.8 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period in 1896, and 30,659 tons, or 32.9 per cent, over 1895. The United States exports still continue to be on a large scale, and Europe took from us during the seven months no less than 78,238 tons of copper, or 63.1 per cent of our entire production. The exports show the considerable increase of 9036 tons over last year, but this was less than the gain in production by 6084 tons; that is, our home supplies were greater by that quantity, nearly all of which seems to have gone into consumption, as very little increase of stocks is heard of. At present there is reported an increase in manufacturing, which would cause a larger demand for copper here. Parties in a position to know confirm the reports of heavy sales of copper for exports to France. It appears that representatives of the French government and other foreign consumers recently asked the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company for a price on 30,000,000 pounds, or 20,000 tons. The Calumet people named 11⅜ cents as their lowest figure. Thereupon the Frenchmen bid 11¼ cents, which offer was promptly refused. After waiting a number of days the Calumet's term was finally accepted. The sale is said to mean 11½ cents for ingot copper right away.

The movement for a uniform divorce law, to be adopted in all the States, is being pushed systematically, though quietly, and is gaining headway. A committee of the uniform law committee is now at work drafting a bill on the lines of the divorce law now in force in the District of Columbia. When completed the bill will be submitted to the National Bar Association, and, if approved by that body, an effort will be made to have it adopted by the Legislatures of all the States, thus ending the scandal, misery and actual crime now caused by the conflicting provisions of the various laws on this important subject. Such a work is greatly needed, and it is hoped its importance will appeal to all the Legislatures for its speedy accomplishment.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLAM & OURREN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

MINING CASE DECIDED.

This morning Judge Lamar rendered his decision in the mining suit of L. Lasky, Plaintiff, vs. Ruperto Carrasce, D. Holland, Jesus Montano, Jesus Molino and Ramon Salazar, Defendants. The action was dismissed as to defendant Salazar, for the reason that he is a minor.

The plaintiff recovers judgment against the remaining four defendants for $50 damages, costs of suit, probably amounting to $500, and a decree perpetually enjoining them from entering upon the Key Not mine. The Judge ordered the plaintiffs attorneys to prepare findings.

The trial of this suit lasted five weeks, being the longest trial of record in this county. P. H. Mack, Esq., end P. W. Forbes, Esq., were the attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendants were represented by F. E. Densmore, Esq., and Richard S. Miner, Esq.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending Sept. 10 1897:

John C. Underwood to John Black—Four mining claims in Beveridge district; consideration, $10.

Eleanor Spencer to H. P. Nelligan—Lot of land at West Bishop; $200.

J. H. Bulpitt to H. P. Nelligan—80 acres of land at West Bishop; $750.

J. Elkeles and wife to Robert O'Neal—Lots in town of Bishop; $10

Mattie W. Dixon to Mary Dixon—120 acres land at West Bishop; $10.

Salsbury and Salsbury to W. H. Lillie—80 acres land near Independence; $10.

W. G. Bennett to Elizabeth Bodle—80 acres land near Bishop; $884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ, Deceased. } Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made

I. J. Woodin, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the Ninth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said I. J. Woodin to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Sept. 7th, 1897.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for - - - - 25 cents
Board and Room, per day - $1 and $1.5
Board, per week - - - - - $5.0
Board, per month - - - - - $20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

——x——

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

——x——

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jj27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described Stock, on account of assessment (No. 30) levied on the 27th day of July, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	NO. CERT.	NO. SHARES	AM'T.
Percy Beamish, Trustee	546	500	$50 00
Percy Beamish, Trustee	547	225	22 50
Voss, Conrad & Co	545	301	30 10

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of July, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at Public Auction, at their office, Room 323 Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the Twentieth day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office—Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No 744.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL. August 24, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1897, viz: Arthur W. Nobles, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp 18 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius C. Roeper, Irving J. Woodin, Omie I. Mairs and Michael McSweeny, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 23, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the Eleventh day of October, 1897, on timber culture application No. 239, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Frank Fuller, Jacob Reiser, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruz mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW ¼, fr. SE ¼ of NW ¼, N ½ of Lot 1 in SW ¼, fr. N ½ of SE ¼, Sec. 6, Tp 19 S, R. 37 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, it Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martines, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 16th
" ..... February 13 h
" ..... March 13th
" ..... April 10th
" ..... May 15th
" ..... June 12th
" ..... July 10th
" ..... August 7th
" ..... September 4th
" ..... October 9th
" ..... November 6th
" ..... December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
DRY-GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sphurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		Lv 10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	257	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Parafline Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco,

Sample free.

RUSSIAN HUNTING DOGS.

The Laikas Furnish Food, Draw Sledges and Supply Clothing to Their Owners.

Harding Cox writes about laikas, or the northern dogs, to the London Field.

"The duties of the true laika," he says, "are of an extremely varied nature. Among the Chinese about 1,000,000 are eaten every year, while in Russia the beast is trained for all sorts of hunting—squirrels, bear, deer, snipe, capercailzie, ermine, sable, and all the other beasts are taken with them, even the wolves. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 rubles' worth of game is taken every year with the aid of the laikas in Russia. Prince Schirinsky, a Russian noble, is trying to get a cross between the laika and some setter or retriever, believing that he would thereby obtain a dog which would make as nearly a perfect hunting dog as is possible.

"In the polar swamps the laikas are used in drawing sledges, as well as hunting, by the natives, while their warm pelts are made to serve as coats and trousers.

"The laika has an upright, pointed ear, which the dog pricks when excited. The muzzle is long and sharp, but powerful, set to a broad forehead. The body is strong and at the quarters broad and powerful. The ribs are big and long. The chest is deep and broad. The legs are for running, while the coat is thick, having 'cotton' under the hair, which makes it warm.

"The chief colors are from black and black and tan to grayish, but the dogs are never spotted in the pure blood. A few of these dogs can stop a bear or anything else easily. The dogs are just short of two feet higher."

The Real Estate Man's Pet Story.

Opdike (discussing their new flat)—The real estate agent said that my wife and I could have the flat for $25 a month, but that he would charge any one else $30.

Fathergill—That was the offer he made me and my wife when we thought of taking it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

USE GENTLENESS.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

Nurse—Johnnie, the stork has just brought you a little baby. Wouldn't you like to see a little brother? Johnnie—Naw. But I'd like to see the stork.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sep. 17, 1895.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. E. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

Ella—Bella says that she has seen but twenty summers. Stella—She isn't counting the years before she had a wheel.

WISE WOMEN.

Those Who Heed the First Symptoms of Nervous Derangement.

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back, and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement.

If these symptoms are not accompanied by leucorrhœa, they are precursors of that weakness. It is worse than folly to neglect these symptoms. As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. George W. Shepard, Watervliet, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Wood-Stone.

From a mixture of magnesia and sawdust, subjected to a high temperature and great pressure, Dr. Otto Lehnig has produced a substance which he calls "xyolith," or "wood-stone." It can be cut with tools, but, it is said, does not burn, and does not absorb moisture. The inventor thinks it should prove useful as a building material.

Swift-Flying Clouds.

Mr. Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, reports that observations made there show that the average speed with which clouds, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet high, move is sixty miles an hour in midsummer, and one hundred and ten miles an hour in midwinter. The swiftest flight of a cloud yet measured was 230 miles an hour.

A Pigeon Race.

In France pigeons are regarded as valuable messengers in case of war, and recently the French Minister of War offered a prize for the winner of a pigeon race from Perigueux to Paris, 260 miles. No less than 2,746 birds were entered in the contest. The winner made the distance in seven hours thirty-four minutes, an average of over thirty-four miles an hour.

Ice-Breaking Ships.

Vice Admiral Makarow, of the Russian navy, has been studying the construction and use of powerful ice-breaking ships. At a recent meeting of the Imperial Geographical Society at St. Petersburg, he expressed his belief that with two such ships, each of ten thousand horse-power, acting together, a line of free water communication could be kept open in winter to the port of St. Petersburg, and he added that they could even force their way through the glacial ocean if the thickness of the ice did not exceed twelve feet.

The Flight of the Sun.

Astronomers know that the sun, accompanied by the earth and the other planets, is moving toward a point in the northern heavens with great speed. Just what the velocity is, however, cannot yet be told with certainty. Prof. Simon Newcomb, in a recent lecture, said that it was probably between five miles and nine miles per second. The bright star Alpha Lyrae lies not far from the point toward which the sun is moving. Every moment we are getting nearer to the place where that star now is. "When shall we get there? Probably in less than a million years; perhaps in half a million."

A Short-Lived Island.

In 1867 a new shoal was discovered in the group of the Tonga, or Friendly Islands. In 1877 smoke was seen over the shoal. In 1885 the shoal had become a volcanic island, more than two miles long and 240 feet high, and a fierce eruption was taking place within it. In 1886 the island had begun to shrink in dimensions, although the next year its highest point was 325 feet above sea level. In 1889 its height had diminished one-half, and the ocean close around it was more than a mile deep. In 1892 the island rose only about twenty six feet above sea level. According to the latest information, its complete disappearance, under the action of the waves, will not be long delayed.

High-Priced Bumblebees.

Many years ago the farmers of Australia imported bumblebees from England and set them free in their clover fields. Before the arrival of the bees clover did not flourish in Australia, but after their coming the farmers had no more difficulty on that score. Mr. Darwin had shown that bumblebees were the only insects fond of clover nectar which possessed a proboscis sufficiently long to reach the bottom of the long, tube-like flowers, and, at the same time, a body heavy enough to bend down the clover-head so that the pollen would fall on the insect's back, and thus be carried off to fertilize other flowers of the same species. According to a writer in Popular Science News, the bumblebees sent to Australia cost the farmers there about half a dollar a piece, but they proved to be worth the price.

A Sparrow Prima Donna.

Monsieur Mingaud, a naturalist of Nimes, France, gives, in La Revue Scientifique, an interesting account of the musical accomplishments of a sparrow in his collection of living birds. He captured the sparrow soon after it had been hatched, and fed it by hand until it could care for itself. Then he placed it in a cage containing a chaffinch, a gold finch and two canaries. After a time the sparrow learned to warble like the finches and to trill like the canaries, the imitations being so perfect as to deceive the ear. In spring Monsieur Mingaud is accustomed to keep a box of crickets near his bird-cages. Two days after the crickets had been placed near the cage containing the sparrow the latter began to imitate their cry, intermingling it with its songs. Even after the crickets had long been dead the sparrow remembered its lesson, and continued to repeat their cry. None of the other birds attempted to imitate the crickets. Singularly enough, the sparrow never utters the peculiar squalling cry of its own species, having been removed from its nest too early, apparently, to have learned it.

Cause and Effect.

"Never tell your dreams" is an oft-repeated bit of advice, yet it is probable that few persons do things in their dreams that are more foolish than some things they do when they are wide-awake.

"I had a very singular dream last night," said a boarder, as he came down to breakfast one morning. "I dreamed I was a spectator at one of those peculiar institutions known as 'cake-walks.' I was the only white man present, and was enjoying the novel sensation of watching for the first time a procession of gorgeously arrayed coupels making the circuit of a large room in the most stately and imposing style imaginable, when suddenly the master of ceremonies saw me, took me by the arm, led me to the center of the hall, called a halt, and the entire assembly gathered about me, and began to jabber in an unknown language.

"All at once I began to grow tall. I felt myself rapidly expanding in an upward direction. The crowd at my feet seemed to dwindle. My head pushed its way up through the ceiling, then through the roof, and probably it would have bumped against the moon in another minute if I hadn't waked up. It was a narrow escape."

"And you saw and did all this at a cake-walk, did you?" asked one of the regular boarders.

"Yes, that's what I said."

"H'mph! What have you eaten for supper?"

"Nothing but a plate of buckwheat cakes."

"That explains it. What you saw in your dream was a buckwheat cake-walk."

KANSAS TWISTERS.

A Few Little Anecdotes Told by a Truthful Witness.

"I've heard so many incredible stories about the cyclone and its eccentricities," said the solemn looking man to a party of tourists he had joined in the sleeping car, "that I've been to Kansas making some personal investigations in the interest of science.

"I find that many reports from that section have been grossly exaggerated. Nothing occurs there that is not in accord with our understanding of these terrific outbursts of nature. For instance, the tornado, often mistaken for the cyclone, has a rotary motion. I have known it to dip low enough to bore a well and then bound once more to the region of the clouds. This wonderful phenomenon was an accomplished fact in far less time than it takes me to tell of it.

"An extensive farmer here heard the roar of an approaching storm and just had time to get his team from his reaper to a place of safety. The wind caught the reaper and sent it round and round and round the immense tract, till the grain was all cut."

"But didn't it blow away?"

"Not at all. That would have destroyed our theory. The circular whirl of the irresistible power swept the grain to the center of the field and into an immense stack such as human hands could not have piled.

"One of the strangest and best authenticated incidents I learned of occurred where a cyclone struck the base of a mountain and went burrowing through it. A few feet in the twister encountered a solid granite formation. It was two weeks later when the tunnel was completed and the terrific wind resumed its devastating way on the other side. The tunnel was promptly appropriated by a railroad company."

"I had rather an unpleasant experience in that section," said one of the tourists. "I bought a little farm there, just to be a landholder. Everything in three counties was plastered thick with mortgages. A cyclone wound them all up into one great package and pasted them down on my little place. We drilled and blasted to get them off, but it was no go. My farm is mortgaged $40,000,000 deep."

The solemn man of science never turned a hair, but took notes.—Detroit Free Press.

A Base-Ball Duel.

The story is told by students in the German university city of Leipsic of a strange duel which once occurred there between an American and a young German student. The American was a graduate of Yale. He had a squabble with a law student and a challenge resulted. The Yale man knew nothing about weapons of the ordinary kind, but he had pitched in the Yale base-ball nine. So, to get his fun out of the affair, he named base-balls as the weapons—base-balls at ten paces. The German had never heard of a base-ball and none could be got in Leipsic to illustrate to him their deadly qualities. Eventually the Yale man said ordinary hard wood base-balls, three inches in diameter, would do him. Both principals accordingly were supplied with hard wood balls, and at 5 in the morning the procession moved out to the Rosenthal with surgeons, seconds and friendly advisers. The rest of the story is brief and painful. At the first exchange the Yale man sent an incurve into the native's jaw, just to the left of the mouth, and broke it. The native's second declared that honor had been satisfied and the procession moved back to the town for breakfast—all except the victim of the incurve, who was taken to a private clinic to be repaired.

Make Your Own Cook Book.

A most valuable cook book, which no printed volume can ever supersede, is the individual work of its owner. It is composed of recipes, tested and true, collected from various places, and containing directions which the owner understands and rules that suit her individual taste. This cook book may be written on tinted and glazed writing paper, leaving wide margins at the sides. It is a good plan to arrange it in sections, allowing one section for soups, one for fish and crustacea, one for meats and fowls, one for game and one for salads and desserts. A section might also be added for preserves, candies and valuable miscellaneous recipes, and the whole should be indexed in another final section. It will be found most convenient to have each of these sections in individual covers, as one can then be used without wear upon the others. These covers may be made of white oilcloth, celluloid or some glazed material, and may be decorated if the owner pleases.

Worried.

Wimbledon—What's on your mind, old man? Is your wife or any of your children sick?

Hankins—Heavens, it's a more serious matter than that! I'm afraid we're not going to have a base-ball team here this season.—Cleveland Leader.

The reason doctors charge so much is that only one patient in ten pays anything.

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young — Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

Convention.

"Convention sets meets and bounds for your ambition."

The words kept sounding in her ears, even now that she was alone, as if her startled misgivings had found voice to take them up and repeat them over and over.

She thought of the hops and dinners that filled her life.

"Meats and bounds is good," she remarked, and laughed quietly.—Detroit Journal.

Not His Fault.

Tramp—I'm de victim of misplaced confidence.

Mrs. Appleblosom—How so?

Tramp—I were a clerk in er bank an' dey lef' $10,000 in me charge. My term jes' expired.—Detroit Free Press.

Represent No One.

"May I ask," said the visitor in the Senate gallery, "who these gentlemen represent?"

"Nobody," replied the guide. "This is the United States Senate."—Philadelphia North American.

It Was Settled.

"When me and Jane was marrit," said the old man, "the fust thing I says when we got to the house wuz: 'I guess the fust thing fer us to do is fer us to settle who is goin' to be boss.'"

"And did you settle it?" asked the youth.

"We didn't."

"You didn't?"

"No. She done all the settlin' uv it herself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Matter of Weight.

"But Helen certainly was a great girl," persisted Hector.

Agamemnon sneered.

"By Troy weight, possibly," he retorted, not without a suggestion of acrimony.—Answers.

Why Johnny Lost His Job.

"It's your wife at the telephone," said the office boy.

"Tell her I'm out for the afternoon."

"He says to tell you he's out for the afternoon, mum."—Detroit Free Press.

An Irish Bull.

The servant girl in writing a letter unfortunately blotted it. To save the trouble of copying it she added a postscript: "You will find several blots in this letter but that is not my fault; they were made in the postoffice."—Boston Traveler.

Hoped It Would Last.

"Above all," said the throat specialist, "the lady must talk as little as possible."

"Doctor," eagerly asked Mrs. Graymair's husband, "is there any hope of it becoming chronic?"—Tit-Bits.

Abreast.

"This bosom," she coldly remarked, "has never known love."

"A breast of the times," he faltered, and shuddered.—Detroit Journal.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"I wonder," said the philological boarder, "why a fight is called a scrap?"

"Because it is a broken peace," the Cheerful Idiot explained, with his usual promptitude.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wanted to Change It.

De Bangs—I bought a shirt at this store. Can I change it at this counter?

Saleslady (somewhat embarrassed)—Well—er, don't you think you had better go where you can have more privacy?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Knows It All.

Visitor—Come now, Frank, I'm really interested in the electrical business, and I want you to tell me all there is to know about it.

Proprietor—All right. Mr. Granger, send that boy here who began work day before yesterday.—Boston Transcript.

Her Cruel Way.

He (earnestly)—I trust you understand me, Miss Eleanor; I don't see how I can make myself any plainer.

She (hastily)—Oh, Mr. Bumps, please don't try to.—New York Tribune.

Love's Sacrifices.

"How do I know that you really love me?" she asked. "What assurance have I that you would be willing to make sacrifices and endure hardships for my sake?"

He looked at her in reproachful astonishment and exclaimed:

"What more can you ask? Haven't I for six months refrained from laying violent hands on your little brother?"—Washington Star.

Satisfactory Explanation.

"They say that Batch hasn't a dollar to his name."

"That must be the reason he has never been able to get any woman to accept it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Followed Instructions.

Mudge—This watch has been stopped for two or three days.

Jeweler—Lemme see it. There is nothing the matter with it except that it has not been wound.

"I thought maybe that was it. I remember you told me to wind it up just before I went to bed and I haven't been to bed for three nights."—Indianapolis Journal.

Vainer.

Mrs. Porkcash (affably, having spent the whole afternoon looking at pictures, without buying one)—My dear, Mr. Canvas, I wonder, now, if there is anything vainer than you artists about your pictures?

Poor Artist—Our efforts to sell them, madame.—Brooklyn Life.

Sublime.

Jennie—How did you enjoy yourself crossing the ocean?

Clara—Immensely. Of course there was nothing to see but sky and water, but the landscape was sublime.—Judge.

And Hence She Didn't.

He—If I should kiss you would you scream?

She—Indeed I would, if it were not for startling poor mamma.—Detroit Free Press.

Settled It.

She declared herself one of those bashful, timid girls who can never sit still or decide what to do with her hands.

He answered by putting an embracing arm about her waist and taking both of her little hands in his.—Detroit Free Press.

The Mysterious Glare.

"People who see airships are not so numerous as they were a short time ago."

"Yes,' replied the victim of chronic skepticism, "but just you wait till the lightning bug season comes in."—Washington Star.

Exactly.

"They tell me that you have a new scheme afoot," said an old friend to the theatrical manager.

"Yes, the company's walking back from Hoboville now."—Detroit Free Press.

Need of Caution.

Mrs. McInty—An' phat did th' doctther soy wos th' matter wid y'r eye, Patsy?

Small Son—He say-ed thur was some foreign substance in it.

Mrs. McInty (with an "I-told-you-so" air)—Now, maybe ye'll kape away from thim Oytalians.—New York Weekly.

Rides a Tandem.

"Baron, do you ride a bicycle?"

"Yes, but on account of my servant, only a tandem."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Turned Up.

"Anything turned up yet?" asked the friend.

"Nothing but the noses of everybody I tackle," said the man who was looking for a place.—Exchange.

Mean Thing.

"A dinner such as we have had today," said the elderly boarder, "makes me feel like a young man."

"Indeed," was all Mrs. Hashcroft deigned to reply.

"Indeed. When I think of that lamb we had for dinner I feel that if that was lamb I must still be a boy."—Washington Star.

A Bothered Litterateur.

"What is the matter?" inquired the officer.

"The enemy has stolen a march on me!" replied the general, in great agitation.

"Are you sure?"

"Almost. Either that or else I have mislaid the manuscript."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Best Wheel for Him.

Barrow—That's a dandy wheel you have there, old man. I'll take a little spin on it some day. By the way, what kind of a wheel do you think I ought to ride?

Marrow—One of your own.—Brooklyn Life.

He Was Engaged.

Owner of the Show—What did you say your specialty was?

Applicant for Job—I am a crack and fancy shot with pistols.

"Does your act take well?"

"Does it? I have made a hit every place I've exhibited."—Cincinnati Tribune.

No Earthly Use for 'Em.

"I don't see why so many cranks are trying to invent a flying machine. There's no earthly use for them."

"No; that's true; they are meant to navigate the air."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

His Choice.

It is said that Charles Wesley was sometimes easily annoyed, and on one occasion, at a conference, he became so irritated at the prolix remarks of a speaker that he said to his brother:

"Stop that man's speaking. Let us attend to business."

But the offender was relating his religious experience, and though it was at so great a length, John Wesley evidently thought that no one had a right to interfere with it. He was therefore allowed to continue, but the moment came when Charles could contain himself no longer.

"Unless he stops," he whispered to John, "I'll leave the conference."

By this time John was enjoying the man's simple story, and he only turned and whispered to some one sitting near:

"Reach Charles his hat!"

Railway Accidents in Europe.

The railroad companies of Great Britain carried 930,000,000 passengers in 1895, of whom 386 were killed. During the same year, in the city of London alone, 586 persons were killed by falling from buildings or out of windows.

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Who will get it?

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

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If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

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Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks. B2

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

PHOTOGRAPHING A SHOT.

Wonderful Experiments In Determining the Time of a Flash of Electricity.

Recent achievements in the moving photography that has produced the animatograph, biograph, cinematograph and other representations of motion are not more wonderful than the lately perfected photography of the flying bullet. Professor C. Vernon Boys, F. R. S., has worked on this seemingly unsolvable problem with great success, as have also two Italian artillery officers.

In the course of a lecture on the subject, Mr. Boys demonstrated that the ordinary notion that an electric spark is instantaneous was quite erroneous and stated that the light of the two ends of the ordinary electric spark lasted a little less than the one-hundred thousandth part of a second. It was, of course, instantaneous to our senses, but to tests which could measure accurately to the one-hundred millionth part of a second the electric spark was anything but instantaneous. This spark was no good for taking the photograph of a flying bullet, as the lecturer showed by exhibiting one of his attempts, which made quite a blurred picture.

Mr. Boys then proceeded to explain the steps which he took in order to reduce the length of time of the electric spark. To this end it was essential that the terminals should be made of copper, platinum or some metal which did not produce readily an ignitible vapor, and the electric current must not be driven through wires at all. He used a very thick, broad band of copper, not more than two inches long, which reached around the edge of the plate, so that the electric current had not more than three or four inches to go altogether. He explained by diagrams how he had effected his object and shortened the time of the spark to about one-thirteen millionth of a second, or about 100 times quicker than the ordinary flash.

To give the audience some idea of the infinitesimal fraction of time, he said the time occupied by the spark as reduced by his apparatus was proportionately as much less than a second as a second was less than five months, and during that time a bullet fired from a magazine rifle could not travel more than one five hundredth part of an inch. By this simple contrivance he was able to get a brighter and shorter spark and all that was necessary to make a good and sharp picture.—New York World.

Snakes in South Africa fear the secretary bird and will even crawl away from its shadow. This bird can easily thrash a bird twice its size.

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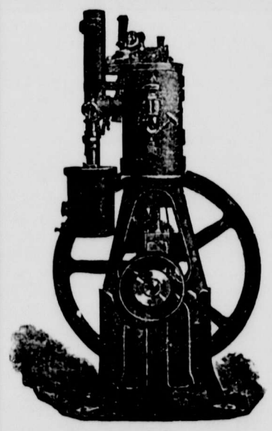

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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A TONGUE OF FLAME.

"Peace, peace," smiled the rose in her garden,
And "peace" sang the bird on his tree,
But a bale-smoke shadowed the valleys
Where the rivers run to the sea,
And the smell of battle was on the winds
Of the summer of 'Sixty-three.

In the lap of its mother mountain
Virginia City lay,
And, wet in a rolling rain-cloud
Of glimmering gold-and-gray,
Behind the Sierras slowly sank
The sun of Liberty Day.

The mammoth flag on the summit
In the tremulous rainbow glow
Fluttered far like a scarlet ribbon
To the eyes that watched below,
But flashed in the sky of a nation
The glory of long ago.

Then a frown on the cheek of the twilight
Where the smile of the west was warm!
And climbing in dusky billows
Mount Davidson's awful form
A wonder of darkness swept the height
Like the rush of a silent storm!

Thro' the murk of the muffled city
With its mystery untold,
While the people dizzily gazing
Stood dumb in the streets, behold
In the blackening west o'er the mountain's crest
A twinkle of fiery gold!

Every eye caught the heaven-hung vision,
Every heart felt its wizard spell.
It flared like a spirit candle,
It streamed like a star that fell,
It waved command like a signal hand,
It swung like a voiceless bell.

Did they hear it? White faces listened;
Wild thoughts guessed its meaning divine.
"There is news of the war from the eastward;
The palm-tree has bowed to the pine—
And the Lord of Hosts is uplifting
His torch on the hills for a sign!"

'Twas a dream, but not all. On the shadow
The light that quivered and curled
Was the flag by patriot fingers
That birthday morning unfurled,
And it blazed in the unseen sunset
Like a beam from another world,

Alone in its daylight glory
Above where the lightnings run—
But the glad city read on the morrow
Its token of deeds that were done,
And the steeples sang, "Vicksburg is taken,
And Gettysburg's field is won!"
—Theron Brown, in Youth's Companion.

MAN'S MISSION.

It was generally acknowledged by those who knew them that Jack Newlyn and his pretty wife had solved the much-discussed problem of how to be happy though married. True, they had only been united six months, and perhaps it was a little premature to speak definitely on the subject, but to all appearances it did not seem possible that the sunshine of their lives could ever be darkened by a cloud. Their affection for each other disgusted the cynical and delighted the romantic.

It was as ardent and enduring now as it had been the day they were made man and wife, and their intimate friends were wont to declare that existence for them was one long, continual honeymoon.

Old philosophers, however, shook their heads and said it was not to be expected that such a state of unalloyed bliss could continue forever, and these philosophers were right. One day a hawk swooped down on the Newlyn dovecote and put an end to the billing and cooing.

It was in this way: Jack Newlyn, who was a barrister of some repute, left his home in St. John's Wood one fine morning, leaving his little wife in her usual state of happiness, returning a few minutes after 5 to find her almost as solemn as the great judge in whose presence he had been propounding the intricacies of an entangled will suit all the afternoon.

"Anything wrong, dearest?" he inquired as they sat down to dinner.

Mrs. Newlyn gave a start.

"O, no," she murmured, "only—only I have had a visit from Miss Blake this afternoon."

"Who's Miss Blake?" the embryo Q. C. asked carelessly.

"O, you must have heard of her, Jack; she's the President of the 'Modern Woman's Pioneer Rescue League.'"

Mr. Newlyn gasped.

"And—and what did she want, a subscription?"

"N—o, I'll tell you. I don't think I ever mentioned it, but before I met you I was a 'Pioneer.' Now, one of the rules of the society orders that when a member becomes engaged or married she forfeits her place; in fact, she is compelled to resign."

Mr. Newlyn muttered something about a "good job."

"Well, it seems," his wife went on, "that quite a lot of the members have left lately owing to this cause. There's Lucy Johnson, she's engaged to Mr. Stone, and last week Kate Brown was married, and now there are several more on the point of leaving."

"Quite an epidemic," the barrister remarked, irreverently.

"So," his wife continued with a slight frown, "Miss Blake fears that soon she will be the only one who has remained true to the ship."

"Why doesn't she get spliced?" Jack asked, "and then the ship would sink."

"She has no desire to get 'spliced,' as you call it. She is a woman of firm principles, and she has devoted her life to doing good. But to return to what I was saying. As the society had suffered such losses she has decided to strike out the rule which declares engaged girls and married women ineligible, and she is now going round to all the old members asking them to rejoin."

The young husband's face bore a look of the liveliest consternation.

"And," his wife resumed, "I have promised to do so."

Mr. Newlyn's consternation deepened to direst dismay.

"But—but what does she want you to do?" he asked. "And what are the 'Pioneers'?"

"They are a little band of women who are engaged in the noble work of rescuing their unhappy fellow-creatures from sin and wickedness."

"But what are they required to do? Not—not to dive into filthy dens in the East End, visiting housebreakers?"

"N—o, not exactly that. We hold meetings for cabdrivers, sandwichmen, and matchboys. Social evenings they are, with light refreshment, such as coffee and buns——"

"C-o-f-f-e-e a-n-d b-u-n-s," Mr. Newlyn murmured blankly.

"Yes, and a little music, and we take them aside and talk seriously to them and try to bring them to a better frame of mind. It is a noble work, Jack. Miss Blake says it is wicked for us to lead a life of luxury and ease when there are thousands going to perdition. She says it is woman's mission to reform man."

"Quite so," the young barrister responded readily, "and you are fulfilling that mission admirably."

"I——"

"Yes, you are reforming me.'"

"O, you don't need reforming, dear."

"And cabdrivers and sandwichmen do?"

"Yes, indeed."

"But, my dear, evening is the only time that I have you to myself."

"I know," and she sighed. "It is awkward, but quite unavoidable."

"And I am to mope at home by myself while you are talking seriously to cabmen and matchboys?"

"Now, darling, you mustn't be selfish."

"Selfish?"

"Yes, you must learn to give up something for your unfortunate fellowmen."

"Well, what with subscribing to orphanages and homes for destitute children, I give up close on a hundred a year as it is."

"Yes, but that is no proper sacrifice," his little wife said, quickly. "You are rich, and a hundred pounds doesn't mean any real giving up on your part. You don't deprive yourself of any pleasure, you know." Mr. Newlyn knitted his brow. His wife's logic was unanswerable.

"And if you spared me for three or four evenings a week you would be doing so, and you would know that your dear little wife was perhaps persuading some poor sinner to lead a better life."

"And what am I to do with myself while you are persuading?"

"Well, you can read and smoke, or go and see your old bachelor friends occasionally."

"And so those delightful evenings when you used to play and sing to me are at an end?"

"I'm afraid so. They were selfish evenings, I see it now. We thought of no one's happiness but our own. Henceforth, Jack dear, we live for others. Now I must go and dress. Miss Blake calls for me at 8. There is a meeting of sandwichmen at half-past."

It was half-past 10 when Mrs. Newlyn came home. She found her husband sitting over his cigar and a novel.

"Well, how did the meeting go off?" he asked.

"Splendidly, splendidly," his wife exclaimed, her charming face aglow with enthusiasm. "O, Jack, when I see what a great deal of noble work I can accomplish I am filled with joy. Miss Blake says I shall be of immense use. But tell me, what have you been doing with yourself while I have been away?"

"I? O, I dropped in on Barnes, one of my old cronies, you know, and very thankful I am I did so."

"Very thankful? Why?"

"Because, curiously enough, I found him deep in a scheme of rescue work of a most novel and original kind, and he invited me to join the movement, and I have done so. Our lives now, Ethel, shall be devoted to this work."

"O, Jack, I am so glad! You will be able to do such a lot of good."

"Well, I hope so, I hope so."

"Now tell me all about it, dear? I am most anxious to learn in what way Mr. Barnes' scheme differs from ours. What class of people are you going to reform—the scavengers, the dockers?"

"O, no; those we leave to you ladies. Barnes says that the influence of woman upon man applies to this sort of work just as it does in other ways, and that the influence of man upon woman is the same."

Mrs. Newlyn looked slightly puzzled.

"The—influence—of—man—upon—woman?" she repeated.

"Just so."

"But I don't understand?"

"Why, it's this way. Our work will be among women. Barmaids——"

"Barmaids?" And her face turned pale.

"Ballet girls, and nurses. We shall hold meetings—social meetings, with light refreshment, such as coffee and buns, and we shall take them aside and talk seriously to them."

Mrs. Newlyn gave a gasp.

"Barnes says it is man's mission."

"Man's mission? O, how dare you talk to me of such a thing!"

"Eh, what?"

"Don't say a word, not a word. Do you want to insult me? O, I wonder how you can come to me with such an infamous proposal! You must be mad to think I should ever consent to it."

"But I consented to you."

"That is very different."

"I fail to see it. You are taking cabmen aside and talking seriously to them. I am taking ballet girls——"

"You sha'n't. I won't stand it. O, do you want to break my heart?"

"Now, darling, you mustn't be selfish. You must learn to give up something. We must live for others."

"You sha—sha'n't I—live for barmaids or ballet girls, the horrid things," Mrs. Newlyn sobbed from behind her handkerchief.

"But you are living for sandwichmen and matchboys."

Mrs. Newlyn bit her lip.

"Jack!" she murmured after a pause.

"My dear."

"Pro—promise me you won't."

"I can't. I gave my word to Barnes."

His wife twisted her lace-fringed handkerchief in desperation.

"I—I'll give up the sandwichmen if you will," she murmured at length.

"And the matchboys and cabdrivers?"

"Ye—es."

"Then on that condition——"

"O, you dear fellow."

"And we shall go back to the old life?"

"Yes, O, yes."

"That's right." And he bent his head and kissed her.

"Newlyn," said his friend Barnes as they sat at lunch the following day, "you're a genius. The idea was splendid, only I'm afraid you've ruined my character with your wife."

"O, I'll make it all right," the young barrister rejoined; "I'll tell her you've given up the scheme." And then they looked at each other and laughed boisterously as if at some hidden joke.—St. Paul's.

SALADS AS A DAILY DIET.

Most Wholesome Food, and Should Be Eaten Every Day.

"The beauty and wholesomeness of the salad should commend it to every American housekeeper," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in her cooking lesson on "The Making of Salads," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "I do not refer to those highly-seasoned combinations of hard-boiled eggs and mustard, but to dainty dinner or luncheon salads, made with a dressing of olive oil, a few drops of lemon juice, and a light seasoning of salt, garlic and pepper.

"The salts necessary for the well-being of our blood are bountifully given in these green vegetables; then, too, it is a pleasant way of taking fatty food. All machinery must be well oiled to prevent friction, and the wonderful human engine is not an exception to the rule. Look carefully to it that you take sufficient fatty food.

"The Americans do not use enough oil to keep them in perfect health. While butter is served in some families three times a day, and is better than no fat, its composition is rather against it as compared to a sweet vegetable oil. Fats well digested are the salvation of consumptives or those suffering from any form of tuberculosis. For these reasons a simple salad composed of any green vegetable and a French dressing, should be seen on every well-regulated table 365 times a year. Those who live out of town can obtain from the fields sorrel, long docks, dandelions, and lamb's quarters, for the cost of picking. Where desserts are not used, and I wish, for health's sake, they might be abolished, a salad with a bit of cheese and bread, or water, or cracker, with a small cup of coffee, may close the meal. Where a dessert is used the salad, cheese and water are served just before it, to prick up the appetite that it may enjoy more fully the sweet. At a large dinner the salad is usually served with the game course."

Found Health and Wealth.

As showing the possibilities of intelligent farming in California, the following from the Santa Cruz Sentinel is interesting. The piece of ground—six acres—is a little larger than two San Francisco city blocks: "When E. N. Stocking came to California he was in search of health and a living, but discouragement stared him and his family in the face. To find employment seemed impossible, so he bought on the Branciforte Creek six acres of land. He put the land out in vegetables, berries, and tree fruit, and a chicken-yard. With the combination of thrift, industry, and economy, those barren six acres of a few years ago now fairly bud, blossom, and ripen. Last year three hundred and sixty-five dollars were harvested from a patch of strawberries of one-quarter of an acre and two rods. Just think of it, ye men who let the pennies slip away, and who cry hard times! In the winter he confines himself to raising chickens. Every inch of ground is utilized, and a happy, contented family is the result."

Fire Engine Signals.

The experimental use of signals by the Berlin fire department for its apparatus while on the way to a fire has been found to work so well that the system has now been definitely accepted. It consists in the use of an apparatus looking much like a small semaphore, now in use on the railroads. The appliance is rigged up on the driver's seat, and is visible for quite a distance. When the vehicle is to go straight out the arm of the semaphore is placed straight up; if to go to the right or left into another street, the arm of the semaphore is inclined in that direction. As the signals are always set for the next corner, drivers of other vehicles know at once what they have to do in order to get out of the road of the fire engine or other apparatus.—Philadelphia Record.

Meant What He Said.

"I propose to wipe out the saloon."

The determined manner of the speaker showed him to be intensely in earnest and his listeners realized the full import of his words when he savagely reached for his pail and mop and started into do it.—New York World.

Among the Animals.

"I fear," said the elephant, "that the alligator is a little of a blackmailer."

"Really?" asked the giraffe.

"He only seems willing to keep his mouth shut when there's something in it."—Washington Star.

Bluing Unnecessary.

A French chemist has invented a blue soap which renders unnecessary the use of bluing in laundry work.

LARGEST OF GLOBES.

An Illinois Man Completing a Representation of the Earth's Surface.

George C. Schreiber, of Lincoln, Ill., is now completing what he says is the largest geographical globe in the world.

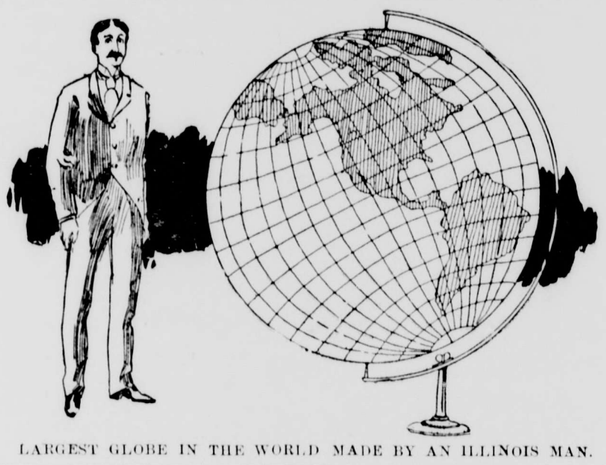
Graduated from German universities, Mr. Schrieber is not only an expert mapmaker, but is an authority on geography. A little more than three years ago he conceived the idea of building a globe which would surpass all other globes not only in size, but in accuracy and detail. He had made several spheres similar in size and detail to the ordinary school globes, but he wished to outdo his own efforts as well as those of others.

Being of a mechanical turn of mind, Schrieber prepared his plans for the monster sphere with care, and has systematically put them in operation. The first step was to build the frame of the globe. This consisted of a skeleton of cast iron rods radiating from a steel pipe, which forms the axis; the pipe was perforated and the rods were received into it, being carefully graduated in length. Then common telegraph wire was used, a network being woven over the ends of the rods. A rigid and fairly smooth surface having been thus formed, he covered the wire network with several layers of stout building paper, gluing each sheet smoothly to the surface.

Then the globe was a grayish-black sphere five feet in diameter, the exact shape of the earth, being slightly flattened at the poles. It was ready for Mr. Schreiber to begin work upon.

Not much time was required to lay on the integument of the great mass. The preparation used is of Mr. Schreiber's devising. He has used wood pulp and papier mache, but neither was satisfactory. After years of experimenting he invented a composition which serves the purpose better than anything yet discovered. Sawdust sifted in through cheese cloth until it is as fine as flour is mixed with the cheapest grade of varnish known to the trade, and the outer covering is ready. Schreiber covered the big sphere with a layer a quarter of an inch deep of this material.

Two or three weeks' time was required to dry the surface thoroughly, and then the real work commenced. First he marked off the degrees of latitude and longitude with mathematical accuracy, then laid off the entire surface of the globe in half-inch squares, half an inch on the globe being equivalent to a degree of latitude. His work then proceeded systematically, and for the past three years he has spent eight hours daily preparing this map of the world.



LARGEST GLOBE IN THE WORLD MADE BY AN ILLINOIS MAN.

The maps are in relief, every ocean, lake and river being carved out of the surface. All lines or names are engraved on the surface with sharp pointed tools, and then filled with paint, which imparts a pleasing effect and also allows more delicate minuteness of detail than if the names were put on with pen and ink. The route of every railroad and canal in the world is accurately represented, as well as the various steamship routes.

Not content with making his globe the largest of its kind in existence, Mr. Schreiber claims he has prepared the most accurate maps extant. His collection of maps is immense, and not a map of any importance is published that he does not procure immediately. This one item of expense has cost him hundreds of dollars.

That one person should possess sufficient patience to complete this great work seems scarcely credible. Mr. Schreiber has had no assistance in the mechanical part of his labors, save that of his young son, George C. Schrieber Jr. Many offers have been made Mr. Schreiber for his wonderful production, but thus far none have been considered. He is said to have been offered $5,000 for the globe by a Western university. He intends to exhibit the globe at the Paris exposition.

EX-GOV. EVANS' USEFUL LIFE.

Founded a Town and a University and Helped Develop Colorado.

No man had more to do with the growth and development of Colorado than ex-Governor John Evans, who died recently at his Denver home. An Ohioan by birth—he was born in 1814—he had unusual advantages for his day, his father being wealthy. He selected medicine for his profession, and in 1836 began practice among the pioneers of Illinois. Three years later he went to Indiana and in 1845 became a professor in Rush Medical College in Chicago. There he remained eleven years. He was prominent in public affairs and it was his work that led to the founding of the great Methodist institution, the Northwestern University, at Evanston. The latter town—now one of the hondsomest suburbs of Chicago—he founded, and it very properly bears his name. He was not content with being the author of the plan out of which the university grew. He endowed, from his private wealth, the chairs of Latin and of mental and moral philosophy in the amount of $50,000, and later increased that fund to $100,000. He was the first chairman of the Board of Trustees and occupied that position for forty-two years.

He was one of the first to advocate the emancipation of the slaves. He voted for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at the convention of 1860, and was soon after sent by the President to Colorado to fill the place of Gov. Gilpin. His career in Colorado since that time has been a part of the history of the territory and the State in its march forward. He helped the building of her railroads, the development of her mines, her agriculture, and the general growth of her commonwealth in a manner unparalleled by any one of her citizens.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN EVANS.

LEARNED BRITISH JURIST.

The Newly Appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

Mr. Justice Holmes, who has just been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, succeeds the late Lord Justice Barry. He is said to be one of the ablest lawyers and most learned judges on the bench of Great Britain. The new Irish judge of appeal is 57 years old. He is a native Irishman, who was educated in the dingy old halls of Dublin University, and took the law course in a class of several young men who have since become famous as barristers and sharp-witted lawyers in Dublin and elsewhere. He was called to the bar at the King's Inn in 1865, and became a bencher in 1879. It was not until 1885 that he became a queen's counsel. His talents rapidly brought him to the surface of the legal swim in his native city. From 1877 to 1880 he filled the post of Solicitor General for Ireland. From June, 1885, to January, 1886, he was Attorney General for Ireland. Then Mr. Holmes stood for parliament as the representative of Dublin University, and was elected. He sat for that interest from 1885 to 1888. In the latter year he was made a justice of the Queen's Bench for Ireland. Among other offices he has filled is that of privy councillor, to which he was appointed in 1885. Justice Holmes is not a severe judge, and can unbend to enjoy a joke on counsel, or even on the court, when the opportunity presents itself.

MR. JUSTICE HOLMES.

Destructive Bullets.

Lee-Metford bullets were made effective during the recent Benin expedition through the soldiers shaving off the tops. This caused the case to drop off when the rifle was discharged, and enabled the leaden inner part to inflict a wound severe enough to stop the onset of attacking parties.

A woman who has married as often as three times, is bound to have trouble. She may escape it with her first and second husbands, but her third husband is bound to cause a scandal of some sort.

Men who go to the wall—Paperhangers.

Topics of the Times

A horse always gets up foreparts first, and a cow directly the opposite.

Five hundred horseless cabs will be placed on the streets of Paris.

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the post cards used in England each year.

There is about twice as much beef as mutton consumed in Scotland and England.

Sydney, Australia, can now boast the largest town hall and the largest organ in the world.

The original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" was sold recently in London for $5,450.

A smart woman of Boston had her sanity examined into and vouched for the other day before she made her will.

At the dance of the Brooklyn Country Club, at Bridgeport, Conn., the other evening, the men danced in their golf suits.

It is estimated that the lumber out of the Miramichi and tributaries, Canada, will this season amount to 112,000,000 feet.

Gray horses are usually the longest lived. Creams are decidedly delicate, and are seriously affected by very warm weather.

Salmon last year yielded in Canada $3,700,000; cod, $3,600,000. Next in value come herrings—$2,786,000, and then lobsters, $2,210,000.

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople—the population is nearly a million—not more than 5,000 can read or write.

The Coliseum at Rome was built by Vespasian to accommodate 100,000 spectators. It covers five and one-half acres, and was 120 feet high.

One woman residing in a Maine village has been so much annoyed by loafers leaning against her fence that she now keeps it freshly painted.

A turtle dove at Tiffin, Ohio, that survived separation from her mate for twenty-nine years, has set a beautiful example of constancy to other widows.

A Calais, Maine, correspondent, in writing of a recent slugging match pulled off in that city, says the ring was pitched in a "secluded spot, near the center of the city."

A real sea lion is loose in the Merrimac River, between Lowell and Lawrence. It belonged to the menagerie at Glen Forest, and made its escape.

In making up their profit and loss account it is said the Parisian warehouses have to allow for thefts, and that this item is the most important one with some of the larger houses.

An Anglo-German association has been formed by Germans in London for the promotion of good feeling between their mother country and England. It has already proved quite popular.

A report from the office of the registrar general of England contains the intelligence that 225 women reach the age of 100 years, while only 85 men out of a million count the milestone of a century.

It is said that the German emperor is not at all in favor of bazaars as a means of raising money for charitable purposes, and since the disaster in Paris he has been more than usually bitter in his denunciation of them.

A Belgian gourmand of Mons has bequeathed $3,000 to five friends for an annual dinner, which they must attend, dressed in mourning, entering the room with a flag to the music of an accordion, the bill of fare to contain his favorite dishes and wines.

Under a Wisner, Mo., drug store four small skunks have established themselves, and they are said to be as gentle as kittens. Frequenters of the store are content to admire without being tempted to the familiarity which house cats are apt to engender.

Some medical men of Turin, Italy, have formed a syndicate for the purpose of publishing a paper, to be called La Morte Apparente, which will treat of cases of apparent death and of burying alive, and will discuss the best means of avoiding such mistakes in future.

The earliest thimbles were made of leather, but in the seventeenth century they were of gold and silver, principally gold, and enriched with rubies and other gems. Blois, which had a great renown for its gold and silver smiths' work, saw the making of most of them.

Stephen Mayberry, of Windham, Maine, has built a protection for eave swallows under the roof shingles of his barn. The result is there are 130 nests there. It is estimated that these swallows catch daily 6,000 grubs. Mr. Mayberry has no flies in his house as long as the swallows remain.

A tramp went into a sawmill at West Paris, Maine, awhile ago and lay down on a pile of sawdust to get a good night's rest. He was a good deal surprised and not a little alarmed when he awoke in the morning to discover a saw humming merrily away not more than two or three inches from his head.

A new repeating rifle has been distributed to one of the battalions of riflemen of the guard at Potsdam. Its mechanism is kept secret, but the cartridge cases are so ejected automatically that firing can be continued without disturbing the aim. The stock of the new rifle is as long as the barrel.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society in London, the medal was awarded to a little girl of 12 for saving life from drowning. At the meeting before medals were given to three women, two of whom were but 15 and 18, one of them swimming with all her clothes on and rescuing a girl from an overturned boat.

The military authorities of Vilna, in Russia, are about to present to the French Military Museum a valuable gift, consisting of a large artistically ornamented box containing various objects found during the recent excavations on the banks of the River Beresina, at the point where the army of Napoleon I. effected a passage in 1812.

In London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna a large number of Chinese have arrived recently for the purpose of studying medicine. They have been dispatched to Europe for the purpose by the express orders of the young emperor, who has come to the conclusion that Western medicine is superior to the popular Chinese remedies, consisting of wasps' nests, rats' tails, dogs' eyes and every kind of filth and abomination.

Last year was one of the most profitable for the fire insurance companies ever experienced by them, but this year promises even better results. The fire loss in the United States and Canada, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, has amounted to $57,940,450 during the first half year, against a loss of $63,959,550 in the same time last year, and over $66,000,000 in the first six months of 1895.

The first class graduated from Vassar College in 1867, and this year three of the four members, all of whom are living, celebrated their thirtieth anniversary. One of the four is a woman of society and a philanthropist, and brought her three sons to the anniversary; another had two daughters graduated this year. She was early left a widow, and for many years has been fitting boys and girls for college. A third is the principal of a high school in her own town, and the fourth, since losing her husband, has been a practicing physician.

Chicago Still the Fourth City.

The consolidation of the municipalities constituting "greater" New York will not reduce Chicago in the rank of cities of the world according to their population. It will be the fourth city in rank after that event, as it is now.

The present city of New York has a population of about 1,900,000. This makes it the third city of the world in the number of inhabitants. Paris is the second, with 2,500,000. New York is third. Chicago is the fourth, with 1,820,000 population as estimated on the directory reports of 1897.

The creation of the greater New York will not place Chicago in the rear as to the place where it now stands. It will still stand fourth on the list of the world's greatest cities. New York, now the third, next to Paris, which is second, will advance to the second place, while Paris will take the third. Chicago will retain the fourth place.

The cities of the world of the rank of 1,000,000 population and over (counting the "greater" New York) are as follows:

1. London	5,000,000
2. New York ("greater")	3,200,000
3. Paris	2,500,000
4. Chicago	1,820,000
5. Berlin	1,680,000
6. Vienna	1,400,000
7. Philadelphia	1,300,000
8. St. Petersburg	1,200,000

This table does not include the estimates of the population of Asiatic and other oriental cities of which no accurate census was ever taken and in regard to which no trustworthy statistics can be produced. The population of Canton, China, is loosely stated at 1,600,000 and that of Pekin at 1,000,000. The cities of Brooklyn, Constantinople, Calcutta and Moscow are well up toward the 1,000,000 class and will probably reach that point before the close of the century.

It is a singular fact that some of the oldest cities, at least some sections of the old cities, are increasing as fast in population as the newest cities, the growth of which has been the marvel of civilization. Some parts of London, if not all parts, are growing in the number of inhabitants as fast as a new town on the American frontier. The population of New York is increasing in a ratio that will make it hard for Chicago to catch up with the greater city, perhaps in fifty years.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Shoemaker's Memory.

Shoemaker Shaw, of Dixon, is possessed of a phenomenal memory. It is at once phenomenally good and phenomenally bad. In the first place, when he measures a customer's foot for a pair of shoes he never puts down a figure of all the numerous measurements, but he has them for all time. It is never necessary for him to measure that foot again. Years afterward he will recall them on an order and make a perfect fit.

That is the only thing Mr. Shaw can remember. A short time ago he was standing at the depot in Dixon talking to a friend. The passenger train pulled out for San Francisco, and still he talked away. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"By George! I was going somewhere on that train. Where in the dickens was I going, anyway?"

He felt in his pockets and found a ticket to Suisun.

"Now, what was I going to Suisun for?"

Again Mr. Shaw searched his pockets, read all the letters he found, and finally came to a subpoena.

"That's it. I was subpoenaed as a witness."

He had to hire a team to get to Suisun in time.—San Francisco Post.

Galley Slaves Lost a Battle.

A naval battle between the Romans and Carthaginians off the coast of Spain in the first Punic war was lost by the latter because the galley slaves could not keep their seats when the ships rolled.

A woman should be as sweet to her husband as a girl dry goods clerk is to a man customer.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.....1897

REGISTERING GOLD MINES.

The State Mining Bureau is about to commence the preparation of a register of mines and minerals of the State of California, in a concise tabulated form for convenient reference, and with these tables will be published topogeaphical maps of each county, showing all mineral locations, mills, ditches, etc. The maps will be in three colors and on a scale of two miles to the inch. The maps and mineral tables of the respective counties will be issued separately and as rapidly as completed. It is the intention to give the name of the mine, its owner and superintendent and their addressess; exact location, nearest town, details of character of the mine, such as kind of ore, hanging and foot wall, etc.; also depth of shaft or incline, length of tunnel and such other details as are of general interest, with number of men at work, etc. There will be tables of the quartz mines, the drift and hydraulic mines, mineral springs, mills and arrastras, etc. State Mineralogist Cooper intends sending a sample table to all superintendents and mine owners, with a printed slip asking them to fill in the information desired, and from these slips the large tables will be filled out. None of the information asked for is of a character the mine owner usually likes to keep secret, as nothing is to be said of the value of the ore, output, etc. In fact, the recent reports have never given details of values, this being something the mine owner considers his own business only. But these tables Mr. Cooper is having prepared will give all the information necessary to people who want to learn about any popular mine. In case there are any special features about the mine there will be notice in a separate paragraph. In general, however, the same space will be allotted to each mine, large or small, and if any mine is omitted it will be the fault of the owners or superintendents themselves, as they will all be addressed for the desired information. If they do not reply they "have no kick coming." The object of the Bureau is to advertise the mineral resources of the State. That is what it was established for and the reason it is maintained. The owners and superintendents, however, are as much interested as any one in this matter, and should not fail to respond to the requests for information concerning their properties. The details in the tables will show the development of the respective mines, so that people wishing to look them up may judge of heir character. If the information is satisfactory, and they wish to make further inquiries, the names and addresses of owners and superintendents are given, so that they may be written to. The plan is a good one, and though it will materially curtail the proportions of the printed reports of the Bureau all the really useful information will be given. It is very little trouble for the superintendents to assist the Bureau in completing a full and correct register of the mines and minerals of California, which will be very useful for all interested in the mining industry.

Clarence King, ex-Chief of the United States Geological Survey, and formerly an occasional visitor to Inyo county, was at Denver the other day and remarked: "We are on the verge of a great mining era. The time is not far distant when a man can start out of Denver and travel to Klondike, stopping every night at a mining camp. Already two American stamp mills are pounding away on the borders of the Straits of Magellan, and the day is apppoaching when a chain of mining camps will extend from Cape Horn to St. Michael. I believe we are about to enter upon a century which will open up vast resources and will be the grandest the earth has ever known. Before the end of the twentieth century the traveler will enter a sleeping car at Chicago, bound via Bering Straits for St. Petersburg, and the dream of Governor Gilpin will be realized." Mr. King is on his way East from Seattle, where he has outfitted a party for the Klondike. He believes that if the next steamer from the gold fields brings $1,000,000 or thereabouts, 100,000 men will go into the Yukon country next spring. But the last steamers didn't bring it, Clarence—quite the contrary; and it remains to be seen what the hundred thousand will do about it.

Coroner Hawkins of San Francisco has come off victorious in his bout with Dr. Charles G. Kuhlman over the latter's refusal to testify at an inquest. The Supreme Court refused Kuhlman's appeal from an order of the Coroner committing him to jail for contempt of court for his action. In his appeal Kuhlman contended that his case was not provided for in the list of offenses enumerated in the code. The Supreme Court holds that an order for contempt of court in criminal cases is final.

The needle of a compass does not point directly to the north. In the first place, the north magnetic pole dons not coincide with the north pole, and then east or west of a zigzag line which moves east and west the needle of a compass points east or west of the north magnetic pole. A ship's compasses have to be corrected and the variation determined once or twice a year at all events.

The Hawaiian Senate will meet this month and ratify the annexation treaty with the United States. It is intimated that an extra session of Congress may be called to ratify the treaty and settle the question.

RELICS OF A DEAD RACE.

F. W. Hodge of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, has just returned to Washington from an expedition to the enchanted mesa of New Mexico, which has excited the interest of scientists and the daring of exploring parties. It was brought into prominence a few months ago by the expedition of Prof. William Libby of Princeton University, who took rope-throwing mortars, huge kites, balloons and tons of apparatus to scale this hitherto inaccessible tableland. The purpose of the investigation has been to determine whether the summit of the mesa was at one time inhabited by the prehistoric Acoma Indians. Prof. Libby reported no evidence of early occupation. Mr. Hodge's explorations have brought different results, however, for after scaling the mesa he spent some time on the summit and found a number of fragments of pottery, arrows, shells, bracelets, stone axes, etc., establishing conclusively that the mesa was at one time inhabited. Mr. Hodge was sent by the Bureau of Ethnology to examine a series of ruins in Western New Mexico and to attend the snake dance of the Moki Indians. This done he was directed to proceed to the Mesa Escanada and to scale its precipitous walls in any way he saw fit. He procured an extension ladder comprising six sections of six feet each, together with an ample supply of rope, and proceeded to the Mesa on September 3, accompanied by Major George H. Pradt, Deputy U. S. Surveyor at La Guna, N. Mex., who is familiar with that region; A. C. Vrooman of Pasadena, Cal., who acted as photographer of the expedition; H. C. Hoyt of Chicago, and two La Guna indians. The Mesa was determined to be 431 feet from the western plain to the top of the highest pinnacle above the cleft, and the talus at the base of the cleft 224 feet above the plain. The climb was without any serious difficulty until the party reached a great sandstone. The ladders were hauled section by section to this point by means of the ropes, and then fitted together and raised against the cliff. Hodge ascended to the top, and climbing over the slope immediately above, succeeded in lashing the top of the ladder to a huge bowlder that had fallen from above and lodged on the terrace some twenty feet from the summit. The ladder was then ascended by the remainder of the party and the top easily reached. The ascent consumed exactly two hours and a quarter. The explorers had not been on the summit of the mesa five minutes before Major Pradt picked up a fragment of ancient pottery which indicated clearly that the mesa had been visited, at any rate, in former times and that Prof. Libby was mistaken in his conclusions. During the afternoon and the night Mr. Hodge examined the ground critically, while Major Pradt made a survey of the mesa and Mr. Vroman secured a number of photographs. Several potsherds, two stone axes (broken), a fragment of a shell bracelet, and a stone arrow point were the chief evidences of former occupancy on the storm-swept crest, but abundant potsherds, etc., were found in the talus swept down from the summit. All vestiges of the ancient trail ascending the talus and continued thence by hand and foot holes in the solid rock, have been obliterated; but some traces of the holes remain. This verification of an Indian tradition notable for inherent evidence of accuracy is peculiarly gratifying to students of anthropology. Mr. Hodge's researches will arouse great interest among American ethnologists and archæologists, inasmuch as they are said to show that Indian tradition should not be dismissed as mere myths after only casual exploration.

It must be a sort of gloomy satisfaction to a lot of mules to know that often by their help alone the machinery which is to rob them of their occupation can be taken to the scene of its usefulness. It is a satisfaction also to the breeder of beasts of burden to have demonstration that, in this day of steam and electricity and wheels, there are some undertakings which his product alone can carry through. A picture of a street in a Colordo mining town shows how the ingenuity of men and the might of mules combined to solve a very difficult problem in transportation. It became necessary to move a cable from the railway to a distant point over a mountain trail. The cable came by rail on a single spool—12,000 feet of $\frac{7}{8}$-inch steel cable, weighing nearly 15,000 pounds. It must be carried in one piece, but it could not be moved on wheels owing to the nature of the ground to be traversed. The first step was to arrange the cable for packing, and this was done by unwinding from the spool and recoiling it into 130 small coils of some three or four feet in diameter. These were tied with wire and laid about nine feet apart. When this was done sixty-five mules were brought down from the barns and strung along the coiled cable that stretched out over two blocks of ground. Beginning at the lead mule the packers then raised each set of two of the small coils, placed them over the saddle, to which they were firmly lashed so as not to shift from an even balance while on the trail. The work of loading the cable was completed in less than three hours and the train of sixty-five mules with its load started for its destination on the tramway line.

To complain that the poor farmer gets only a few hundred dollars for his wheat, while rich speculators make fortunes, is about as sensible as to point out that the manufacturer gets only a few cents for a pack of cards while the men who use them rake in thousands. In each case those who made the big winnings are gamblers, and they make their money off other gamblers, the difference being that the cards are really handled, while wheat, in most cases, is not touched at all. The farmer exchanges his grain for what it actually brings in the market; the grain gambler merely bets on what the price is going to be.—*Kansas City Journal.*

"The control of the Government of Honduras by Americans" are words of the American Consul of Honduras, used in his report to the State Department concerning the effect of the concessions recently made to John Jacob Astor et al of New York. The plan includes the construction and control of the Honduras Railway, the management of its telegraph and the dictation of tariff duties, and the establishment of a national bank. It is on the cards to establish a steamship line from Truxillo on the Atlantic coast of Honduras to Belize in Bolivia, and also to instigate emigration from this country of "men who can stand the climate." To all of which the Hondurans agree not to interfere for five years at least.

Spectacles and eyeglasses should be kept perfectly clean and clear, otherwise the eyes will be strained and injured. A famous optician says glasses and spectacles should be placed in a wash bowl and soaked in warm water. Then they should be washed with soap and rubbed with a soft nail brush. Polish them with tooth powder and give them a final rub with tissue paper. A few drops of ammonia may be added to the water in which the glasses are soaked.

The tale of woe begins to come down from the Klondike. Long before the winter is over it will be a sharp and heart-piercing cry of human distress. Then will go up curses long, loud, deep and just, against the inflammatory and lurid style of journalism that promoted the unseemly rush in an untimely season to an inclement clime.

The papers tell of a schooner employed by the Government that was sunk by four sixteen-ton guns that formed a part of her cargo. The guns drifted loose from their lashings, drove the crew to the rigging and finally crashed over the side of the vessel, dragging the doomed schooner with them to the watery depths.

The news of the past week has been somewhat exciting. The strikers in Pennsylvania have been fired on by troops; a frightful railroad accident in Colorado killed forty people, and the yellow fever has broken out in New Orleans.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

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DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

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Independence, California.

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LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID JULY 1, 1896.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID JULY 1, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	431	June 20, 1887	10,536 July 25, 1887	M. D.	14 S.	35 E.	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$40 00	$40 00	$44 00	$48 00
Dell, Andrew	444	Dec. 13, 1887	10,537 June 14, 1887	"	17 "	32 "	36	160	W½ of W½, SE¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Davis, John	447	April 9, 1887	10,538 Dec. 7, 1887	"	15 "	33 "	36	160	NW¼ of SW¼, W½ of NW¼, and E½ of NW¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Wolfskill, William	472	July 11, 1887	10,539 Aug. 12, 1887	"	7 "	31 "	6	120	W½ of SW¼ and SW¼ of NW¼	120 00	120 00	132 00	144 00
Graham, William H	473	July 11, 1887	10,540 Aug. 9, 1887	"	11 "	34 "	16	160	All	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Powers, James H	560	Dec. 9, 1887	10,541 Jan. 20, 1888	"	14 "	35 "	36	160	NE¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Mack, P. H	742	Feb. 17, 1888	10,542 March 20, 1888	"	12 "	33 "	25	160	W½ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Ramlet, John	859	Sept. 11, 1888	10,543 Nov. 7, 1888	"	14 "	34 "	17	160	SW¼ of SW¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Geelmuyden, Augustus A	1174	April 5, 1891	12,252 April 17, 1891	"	12 "	33 "	15	160	NE¼ of SE¼, and E½ of NE¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Gordon, Clara V	1175	April 6, 1891	12,253 April 17, 1891	"	12 "	33 "	13	160	NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼, E½ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Duncan, William	1176	April 6, 1891	12,254 Aug. 24, 1891	"	12 "	33 "	14	160	All	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Smith, Marion L	1525	April 1, 1892	13,245 April 4, 1892	"	12 "	33 "	9	320	Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	320 00	320 00	352 00	384 00
Dean, A. Elizabeth	1526	April 13, 1892	13,246 June 14, 1892	"	12 "	33 "	7	322	S½ of NE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼	322 00	322 00	354 20	386 40
Hastings, John A	1556	Dec. 2, 1892	12,724 Jan. 5, 1893	"	12 "	33 "	19	160	NW¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Benson, John A	1557	Dec. 2, 1892	12,725 Jan. 5, 1893	"	12 "	33 "	29	160	E½ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	1588	March 4, 1893	12,358 April 5, 1893	"	14 "	34 "	14	160	SW¼ of SW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Perry, Thomas W	2011	Nov. 16, 1893	12,784 Dec. 15, 1893	"	13 "	33 "	19	160	Lots 3, 4 and 5	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Perry, Thomas W	2012	Nov. 16, 1893	12,785 Dec. 15, 1893	"	13 "	33 "	17	160	E½ of SE¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	176 00	192 00
Carroll, Cornelia Cour	2013	Nov. 16, 1893	12,786 Dec. 15, 1893	"	13 "	33 "	15	123	Lots 1 and 2, and S½ of NE¼	123 00	123 00	135 30	147 60
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1893	13,036 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	5	40	SE¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2061	Dec. 21, 1893	13,037 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	9	40	NE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2062	Dec. 21, 1893	13,038 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	15	40	NW¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2063	Dec. 21, 1893	13,039 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	17	40	SW¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 21, 1893	13,040 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	29	40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2065	Dec. 21, 1893	13,041 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	31	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2066	Dec. 21, 1893	13,042 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	33	40	NE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2067	Dec. 21, 1893	13,043 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	35	40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2068	Dec. 21, 1893	13,044 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	7	40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2069	Dec. 21, 1893	13,045 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	19	40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2070	Dec. 21, 1893	13,046 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	31	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2071	Dec. 21, 1893	13,047 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	33	40	NE¼ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2072	Dec. 21, 1893	13,048 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	35	40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2073	Dec. 21, 1893	13,049 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	7	40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2074	Dec. 21, 1893	13,050 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	19	40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2075	Dec. 21, 1893	13,051 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	31	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2076	Dec. 21, 1893	13,052 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	33	40	NE¼ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2077	Dec. 21, 1893	13,053 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	35	40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2078	Dec. 21, 1893	13,054 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	7	40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2079	Dec. 21, 1893	13,055 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	19	40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2080	Dec. 21, 1893	13,056 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	31	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2081	Dec. 21, 1893	13,057 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	33	40	NE¼ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2082	Dec. 21, 1893	13,058 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	35	40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2083	Dec. 21, 1893	13,059 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	7	40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2084	Dec. 21, 1893	13,060 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	19	40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2085	Dec. 21, 1893	13,061 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	31	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2086	Dec. 21, 1893	13,062 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	33	40	NE¼ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2087	Dec. 21, 1893	13,063 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	35	40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2088	Dec. 21, 1893	13,064 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	7	40	NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2089	Dec. 21, 1893	13,065 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	19	40	NW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2090	Dec. 21, 1893	13,066 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	31	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2091	Dec. 21, 1893	13,067 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	33	40	NE¼ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2092	Dec. 21, 1893	13,068 March 13, 1894	"	14 "	33 "	35	40	SE¼ of NW¼	40 00	40 00	44 00	48 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL., June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

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j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif., May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diabo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54,.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.....1807

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Sept. 10:

Bar silver.....53
Mexican dollars.....44

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11, 1897.

Estate of John Welch, deceased—Letters of administration granted to I. J. Woodin.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending Sept. 17, 1897:

Jacob and Sarah Elkeles to R. O'Neal—Lots in town of Bishop; $10.

Friederike Rhiue to John Basto—Luella mine, Alabama district; $1.

J. H. Cole to Jacob Wooliff—Lots in town of Ballarat; $650.

F. K. Andrews, Administrator, to Henry J. Bell—Land of the Bell estate, near Big Pine; $300.

D. Holland and R. Carrasco to E. H. Edwards—Mine in Beveridge district; $200.

R. Carrasco to E. H. Edwards—Mine in Beveridge district; $300.

M. Bush to W. H. Uhlmeyer—160 acres land near Big Pine; $150.

John F. Millner to Cambrian Milling Company—40 acres and the Cambrian mill property, Round Valley: $10.

The ball at Lone Pine last night was a complete success.

Thos. E. Jones, Jas. Mullen and Jas. Holden were down from Round Valley last Tuesday, on land business.

Mrs. Roughney, of Big Pine, met with an accident on Wednesday last, whereby one of her arms was broken. Her sister, Mrs. J. R. Moffet, went up this morning.

J. S. Stotler, a merchant of Ballarat and Pleasant Canyon, was in town during the week. He hes been appointed Notary Public for that region and completed and filed the necessary bond here.

The baseball games at Lone Pine yesterday were between the Keeler Indians and the Lone Pine club, which was won by the latter, and one between the Independence and Lone Pine clubs. The latter were the winners again, with a score of 15 to 14.

C. D. Wolcott, of Helena, Montana, will reach Nevada on the 22d with a corps of government engineers to make a geographical and topographical survey of the entire Silver Peak district. It will require several months work and cost $23,000.

It transpires that the State reduction of Inyo valuations for taxation purposes is 15 per cent instead of 10, as stated in another item. Auditor Hession estimates that ihe proportion to be paid to the State under this rearrangement will be decreased about $1,100.

A thoroughly equipped Concord coach stage system, all four-horse stock, is now in operation between Mojave, Garlock and Randsburg, all owned by W. K. Miller, he having purchased all the competing lines. The Randsburg stage via Garlock leaves Mojave at 3 a. m. and 9 a. m.; arrive at Mojave at 1:30 p. m. and 2 a. m., making close connections with S. P. trains. Stage leaving Garlock at 7 a. m. Sundays and Wednesdays connects with Keeler stage.

The State Board of Equalization, at Sacramento, finished its labors Sept. 10 Finding that it couldn't raise the valuations of San Francisco, the Board has proceeded to reduce that of all other counties that so desired. Then they levied a State tax rate of 51 cents on each $100 of valuation. Of their proceedings as to this county, a report thereof says: "Arnold then stated that he had telegraphed to the Supervisors of Inyo, Mono and Mariposa, asking if they desired a reduction, and had received an answer to the effect that the latter two counties did not, but that Inyo, like Barkis, 'was willing,' so that county was granted a 10 per cent reduction." The State rate of levy is several cents higher than last year and the country rate may have to be raised also; in any event, after all the monkeying, it will not make a dollar's difference in the sum necessary to be collected nor the amount to be put up by our taxpayers.

Klondike and Trinity have drawn from us many people who would have come to Randsburg had those strikes not been made. But the Trinity bubble has burst and people are leaving there in disgust. Klondike is practically closed to outsiders until the balmy breezes of spring thaw out the frozen passes, and many are now turning their thoughts towards Randsburg and they will soon be making their way here; in fact the tide of travel has already set in and stage men tell us they are bringing in two people to every one who goes out. The building of the railroad has been deferred so long that many people have come to the conclusion that it will not be built, but this idea will soon be dispelled by the inauguration of work on the line, the completion of which will add materially to our prosperity.—*Randsburg Miner.*

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that marble is a mineral, within the meaning oi both mining laws and grants. Since it has been settled that the substance is not vegetable, generally speaking, the land-grant railroads cannot take it in.

Sold for $105,000

A group of five mines belonging to R. B. Taylor and James P. Mathes of Corona and W. A. Hayt of Riverside have been sold in the Death Valley mining district to an English syndicate for $105,000. The deal was closed at Corona yesterday and the papers were all signed up This is a deal which has been on for some time. These mines are near Anvil Springs, between Panamint and Death valleys. Messrs. Taylor, Mathes & Hayt still own a number of mines in the same group. The mines are all free-milling gold.—*Riverside Globe.*

This is the most important sale of Inyo mining property that has yet transpired in the "southeastern" districts, although it is about the geographical center of the county. The mines, known as the Treasure, Taylor, Gold Hill, Grand View and Anaconda, are among a group situated on an easterly outlying spur of the Telescope range, overlooking Death Valley, about seven miles southeast from Panamint and ten miles northeast from the head of Pleasant Valley; are at the north end of Butte Valley and near the head of Anvil Canyon, which is a pass leading down through the mesas to about the middle of Death Valley and the sink of the Amargosa. The principal claims were located by Decker and Beckerton several years ago; the Death Valley mining company was organized and obtained United States patents for the five claims named. In course of development some five or six hundred tons of ore has been accumulated on the dumps. Except from the surface and some stratas, it is not "free-milling" as stated, being highly impregnated with copper and some iron. The ore contains a good average in gold; the ledges are strong, with occasional very large deposits or bodies. The country is scienite and quartzite, but mostly lime, covered with iron outcrops and scoria. Pinyon wood is in abundant on the mountains two or three miles above; the nearest good water is four miles distant, at the Indian Arrastra springs, which can be piped to the mines. An easily constructed road will have to be made some twelve or fifteen miles down Butte Valley, passing Hatchet and Anvil springs (which is not in Anvil Canyon) to connect with the old Coleman road, and in the course of time this county will have to build a grade somewhere down the east slope of the Panamint mountains if we ever want to be at all "in it." From the mines mentioned there is a stretch of country extending twenty miles north past Emigrant Pass composed of eruptive, metamorphosed and porphyritic rocks affording the greatest promise to quartz hunters, but there has never been a half dozen prospectors in there who meant business.

BALLARAT BRIEFS.

SEPT. 8, 1897.

The hot spell is over for this year.

Dan Driscoll and H. Wiseman have returned from Los Angeles.

Mr. Martin, owner of the new mill, has returned from San Francisco, where he has been to secure a larger engine for the mill. Ore has begun to come in and operations will begin immediately.

Under Sheriff Willis was in Ballarat a few days this week.

Ballarat is a full-fledged town now, as she boasts a postoffice and semi-weekly mail.

Mr. Wolfe is supplying the town with fresh vegetables, making weekly trips to Owens Valley for that purpose. Now if some enterprising person would keep us in fresh meat, we would be "in town with our pockets full of rocks."

Speaking of rocks, Ballarat can show you some of the finest in the State.

Wm. Jenkins and Wm. Cox of Owens Valley are spending a few days in camp. Mr. Jenkins contemplates bringing his family here, in case the country seems promising enough to warrant the change.

D. M. Rogers has gone to Owens Valley for hay, taking William Calloway jr with him.

NEMO.

A Salt Lake Railroad.

Although so much has been said during the past two years about the construction of a railroad to Salt Lake, and so little, apparently, done, that the people have become weary of the very idea, yet there has been no cessation of the work looking to the desired end. Engineering parties have quietly been over the ground again and again. Survey after survey has been made, profiles have been platted, curves and grades calculated, and a large portion of the preliminary work completed. The route has been determined upon, and it was selected with rare good judgment. It is located where the largest amount of local freight, present and prospective, can be gathered, and, with but two exceptions, the grades do not exceed two per cent.

So far has the work progressed that, within ninety days of the procurement of the necessary funds for construction purposes, grading, tieing and steel laying can be in progress. And, so carefully has the preliminary work been done, that the entire line can be finished and trains operated in twelve months, although it is more probable that about two years will be consumed in construction work.

As to the route that has been selected we are not yet at liberty to make it public, much as we would like to do so. All we have to say is, that if there are people who desire to own some Redlands realty, who are holding off until prices come down, you will serve your own interests by buying quickly. It will be but a comparatively short time before prices will be double what they are now.—*Redlands Citrograph.*

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLAM & OURREN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

A Boston Organization.

An interesting organization in Boston is the Needlewoman's Friend society. It is a veteran among women's organizations, having celebrated its fiftieth birthday recently. Its object is to help women in lines of purely feminine work, and work which they can do in their homes. Many women have entirely supported themselves by their needles with the assistance of the society. It has a salesroom at 149 Tremont street, where are kept constantly on sale all varieties of household linens. Very fine work is done on children's and infants' clothes. What is called "Friday work" has been instituted for the older and more infirm of the society's beneficiaries. Sixty women are employed. They come on Friday to obtain work and return it on the next, receiving 50 cents for their labors. Their delight and gratitude at being able to earn this small sum of money regularly are unbounded. The ability with which the work is conducted is shown by the fact that the receipts during the past year have been more than $5,000, and the society has $41,000 in invested funds. The treasurer of the organization is a man, Charles G. White. Mrs. A. Davis Weld is president.

Glass and Paper Clothing.

It is usually admitted that a lady's bonnet is among the most persistent articles to be found. But when ladies take to bonnets of glass they are surely going a step in the right direction. With a glass roof over her head the wearer may be at peace, even in a summer shower.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is turning out glass bonnets by the thousand, the glass cloth of which they are composed having the shimmer and brilliancy of color possessed by silk. No water can penetrate this cloth.

A peculiarly strong and light material for clothing is found in the paper used by the Japanese for underclothes. It is a thin, finely crisped or grained paper, and the clothing is sewed and hemmed as if it were of cloth. It makes a garment strong and exceedingly flexible.

A French paper has been giving reports on the testing of this material and asserts that it is particularly light and tough. When an endeavor is made to tear it by hand, it offers almost as much resistance as does the thin skin used in glovemaking. Even when wet the paper is hard to tear.—Youth's Companion.

The Rage For Red.

Some persons say that red is satan's color. If this be true, satan seems to have marked most of this city's women for his own this season. Never before has there been such a craze for red in every imaginable shade. It has extended to the women's pocketbooks in more ways than one. Leather merchants are bringing out a great variety of chatelaine bags, purses and card cases of flaming hues and are selling them fast. Some of the articles are plain; others have plain silver or gilded trimmings. Bright greens and purples come next to the reds in favor when it comes to leather novelties.

The craze for red seems to have extended literally from our heads to our feet, for rumor says that we are to wear red shoes, bright "cockscomb red," and not only red, but purple and green as well. It is hardly credible that we are to be inflicted with any such barbarous innovation in dress, but if it is to be the seaside summer resort will be just the right kind of a place to try their shocking effects.—New York Sun.

Neck Decorations.

All sorts of exquisite little neck decorations will take the place on summer toilets of the stiff military or stock collars, standing and falling ruches of india muslin, silk canvas, lisse, chiffon, etc., and little turnover collars and paquin points of white batiste and lace, which give such a dainty touch to the gown. One of the latest neck trimmings for airy gowns is a band of linen batiste not more than 1½ inches wide. This is laid in tiny folds with very narrow valenciennes lace on each edge. In the front and just at the back are points of the linen, with a medallion embroidery in each point and lace at the edge. Wide white organdie collars trimmed with lace are a finish for French zephyr gingham and colored dimity dresses, and valenciennes lace and insertion figure largely in the decoration of all thin gowns for the coming season that are made for special wear. For more ordinary uses very fine Irish laces and linen insertions are used, and some of the designs in these trimmings are exquisitely dainty and threadlike.

The Instep's Curve.

A high instep is supposed to be a mark of aristocratic descent, and possessors of the Andalusian mark believe it a sign that their ancestors never bore burdens.

Apart from this childishness, it is certain that a woman with a prettily arched foot is not averse to contemplating its neatness in a well fitting stocking and strapped slipper. The new stockings show embroidery on the instep, instead of the familiar "clocks" on the ankle. It is noticeable that the instep is embroidered in a different shade of color from the tint of the stocking itself.

These dainty pieces of hosiery should be laundered separately and not put in the wash to take their chances of sinking and swimming and being stained with the colors of other stockings.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Promising Young Woman.

Miss Lillian Gordon Pym of Boston has just passed the examination of the Royal College of Music in London and received the degree of associate. Although she is only 16 years old, she has already received a medal for proficiency as a pianist from the associated board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, and also the degree of licentiate from the Royal Academy of Music.

In Denmark and in Norway the posts of shorthand writers at the respective parliaments of those countries are chiefly occupied by women, it having been found that women as a rule succeed far better than men in this form of reporting.

It is the suggestion of a housekeeper that to take down the brass curtain poles at the spring housecleaning, as well as the curtains, and wrap them in tissue paper until the autumn is well worth the trouble.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WERNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WERNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Werner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ, Deceased. } Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be Made

I. J. Woodin, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the Ninth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said I. J. Woodin to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Sept 7th, 1897.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described Stock, on account of assessment (No. 30) levied on the 27th day of July, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	NO. CERT.	NO. SHARES	AM'T.
Percy Beamish, Trustee	546	500	$50 00
Percy Beamish, Trustee	547	225	22 50
Voss, Conrad & Co	545	301	30 10

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of July, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at Public Auction, at their office, Room 323 Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the Twentieth day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office—Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No 744.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 24, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1897, viz: Arthur W. Nobles, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Julius L. Roeper, Irving J. Woodin, Omie I. Mairs and Michael McSweeny, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND,
Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 23, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the Eleventh day of October, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Frank Fuller, Jacob Belser, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo, May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $800 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Benicia mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to-wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324, and under Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW ¼, fr. SE ¼ of NW ¼, N ½ of Lot 1 in SW ¼, fr. N ½ of SE ¼, Sec. 6, Tp 19 S, R. 37 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martinez, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned. Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD.
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sparr	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

— o —

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

A Bat In a Tomb.

A queer story is told of a naturalist who died in 1860 and was buried at Blankney, in Lincolnshire. Among his pets was a large gray bat.

This bat was permitted to enter the tomb and was sealed up alive with the corpse of his dead master. In 1866 the vault was opened, and to the surprise of all the bat was alive and fat.

On four different occasions since the relatives of the dead man have looked after the welfare of his pet, and each time it has been reported that the bat was still in the land of the living, although occupying quarters with the dead. It was last seen in 1892.—Pearson's Weekly.

Should Not Have Been Caught.

Mrs. Gayspouse (engaging new servant)—I am very particular about the conduct of my domestics. I had to discharge my last girl because I caught her winking at my husband.

Applicant — You did quite right, ma'am. A girl as careless as that ought to be discharged.—New York Herald.

Professor Bailey of Ithaca has succeeded in grafting tomato on potato vines. In this case the tomatoes grew to full size, but the potatoes remained small.

AROUSE TO ACTION

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

Police Justice—Why did you turn in the alarm for police? Were you frightened? Servant Girl—No, sir, but th' folks was away from home, sir, an' I were lonely like.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

"Papa, what is deduction?" "It's that form of mathematics, my boy, which takes nothing from nothing and obtains a stupendous result."

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

The Ways of the Two Great Premiers Were Curiously Unlike.

I heard nearly all the great speeches made by both the men in that parliamentary duel, which lasted for so many years. My own observation and judgment gave the superiority to Mr. Gladstone all through, but I quite admit that Disraeli stood up well to his great opponent and that it was not always easy to award the prize of victory. The two men's voices were curiously unlike. Disraeli had a deep, low, powerful voice, heard everywhere throughout the house, but having little variety or music in it. Gladstone's voice was tuned to a higher note, was penetrating, resonant, liquid and full of an exquisite modulation and music which gave new shades of meaning to every emphasized word. The ways of the men were in almost every respect curiously unlike. Gladstone was always eager for conversation. He loved to talk to anybody about anything. Disraeli, even among his most intimate friends, was given to frequent fits of absolute and apparently gloomy silence.

Gladstone, after his earlier parliamentary days, became almost entirely indifferent to dress. Disraeli always turned out in the newest fashion, and down to his latest years went in the get up of a young man about town. Not less different were the characters and temperaments of the two men. Gladstone changed his political opinions many times during his long parliamentary career, but he changed his opinions only in deference to the force of a growing conviction and to the recognition of facts and conditions which he could no longer conscientiously dispute. Nobody probably ever knew what Mr. Disraeli's real opinions were upon any political question or whether he had any real opinions at all. Gladstone began as a Tory and gradually became changed into a Radical. Disraeli began as an extreme Radical under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell and changed into a Tory. But everybody knew that Gladstone was at first a sincere Tory and at last a sincere Radical. Nobody knew, or, indeed, cared, whether Disraeli ever was either a sincere Radical or a sincere Tory.—Justin McCarthy in Outlook.

What He Couldn't Do.

A student in one of the Buffalo medical colleges is responsible for the statement that at a certain place of public entertainment one of the boys was bragging of his manifold accomplishments until one of the company lost patience and said in a gruff tone: "'Now, we've heard enough about what you can do. Come, tell us what there is you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself.'"

"Waal," replied the student, with a yawn, "I can't pay my account here. So glad to find you're the man to do it."

And the critic paid the score amid roars of laughter from the party.—Buffalo Commercial.

It Was Needed.

"Our church tower goes nearer heaven than the tower of any other church in town," proudly remarked a resident in an interior town to a visitor from the city.

"Well," replied the latter, "I don't know any church that needs it more."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

∴PRIVATE GREEN∴

Of the eighteen recruits who came out to the Fourth Cavalry once upon a time as it was stationed at Fort Bascombe was Private James Green, who was assigned to Company B. From the first hour he came among us we realized that he was of good birth, well educated, and that he had enlisted in order to disappear from the world for a time. There are plenty of such cases, and they excite no particular interest or remark. Unless a soldier wishes to talk of his past he is seldom questioned by his comrades. If a recruit is set down as a gentleman the inference is that family troubles or some wild adventure was the cause of his enlistment, and the matter is never referred to unless he makes an enemy among his comrades. It was the misfortune of Company B to have a captain who was hated by his men and not well liked by the officers of the regiment. But for the fact that he was

PRIVATE GREEN KNOCKS THE CAPTAIN DOWN.

a blood relation of the Colonel's, his position would have been made so uncomfortable in one way and another that he would have been forced to resign.

He not only drank too much to keep his dignity and maintain the respect due an officer, but was fault-finding and tyrannical, and was given to meddling with petty affairs which were none of his business. Capt. Bowers' excuse for "getting down" on Private Green was that the recruit was impudent and arrogant. When this was sifted down it was found that he had questioned the soldier regarding his past life and the reasons which had induced him to enlist, and this curiosity had been by no means satisfied. He may have been a little stiff in his refusal, as was his right under the circumstances, but his refusal to unbosom himself made the captain his enemy, and for months he was a persecuted man. Few officers descend from their pedestal to "nag" an enlisted man, but Capt. Bowers did it to his own shame and to the scandal of the post. That he was an enemy of Private Green made all the sergeants and corporals down on the man, and as a consequence he put in more days in the guardhouse than in his barracks. It was the general belief that the recruit was trying his best, and that he was by no means given a fair show. Capt. Bowers knew that this was the feeling, but that only made him the more persistent in his course.

After three or four months something happened which should have made the captain change his program and feel that he owed Private Green a debt of gratitude. Companies B and D were scouting along the eastern edge of the great Staked Plains of Texas in search of Indians, with whom we were then at war. At noon one day the two companies separated to beat up both sides of a ridge, and after a mile or so the B men were suddenly charged by about 100 Indians who had been concealed by a fringe of bushes. The troopers were taken by surprise, but made a good fight of it, and after ten minutes beat off their assailants. In their first rush the Indians surrounded Capt. Bowers, who was a few yards ahead of his company, and they sought to make him captive instead of killing him. But for the action of Private Green, who dashed forward to the help of his officer while all others were confused for the moment, the Captain would have been taken.

It went down in the military reports that the new man killed three redskins with his own hand, and all his comrades declared that he saved the leader of the troop. For the next two or three weeks there was a cessation of the naggings, but the fact that he owed his life to the man he had persecuted rankled in the Captain's breast, and after a while some excuse was found for sending Private Green to the guardhouse in disgrace. The man made up his mind that he was being hounded, and that life would be made miserable, and he decided to desert. It is probable that the sentry on duty at midnight winked at the escape from the guardhouse, but it was unfortunate for Green that he should meet his captain face to face before he was clear of the grounds. So it came about, and Capt. Bowers seized and sought to detain him. In the struggle he was knocked down and rendered unconscious for a time, and next morning the chase after the deserter was taken up and pushed with great energy. The country was scoured for days and days, but Private Green had disappeared like a shadow.

A month after the assault and desertion Company B was ordered out alone for a scout over the same ground as before, with orders to pick up the trail of any small war party and follow it up vigorously. Such a trail was found leading straight out upon the sandy desert, but it had not been followed above two miles when the troopers ran upon a large force of Indians in ambush behind a ridge of sand and were badly cut up and scattered. Capt. Bowers' horse was wounded at the first volley, and mad with pain and fright dashed off to the west and could not be checked. The troop broke up under the fire of the Indians, and after suffering a heavy loss made back to the fort in a state of panic, closely followed by the exultant victors. After a mad rush of seven or eight miles the Captain's horse fell exhausted and soon died. The officer knew that his command had been routed, and that he was cut off from it. That the Indians did not pursue him was probably due to their desire to annihilate the company by following swiftly on their heels. He had ridden beyond their ken, and the strong wind had already covered his trail in the sand, but the fort was twelve miles distant, and he was on foot and cut off from it. He had lost his sabre, but still retained his revolver, and was seated on the dead body of his horse and planning what move he should make, when a trooper suddenly appeared beside him.

"You—is it you, Green!" exclaimed Capt. Bowers, as he sprang to his feet.

The other stood with folded arms and made no reply. It was Private Green, the deserter of a month ago. His uniform was torn and stained, and the man had a haggard, wolfish look. He had not been hiding among the hills where the soldiers had looked for him, but out among the sand ridges, where his only living companions were serpents and lizards. He had been driven there by the persecution of the officer who stood before him. The officer knew it as well as he, and he drew his pistol to defend himself from attack. It was two or three minutes before another word passed. Then the Captain said:

"Green, this is bad business. We ran into an ambush, and the company must have been badly cut up. It has been driven back to the fort, and I am alone, as you see. I am going to try and make my way in."

"You cannot do it," was the reply. "Within an hour the Indians will be looking for you. They would be upon you before you were clear of the desert."

"But what shall I do?"

"Come with me."

Private Green strode away to the west and the Captain followed him. It seemed strange that he should do so, but the sudden surprise of the ambush, the mad run of his horse and his finding of the deserter in such an unexpected place all combined to cow his spirit and bring a feeling of helplessness. For two miles and more he followed in the other's footsteps, neither speaking a word. Then they crossed a sand ridge which was higher than the average and descended to a natural sink of about half an acre in extent. In the center of this sink was a puddle of water—such water as a thirsty horse would hardly have touched with his nose a second time. In the breast of the sand ridge was a shallow cave—the home of the deserter.

"Is this—this where you have been hiding?" asked the officer as he looked about him.

"For the last ten days—yes," answered Private Green. "Make yourself at home. You will have to wait here until the Indians clear out."

That was the water the soldier had used to quench his thirst—the shallow cave his shelter from the sun and the night. There was no fire, no food. He must have had food to live, but he must have been compelled to eat it raw. No wonder he looked pinched and haggard and wolfish. He flung himself down on the sands and turned away from the officer. Had the deserter been armed the officer would have feared an attack. While he did not fear that, the man's singular demeanor bred apprehension.

He had been driven to desert—to become a wanderer on the face of the desert—to hunger and thirst and feel that his life was in peril every hour. Capt. Bowers' thoughts were anything but pleasant as he sat in the shelter and looked out upon the recruit who had the outspoken sympathy of four-fifths of the garrison. An hour passed away. Then the officer said:

"Green, I've been thinking we were too hard on you, and I am free to say I am sorry for it. If you'll go back to the fort with me things shall be different."

The man stretched on the sands made no reply. He knew enough of military discipline to know that a court-martial awaited him for striking his superior officer and deserting. They must find him guilty and pass sentence, no matetr how well disposed. He had stood all he could, and on the night of his desertion he had sworn a solemn oath to have revenge upon his captain before he died. Chance had thrown the officer into his hands. As he lay there he was planning murder. He meant to get up by and by and spring upon the Captain, no matter about the pistol. Reduced in strength as he was for the want of proper food, the thought of his wrongs nerved him up and he felt more than a match for the man at his back. After a while, however, the thought of bloodshed left him, and he smiled grimly as he got a new plan. The sun was almost down as he roused up and said:

"We must be moving—follow me."

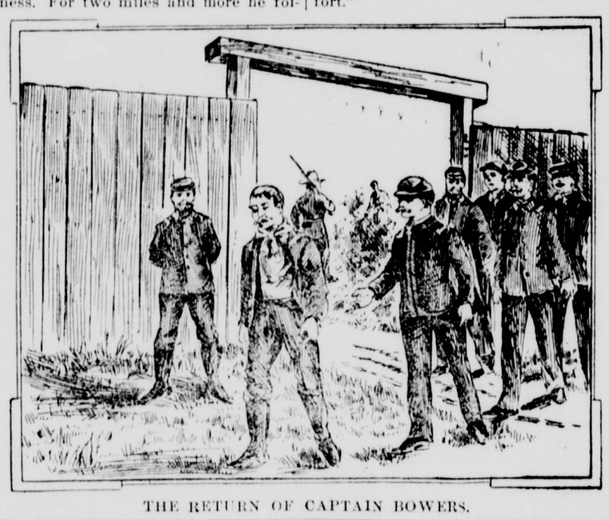
"Which way?" asked the officer.

The recruit headed for the west, out upon the open desert, without a reply, and the Captain followed him in a dazed and wondering way. The sun went down and they toiled on. Darkness came, and yet they walked. At first the Captain knew that they were going west. When darkness came he lost his bearings, just as the soldier had planned he should. By and by the two were walking around in a circle, each plodding along with his head down, and neither asking nor answering questions. Of a sudden the recruit disappeared. The officer peered through the darkness, but could catch no sign of human form. He stopped and listened, but no footfall reached his ear. He had been nervous and apprehensive before, now he was suddenly almost terror-stricken. He was miles and miles from the fort—miles and miles out upon the lonely desert. A dozen times he tried to brace up and fight away the feeling of helplessness, but it was too strong to be shaken off. He should have sat down to wait for daylight, but his fears kept him moving. He called for Private Green—he shouted and shrieked his name a hundred times—but there was no answer. When he had grown so hoarse that his voice could no longer be heard he began running, and he grew yet more fearful.

"YOU—IS IT YOU, GREEN!"

He was not afraid of the soldier—not afraid of the serpents and lizards—he did not fear the darkness. He was afraid of himself. Until midnight he ran and walked by turns, always hoping that every darker shadow was the form of the man he had driven to desertion, but ever disappointed. At length he fell down from exhaustion, and daylight found him groveling in the sand and a human figure seated beside him. When the sun came up Private Green reached out his hand and quietly said:

"Come, Captain; we are going to the fort."



THE RETURN OF CAPTAIN BOWERS.

The officer looked up and smiled vacantly and talked to himself in whispers. Next day at noon he entered the post alone, but the sentinel at the gate caught sight of another figure down in the bushes and knew that the officer and deserter had met.

"Here is Capt. Bowers!" was shouted by a score of privates and officers as the man stood at the gate and stared stupidly around him.

They pressed forward to shake the officer by the hand and question him about his adventure, but he drew away and cast his eyes down and muttered and smiled. He no longer had a mind, and Private James Green was revenged. Months afterward the Captain got about again, but he was so "queer" that his resignation was handed in and accepted, and he drifted no one knew whither.—C. B. Lewis, in the St. Louis Republic.

Victims of Science.

"We have so many in the family that there's really no privacy for a girl who is just engaged."

"What do you do?"

"Well, we've been going up on the roof and sitting together on a little settee with our backs to the big chimney. But we can't sit there any more."

"Why not?"

"Well, a man came to George yesterday and offered him a photograph. George looked at it and almost fell off his chair. It was a picture of us on the roof. George had his arm around me, and I had my arm around George. 'How much?' said George. 'Ten dollars,' said the man. 'The only one, man?' said George. 'Only one,' said the man. George paid the ten. 'Now,' he said, 'just tell me how in the world you managed to get that photograph?' What do you think the wretch said?"

"Well, what?"

"He said he was the man who sent up balloons with cameras attached!"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

New Uses for Glass.

Attention was recently called to the proposed use of glass brick in building. It is now said that the Government of Switzerland has approved the use of glass for making weights to be employed with balance-scales. A peculiarly tough kind of glass is to be selected for this purpose. From England comes the suggestion that glass would be a better and more lasting material than stone for making monuments which are exposed to the wearing action of the weather.

Supplying All Wants.

The Peddler—I have the most excellent silver polish.

The Lady of the House—Don't need it. I haven't got any silver.

"Well, then, it will take grease spots out of wall paper."

"Haven't got any wall paper."

"Then it will renew the curl in feathers."

"Haven't got any feathers."

"Well, then, it will make oil paintings look like new."

"Haven't got any oil paintings."

"Well, then, a little taken internally will make you feel as if you had some of these things. Good day."—London Answers.

Disappointment Qualified.

Lady—I was awfully sorry, professor, I was unable to come to your lecture last night. Were there many there?

The Professor (Irish)—Um—well—not so many as I expected. But I never thought there would be.—London Punch.

Angleworms can be obtained anywhere by wetting the ground with a solution of blue vitriol or with soapsuds, which will bring them out in surprising numbers.

A medical authority states that the voices of singers and actors can be much better preserved if used in theaters lighted by electricity rather than gas.

The best dancers are said to be the Americans and Russians. French and Italians, however, posture better.

CAN'T HELP TELLING.

No village so small.
No city so large.
From the Atlantic to the Pacific, names known for all that is truthful, all that is reliable, are attached to the most thankful letters.

They come to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell the one story of

physical salvation gained through the aid of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The horrors born of displacement or ulceration of the womb:

Backache, bearing-down, dizziness, fear of coming calamity, distrust of best friends.

All, all—sorrows and sufferings of the past. The famed "Vegetable Compound" bearing the illustrious name Pinkham, has brought them out of the valley of suffering to that of happiness and usefulness.

In one advertisement alone we recently published thirty testimonials from women in one small town who had regained health through its use.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s
BREAKFAST COCOA

Absolutely Pure—Delicious—Nutritious.
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B2

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1897.

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GOWNS FOR THE GIRLS

LITTLE FOLKS ATTIRED MUCH LIKE THEIR ELDERS.

Styles for Women Are Tastefully Adapted to the Requirements of Little Girls—Latest Decrees of the Fashion Makers Are Suggested.

Modes for the Miss.

New York correspondence:

SO tastefully are the styles for women adapted to the requirements of little girls' dresses, that the small fashionables of this season are attired much more like their elders than is usual. Ordinarily to copy adult fashions at all closely is to make their small wearer seem like a prematurely old tot, which is surely an unpleasant result. So the rule with wise mammas has been to have in their small daughter's dresses merely a suggestion of the latest decrees of the fashion makers. But just now summery stuffs and delicate trimmings of insertion, lace, embroidery and tucking are all the rage for adults, and most of these characteristics can be transferred to half-size gowns without making them seem too elaborate or dominated by freakish fads. Muslins, organdies, lawns, mulls and liberty silks are the popular materials for Miss Tot's best gowns, gingham, prints, and challies are much used for her morning and afternoon dresses; and all have very much similar treatment to that given to big sister's dresses from such stuffs. Take the little dress of this first picture as an example; it was pink liberty silk, crossed in skirt and blouse with white lace insertion, tucked for the entire length of the sleeves, and finished with dark red sash and yoke. Your ambitious maid of 20 would hardly plan her gown more elaborately, and she certainly would be fortunate if the result were prettier.

So great is the elaboration in tots' wear that dressmakers and milliners complain of it. They say the advent of the first little daughter many times spoils the mamma as a customer, because she pays so much attention to the chick's get-ups. There are tales, grewsome to dress and hat makers, of mothers sacrificing their swell hats to the craze for decorating the little daughter. But, after all, where is the satisfaction in getting under your own great hat when little Adele will look a perfect dream in it? Adele is wearing hats as big as her mother's, and made in just about the same way. They are all fluff, knife pleating, and great bows of ribbon, else a dainty mesh of brilliant straw, with a lot of wild roses shadowing it and a cloud of tulle caught in passing, like a fog in a flower garden. One of these hats is pictured here, a rough white straw, its high crown encircled with a pleating of muslin alternating with ribbon and lace, a pretty bow of these materials rising at the side. The wide brim was faced with doubled rose pink taffetas, and this again was faced with pleated muslin.

Patent leather toes and fancy tops, buttoned and laced shoes, and dainty gaiters are the usual wear, though now and then something like the old-fashioned buckled slipper is worn. No lace, embroidery or needlework is too fine or too elaborate to put into Miss Eight-Year's best dress. The left hand one of the two in the next illustration was made of white batiste and lace, and consisted of a jaunty skirt tucked several times near the wide hem, which was finished with a lace ruffle. The bodice was pleated and cut out at the neck, where it was completed by a lace ruffle. The belt was a band of lace insertion, and narrow lace frills finished the small sleeve puffs. The skirt of the other dress was a deep flounce of embroidered batiste lined with white taffetas. Its sleeveless blouse was white batiste banded with three rows of hamburg embroidery, and the jacket was navy blue cloth with deep sailor collar and revers of white pique edged with a narrow gathered frilling. These jackets for the outdoor rig are a pretty notion, and in colored pique they are very dressy. They come in pink, blue, or pale yellow, and are trimmed with lace, pleating of needle work or dotted muslin. They go on over little gowns of transparent material made over silk to match the pique of the jacket, and the effect is delicious.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD IN CLOTH.

BOTH DRIVER AND STEED IN STYLE.

Black shoes and stockings are the rule with children, though white stockings and little black-strapped slippers are often worn, especially by the wee maids. Up to twelve and thirteen years there is no effort made to outline or shape the figure, and the waist line is not marked by the least bit of pinching. Many of the little tots are gotten up deliciously with great beplumed hat and lace-trimmed gown, and the pink and dimpled arms are left bare below the shoulder puff. A few valiant mothers put the fat little legs into socks and allow the leg to be bare above the top of the sock, but this is more common for boys than girls.

Many girls of twelve or thirteen are put into dresses that follow mother's fashions closely, especially in the cloth gowns. In the fourth picture is one of this type, its material being corn-colored light-weight cheviot. Its bodice had a shirred front of white mull and a square yoke concealed by the lace ruffle that fell from the collar. Commencing at the side seams were straps of the cheviot buttoning in the center, the belt and collar being made to match. Similar straps gave the cuffs and garnished the puffs of the sleeves. The hat was a black straw tam-o'-shanter, with corn-colored mull as trimming.

LIKE A FOG IN A FLOWER GARDEN.

Copyright, 1897.

The greatest luxury in the world is a friend you've never quarreled with.

JOLLY JOKER.

Insurance agent—"Do you want the insurance for one or three years?" Isaacs—"Er—von veek vill do."—Judge.

Husband—"Do you need anything for the house?" Wife—"The cook says there is not enough china to last the week out."—Life.

Literal: The Rescuer—"How did you come to fall in?" The Rescued—"I didn't come to fall in; I came to fish."—Harper's Weekly.

He—"Would you scream if I should kiss you?" She—"And if I were to allow you to, would you squeal?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Bertha—"What is the height of your ambition, dear?" Marie (blushing)—"Oh, something between five and a half and six feet."—Fun.

Mrs. Church—"Did you ever catch your husband flirting?" Mrs. Gotham—"That's the way I did catch him."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—"What type of girl would you call that one with bloomers?" Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"A bold face type."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Buffum—"Is it a fact that you can neither read nor write?" Illiterate—"Don't know. Never tried to do either."—Boston Transcript.

He—"Do you think women are the equals of men?" She—"Yes; but I don't think men are the equals of women."—Columbus State Journal.

"Capital, you know, is universally timid." "How queer! I thought it was the man without money who was shy."—Typographical Journal.

"Has the unpardonable sin ever been discovered?" "Yes; it is the act of sprinkling tacks on a bicycle path."—Philadelphia North American.

Higginton—"Come up and see us some time." Stepperby—"Awfully sorry, but I shall be engaged on that occasion."—Boston Transcript.

First Summer Girl—"Having many offers?" Second Summer Girl—"Yes. I've had to limit proposal speeches to five minutes each."—New York Journal.

James—"The rain falls alike on the just and the unjust." Jones—"True, but the unjust man is generally provided with the just man's umbrella."—Fun.

"He," sobbed the verdant bride, "does not love me any more." "You are lucky," said the seasoned matron, "if he does not love you any less."—Indianapolis Journal.

Archie—"I always think evening dress must be so trying to a lady of humor." Bertie—"Why?" Archie—"Because she can't laugh in her sleeve."—Pick-Me-Up.

Claud—"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?" Mabel—"No; but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."—Tit-Bits.

The old maid's soliloquy: "At seventeen years of age I inquired which is he? At twenty, who is he? At twenty-five, what has he? And now, where is he?"—Fliegende Blatter.

Bride (who has eloped)—"Here is a telegram from papa." Bridegroom (anxiously)—"What does he say?" Bride—"All is forgiven, but don't come back."—Collier's Weekly.

A question in grammar: Mr. Kink (to a professor in Biddle University)—"Perfesser!" "Well, Mr. Kink?" "Which is the past tense of the verb 'to hoodoo'—hoodone or hoodid?"—Harlem Life.

Mr. Benham—"I wish I were single again." Mrs. Benham—"You horrid wretch. What would you do if you were?" "Marry you again." Mrs. Benham—"Oh, you darling creature."—Modern Society.

Poet—"That man we just passed is Editor Soanso. He is one of my most particular friends." Ditto—"He must buy your poems." Poet—"Oh, no; he never buys any. I said most particular, didn't I?"—Judge.

"It is so aggravating to go househunting every spring," said the lady in the city. "We generally have to hunt ours up two or three times a summer," said the cousin from the cyclone belt.—Typographical Journal.

Teller—"Grimshaw is the only man of my acquaintance who invariably wins in an argument with a woman." Askins—"How, in the name of wonder, does he do it?" Teller—"Oh! he states his side of the case and walks off."—Puck.

Traveler (to the ferryman crossing the river)—"Has any one ever been lost in this stream?" Boatman—"No, sir. Some professor was drowned here last spring, but they found him again after looking for two weeks."—Fliegende Blatter.

A mere figure of speech: He—"Away you go to the sea-shore, Mrs. Tillington, and leave your hard-working husband chained to his desk." She—"Chained? No, indeed; if you only could be, I'd have some peace of mind."—Brooklyn Life.

Bacon—"Have you see Sprocket lately?" Egbert—"No." Bacon—"He's a sight. Face all cut, arm in a sling, and walks lame." Egbert—"How did he do it, on his bicycle?" Bacon—"No; if he could have stayed on the bicycle, he'd have been all right."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Thank you," said the lady to the man who gave her his seat in the street car. "You surprise me," replied the man. "How do you mean?" "By that 'I thank you.'" She smiled. "I couldn't have surprised you more than you surprised me by offering me your seat." The stand-off was thus completed.—Detroit Free Press.

CHAMPION SNAKE STORY.

How a Glass Snake Managed to Get His Sundered Parts Together.

"During my early boyhood I heard a great many stories about the glass snake," said Traffic Manager J. G. Schriever of the Southern Pacific Company a day or two ago, "but it was a good many years before I placed any credence in the fact that the glass snake ever existed. It happened in an odd sort of a way (my belief in the fact) and the existence of the creature was made manifest during a most delightful outing spent some years ago in western Texas. In company with a number of friends I was camping on the banks of a small stream in the hill section and it was during a jaunt along the banks of the stream that we came across a peculiar looking snake about eighteen inches long lying in the sun upon the top of a smooth rock by the creek. I took up a stick to kill the snake, but before the stick reached it it suddenly went into pieces, just for all the world as if it had been in sections, the several joints remaining upon the rock, the head excepted, which dropped over the side of the rock into the grass. There was no blood spilled and the joints looked as if they had been smeared on the ends with sealing wax. To say I was surprised would express it mildly. I had never seen anything like it before.

"I concluded to take away a section of the glass snake, for such my companions termed it, for a momento. I wrapped a joint in a piece of paper and took it to camp. That evening I unrolled it and after a good look tied it about the middle with a stout piece of string and suspended it from a low branch near the tent. Then we all went to sleep. In the morning before we had drunk our coffee I thought to take a look at the section, and, to my unbounded astonishment, instead of a joint I had a whole snake. I was paralyzed with astonishment. I did not see how in the deuce a snake could grow from a single section, even if it was a glass snake, but the solution to the problem was even more remarkable than my first conjecture. The head and tail of the snake had set out on a still hunt for the missing joint and, having found it, had managed to reach it as it swung at the end of the string. And not caring to again become separated from so important a portion of its bone and sinew had preferred to dangle in midair, possibly hoping by some unlooked-for circumstance to regain its liberty. Touched by so remarkable an exhibition of snake sagacity, we untied the string and the glass snake glided into the verdant fastnesses of the forest. I have never seen another reptile of the sort."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wouldn't Trust the Jonahs.

A remarkable story of coincidence and sailor superstition was told by the survivors of the John Carey on their arrival the other day at Auckland, New Zealand. The John Carey, a trading brig, ran into dirty weather and sprang a leak, which at last forced the captain and five others to take to the only boat left uninjured. They were picked up by the Ladybird, another trader, which next day went ashore a total wreck. Two days later, a third trader, the Brightwell, hove in sight, and being signalled by the castaways, sent a boat to take them off. The John Carey's men were the first to embark, and, going through the surf, the Brightwell's boat was upset and the occupants were drawn on board half drowned. At this disaster the Ladybird's crew set up a cry of "Jonah." The J. C.'s people, they said, had been twice wrecked and to embark with them again was certain death. And so firm was their faith in the old supersition that when the Brightwell sent a second boat they actually refused to be rescued, preferring to stay where they were and take their chance of another ship coming that way, to sailing in company with a crew of Jonahs! Accordingly, the Brightwell sailed away with the six survivors, who must have experienced lively and varied emotions when, the very next day, a heavy sea broke on board, stove one of the boats, and carried away a portion of the bulwarks. However, the weather cleared, and the much-harrassed and luck-tormented John Careyites were eventually landed in safety at Auckland.—Sydney Bulletin.

A Remarkable Literary Fact.

One of the most remarkable things in literature is the guess made by Dean Swift, who a century before the moons of Mars were discovered makes Gulliver say of the Laputan astronomers "They have found two satellites which revolve about Mars, whereof the inner most is distant from the planet exactly three diameters of the planet; the former revolves in the space of ten hours and the latter in twenty-one and a half hours." This is what the astronomers claimed 100 years later. The inner moon is really 10,000 miles from the planet, 2,000 more than Gulliver's estimate would make it, while the outer moon is 15,000 miles away or 5,000 less than that allowed by Gulliver's strange astronomers.

Largest Wood Growing Countries.

According to the report of the Chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, the United States, not including Alaska and the Indian reservations, contains 495,000,000 acres of forest. According to Meihall, Russia comes next, with 426,000,000 acres; Brazil is third, 135,000,000; Canada fourth, with 64,000,000; Norway and Sweden fifth, with 61,000,000; the Austra-Hungarian Empire has 46,000,000, and Germany 32,000,000 acres.

It is said of every very poor person that he has very rich but very mean kin.

When a day or a baseball game starts out wrong, it is hard to recover.

FARM AND GARDEN

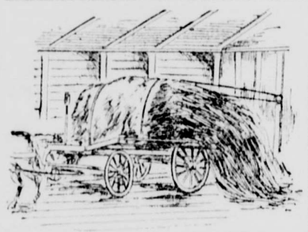
A Summer Milkhouse.

In the summer time a milkhouse built like the one in the illustration is very convenient. It is adapted to situations where there is no natural spring, but where the water must be pumped around the milk. A man who has tried a small house of this kind says of the one he built: It is 6 feet square and 6 feet high at the eaves, which is large enough for the milk of two or three cows. The house is built under a large grape arbor, about 20 feet from my kitchen pump. The milk tank, which is 12 inches deep and 14 inches wide at the top, extends along the north side. It has a screen cover, which may be covered with cloth in very hot or dusty weather. A table with a shelf underneath occupies the southeast corner. A space just above the level of the tank, 2 feet wide and extending on all sides of the house, is covered with wire screen. Shelves above the screen and below the tank give sufficient room for milk and butter dishes. The milk is set in pails. A galvanized iron pipe leads from a small tank at the side of the pump down 18 inches below the surface of the ground, across the 20 foot space and up again to the level of the milk tank. An overflow pipe at the other end of the tank carries off the water after it has reached the proper height in the tank. Another pipe, at the bottom of the tank, is used for emptying it when desired.

SUMMER MILKHOUSE.

Handling a Bulky Fodder Crop.

In cutting ensilage or fodder, a little work transferred from hand to horse power often goes a great way to lessen expense. In the illustration, which is taken from Farm and Home, a simple method is shown of unloading fodder or hay. Two ropes about 50 feet long, depending on the length of the rack and height of load to be drawn, are used, one end of each being fastened to the hind axle of the wagon. They are then passed back and over the top of the rack between the two outer boards on either side. While loading, the ropes may be brought back under the outside of the rack and fastened almost any place on the rear part. When the load is completed, the ropes are drawn over the fodder and tied to the back of the rack, acting in the capacity of a binding pole. To unload, fasten the ropes to a beam, and with the team draw the wagon slowly out from under the load. The first few times may not always prove successful, but with a little practice the wagon may be unloaded in a few minutes.



UNLOADING FODDER MADE EASY.

Injury from Over Pruning.

Most of our American varieties of grapes are very strong growers, and will not bear the severe pruning to which German and French vineyardists subject their vines. We plant our vines farther apart than do European vintners, and must leave proportionally more wood. As the vines grow older it is generally found necessary to take out alternate vines so as to let each vine occupy twice the trellis space originally allotted to it. Vines thus treated are much less liable to mildew. At the same time some root pruning is advisable by cultivating more deeply, and keeping the roots of the vines where they will be less affected by sudden changes of temperature that usually precede attacks of mildew and grape rot.

Pruning Is Important.

The neglect of pruning for a single year is never less than a serious injury to any fruit tree. Without proper vigilance dozens of shoots will spring out and grow, to the injury of the tree, not only for that season, but for a considerable time after. "Thumbnail" pruning is always the best, because it leaves no wound that will not cover itself the same season. Every observer can see that this is true; but many orchards show a neglect to apply the truth.

Profit in Bran Feeding.

Every time a farmer buys bran for feeding his stock he also buys fertilizers. Bran and cotton-seed meal are rich in all the elements required in the soil, and the cost is repaid by the increase in weight of the animals. If the farmer can make the gain from the animals pay for the feed there will be a fair profit left in the manure heap. But this profit is valuable according to the manner in which the fertilizing elements are preserved while in the heap. It is in the management of the manure that the profit is retained and future crops increased.

Straighten the Stream.

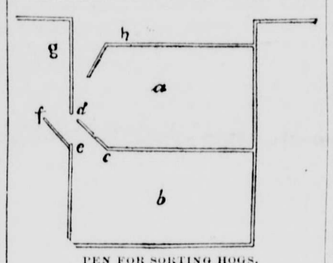
It does not matter much how crooked the little stream may be that meanders through pasture lands. But if the field is to be cut for hay, or especially if it is desired to use the land for plowing, it is important to have the brook straightened, so as to take as little room as possible. In many places a straight, deep ditch, cut to lead off a stream that only runs in the spring, may be profitably turned into an underdrain. A space a foot square each way, with an even fall, will carry off an immense amount of water. If large, flat stones can be got for covering and heavy stone for siding such a drain is not expensive. The convenience of plowing over it and the land saved will make it pay.

How Plants Get Water.

The fact that in wet weather the soil dries slowly even when covered with plants that ordinarily drain the soil rapidly, leads some to think that when wet the leaves absorb moisture on them. But the fact can be equally well accounted for by the knowledge that water on the leaves prevents them from evaporating the moisture brought from the soil by roots. This soil contains some mineral elements which unite with carbonic acid gas from the air in forming plant tissue. While the leaves are wet they cannot absorb carbonic acid gas. This with the effect of stopping evaporation, makes the sapy growth which many, jumping too quickly at conclusions, think must be caused by the direct absorption of water through the leaves.

For Sorting Hogs.

A sorting pen is most convenient when a herd of hogs is to be divided. Mine, says a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer, is built alongside a partition fence; a and b represent the two compartmenas. The hogs are driven from the pasture through the gates at h and d into b. To sort them, one man stands at d and operates the gates d c and f e. Another man gets into the pens and drives the hogs out, one at a time. The man at the gate turns them into the pasture, g, or into the pen, a, as desired. If the hogs are coming in a string three feet apart, they can be put where wanted by simply swinging the gates. Recently we started in with a bunch of about 100 and sorted out 55 in 15 minutes without a mistake.



PEN FOR SORTING HOGS.

Fancy Farmers.

"Fancy farmers," or the owners of "fancy" stock, are frequently ridiculed, but it is due to their willingness to improve stock and their persistency in adhering to their belief in something better than scrubs that the farmer is benefited. The man of capital goes on with his improvement of stock, and may suffer loss at first, but after a while he begins to make profits, the farmers being lifted up with him, as the farm on which improved breeds are specialties becomes a fountain source from which superior animals are distributed in all directions.

Farm Notes.

In all breeding defective points are more easy of reproduction than desirable products.

One great help in killing out weeds is not to allow any to mature seeds. Look after this now.

The triple income from a flock of sheep, wool, lambs and mutton come in at different seasons.

System in feeding and breeding to and for correct standard is essential in the management of all stock.

Allowing weeds to grow is robbing the soil of needed plant food and moisture. Keep the weeds down.

A hog is not necessarily a filthy animal, and if he is to make meat for food it is essential that he should be cleanly raised.

Keep the young pigs growing during the summer while on good pasturage, and it will be much easier to fatten them in the fall.

When wheat is to follow corn it will lessen the work of seeding very materially if the cultivation of the corn has been clean and thorough.

Cut wheat when the grain begins to harden well, and shock up as fast as cut. Wheat requires but little curing and should be stacked soon after cutting.

The sprouts which grow up around the base of a tree from the roots should be cut out as fast as they appear, as they appropriate plant food that should nourish the tree. They are also unsightly and destroy the appearance of an orchard.

Growers who raise cucumbers for market say the first crop from a particular field is better than any subsequent one. The soil becomes filled with enemies of the crop and a change is necessary. Some growers find it advisable to take new soil every year.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

IT is the immanence of God that slowly uplifts the world.

He who discards the Bible will spend his time trying to outwit his conscience.

The preaching in which nobody hears God speak is not the preaching of the gospel.

Honest efforts make the best friendships.

Wisdom is the proper use of all means at hand.

The lucky man plans well and works to his plans.

An ounce of conscience is worth a ton of explanations.

It costs something to be a Christian, but it costs more not to be.

You can silence conscience, but you cannot take away its frown.

Forbidden fruit in the heart causes the logic of the head to stink.

Life is not worth living to the man who is willing to do wrong to live.

Some churches use out of date methods to fight an up-to-date devil.

Over confidence has slain his thousands, but despair has slain his ten thousands.

The devil's face may be seen without a mask by taking a look at the drunkard's home.

The religion that is only seen on Sunday is not the kind that is needed in the middle of the week.

The man who enjoys God's peace is the one who sought and found him when he had no peace.

The man who limps and stumbles along is the first to complain when anybody else makes a misstep.

Which is the greatest transgressor, the man who breaks the week in idleness, or the Sabbath by work.

God is as certain to help the man who trusts in him as the sun is to send its light into the open window.

To rebels the state says, "Yield and be shot;" to rebels against his kingdom God says, "Yield and be saved."

There is no argument for religion in heaven or earth that can persuade a man who will not give up his sins.

Some Christians are pious sponges; only when tribulation squeezes them the world is better because of them.

He who sows wild oats may expect to gather chaff, as that kind of seed produces no grain. The very straw is innutritious.

If an official meeting was composed only of those actually at work, it would often be a duet between the preacher and the janitor.

The greatest proof of the divinity of the Christian religion is that its abuse and mismanagement by its professors hasn't killed it long ago.

He Built the Bridge.

A Western railroad having its headquarters in Chicago was reorganized and some new officials were brought on from the East. There was a readjustment of titles and the superintendent evolved a system by which the duties of every employe were to be most clearly understood.

John Connors, who had helped to build the road and who had been on the pay roll for years, was advanced to the title of Master Mechanic and Superintendent of Maintenance of Way.

About a week after his appointment he was hastly summoned to the office and was given an order:

"To John Connors, Master Mechanic and Superintendent of Maintenance of Way: This is to inform you that culvert No. 163, in section 14, one and one-half (1½) miles east of Effner, has been destroyed by fire. You will proceed with all possible haste to the Chief Engineer, who will provide you with the necessary plans and specifications. By requisition on the Purchasing Agent you will be enabled to secure such material as may be necessary and the Superintendent of Motive Power will place at your disposal——"

There were other directions, but when John Connors had read this far he folded the letter and put it in his pocket.

"That's what we call the Wilson culvert," said he. "I'll 'tind to it."

That was Saturday. On Monday morning the General Superintendent came to his office at 10 o'clock, pushed a bell and directed the Private Secretary to order the Special Messenger to summon the Master Mechanic and Superintendent of Maintenance of Way.

John Connors came to the office.

"Mr Connors," began the General Superintendent, "have you received from the Chief Engineer the plans and specifications for that new culvert in section 14?"

"I'll tell you," replied the Master Mechanic and Superintendent of Maintenance of Way, "the bridge is done and the trains have been runnin' since daylight, but I haven't seen the picture of it yet."

Where the Office Sought the Man

Talk about Poo Bahs, Representative King of Utah claims to carry the prize for officeholding.

"I once held six offices at the same time," he said yesterday to a reporter. "In the early days of Fillmore City, in my State, we actually had more offices than men, consequently I was City Assessor and Collector, City Recorder, City Attorney, County Attorney, member of the Board of Education, and member of the State Legislature. That was a pretty good handful for a young man not 22 years of age."—Washington Post.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.....1897

RALROAD TALK.

The San Francisco *Chonricle* says that according to recent telegraphic advices the projectors of the new railway now building from Kramer, on the line of the Sante Fe Pacific, into the Randsburg mining district on the Mojave desert, hope to make their line a link in the much-talked-of connection between the Santa Fe and the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway. It is set forth that the line from Kramer will afford a means of effecting a junction of the two railroads with much less expense than would be incurred from the construction of a line from Mojave to Bakersfield through the Tejon.

Engineer Storey of the Valley Road, when asked about the matter, said that he had not heard of any negotiations looking to the use of the new line into into Randsburg as a connecting link between the Valley Road and the Santa Fe, and from what he knows of the country through which the connecting line, as proposed, would have to be built, he is inclined to take very little stock in the proposed undertaking.

"A connecting line that would afford a union with the Santa Fe, using the line now building from Kramer as a link, would necessarily be built through Walker pass, and that would mean the construction of forty miles of the road through a rough canyon. The height of Walker pass does not commend it for the purpose of a transcontinental railroad. According to the United States Geological Survey it is 5322 feet high. The Tehachapi pass, through which the Southern Pacific line is built, is 3832 feet high, and the Tejon pass, through which the Santa Fe has a survey, could be passed, with the aid of a tunnel one mile long, at an altitude of not more than 2500 feet. Furthermore, the distance from Randsburg to Bakersfield via the Walker pass is just as great as the distance from Mojave to Bakersfield by way of the Tejon pass, and I cannot see the advantage of the new route proposed."

The Randsburg *Miner* has a letter from the President of the Randsburg Railway Company which says:

"The Randsburg Railway Company have contracted with the Union Construction Co. for the construction of its railway from Kramer to the town of Johannesburg, and the equipment of same, to commence within twenty days, and to be completed and in operation on or before the 10th day of December, 1897.

"The road will be owned and operated as an independent line, handling the freight and passenger business for both the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, making the town of Johannesburg its terminus and the distributing point for the Rand Mining district.

"You may rest assured that our company will do all in its power to develop and build up the districts tributary to its line."

Secretary of the Interior Bliss has rendered a decision which affects all the Western railway grants. The case on which the decision was made is that of the Pacific Coast Marble Company against the Northern Pacidc Railroad Company and the State of Washington. It involves the title to marble lands in the State of Washington, a portion of which was claimed by the railroad company as indemnity for lands lost, and a portion by the State of Washington as a part of a school grant. The question involved was whether marble is mineral within the meaning of the mining laws and also under the terms of grants to the railroad company and State. The Secretary decided that marble is mineral within the meaning of both mining laws and grants, and is, therefore, not subject to selection or patent to either railroads or State. The Secretary also decided that this ruling applies to all substances known as mineral by the recognized authorities. Mineral lands, as defined by the Revised Statutes of the United States and declared to be available for sale to individuals in limited parcels, in order that their resources may be developed, are described as "mining claims upon veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper or other valuable deposits heretofore located." Ever since the present law has been in operation, more than twenty-five years, the Department of the Interior has permitted settlers to settle on land containing deposits which, while not legitimately mineral, are designated under the rules of the Department to be metalliferous. The settlers of the West who have developed the rich deposits of asphaltum in Utah, borax in Nevada, gypsum in the Dakotas, fine marble in Washington and fire clay and building stone in Montana will not be secure in their possessions unless the Supreme Court sees fit to reverse the opinion of Secretary Bliss.

Within a few years the question has been raised whether sun spots are really depressions or holes in the sun's surface, as they have generally been considered to be by astronomers. Prof. Ricco of Catania concludes, as the result of a long series of observations, not only that the spots are cavities in the sun, but that their depth can be approximately measured. He states that the average depth of twenty-three sun spots measured by him was about 640 miles.

A week or two ago a few cases of yellow fever were discovered in Alabama, and now the disease is spreading and threatens to cause an epidemic in the South.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER.

With the increased facilities for procuring a higher education throughout the land, the philosophical study of methods of imparting knowledge and the new importance everywhere attached to the work and influence of primary teachers, it seems incredible that in California there should be so little advance in the standard of excellence of teachers of country schools. With comparatively few exceptions the country school seems to be regarded by thoroughly qualified young men and women as a last resort for making a livlihood, a dreary penance and exile, an unproductive waste for the expenditure of talent, a treadmill in a social desert. The country school district suffers accordingly, and is commonly a training ground for young and inexperienced teachers, many of them incompetent, but who are forced by the requirements of law to serve a short apprenticeship in the country before they can transfer their incapacity to a town school. As one enraged old farmer trustee recently put it, his district had been for years a training ground for "the breaking of broncho teachers."

A very large proportion of the common school teachers of our State are women, and comparatively few take up teaching as a serious purpose or a life profession, but merely adopt it as a means of providing themselves with pretty gewgaws or books, to maintain creditable wardrobes or perchance to support themselves until the right young man shall come along and relieve them and their parents of this burden. Be it said to their credit that they are usually a sweet-tempered, amiable lot, correct of principle, ladylike in demeanor, conscientiously intending to do their full duty, but with the most obscure idea of what that duty is. To arrive promptly at the schoolroom at the specified hour, to maintain, by hook or crook, a certain degree of order in the schoolroom, to prevent Manuelito and Miguelito and Johnnie and Neddie from breaking each others heads on the playground and to lead all the children through a certain specified and prescribed amount of text book learning, is to the majority of these little schoolmarms the sum and substance of their obligation to the State, and they would open wide their eyes and look askance at anyone who should suggest that these were the most worthless and insignificant portions of their duties. The inspiring discussions and fresh ideas advanced at the annual institutes, which the law compels them to attend, fall without meaning upon most of these immature minds, or are considered merely as the pleasant entertainment of an hour, of practical value only to teachers working under the organized system of town schools, but impossible of application where there are few conveniences and a single teacher must handle classes in all the primary grades.

In reality the entire school system of our State, from our great universities down, presents no such promising field for effort as our country school. Town children, and even students in the higher educational institutions, regard their privileges as a matter of course, and are frequently correspondingly indifferent to them, while the country boy and girl, traveling long distances over poor roads, and with difficulty spared from tasks at home, realize at an early age the value of their opportunities. The percentage of health and strength among them is far in advance of the town-bred pupil, and they consequently bring greater intellectual vigor to their work. They have few dissipations and amusements to tempt them aside. Their lives are often lonely, and new zest and delight attaches to every term and session, which brings them into contact with their young companions. They are more single of purpose, and singleness of purpose means power of concentration. Moreover, their eyes, unscarred by the countless sights and events which distract the attention and fritter away the mental strength of the town pupil, are open and receptive. The intelligent teacher, who understands the mental culture of this type of child, is like a painter with a piece of clear, white canvas before him, or a sculptor with a block of virgin marble awaiting his magic touch. From the beginnings of our Nation's history a large majority of her strongest statesmen, including almost every one of colossal character, and a very large proportion of her women of finest balance and clearest intellect, have been country-bred.

To insplre these young lives with worthy ambitions, to stimulate the best use of their several abilities, to teach them self-mastery, to broaden their sympathies and instill new ideas of life and its responsibilities; in a word, to do the very best and truest and finest work possible in the way of character-molding, that most essential part of all education, is a task not to be despised by our ablest men and women.

But the average young country-school teacher would blankly rejoin that character-building is not down on the course of study!

Life in a country district presents its own charms and advantages to one who is not ashamed to go to school to Dame Nature or to draw upon her for healing and inspiration. Especially is this true of the country districts of California, where the weather presents few inclemencies, and mountain, valley, forest and canyon present a series of delightful pictures. No man or woman is so wise that observation and close study of outdoor life in these regions may not add something to the accumulated stock of knowledge. None so strong and capable that a greater strength and poise may not be acquired from the observation of simple lives and participations in their joys and sorrows. Towns are mere accidents of civilization. Rows of tall buildings and factory smoke obscure the horizon, but the hills and valleys are eternal truths.

San Francisco can boast of having two Boards of Supervisors at present, to keep her in running order.

There is an eminent physician in London who takes the position that the health of the people would be, on an average, better and the duration of human life longer, if there were not a practicing physician in the world. In other words, he favors the idea often tersely expressed in the words, "Physicians kill more people than they cure.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
September 23, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eliza Ann Mudget, of Freeman, Kern Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 771, for the E½ of N W¼, Sec. 8, Tp. 23 S., R. 38 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Calif., on TUESDAY, the Second day of November, 1897

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles W. Whittock, Ira Brown, William T. Grant and D. P. Hargis, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. } Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Proof of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room —Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WELCH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, I. J. Woodin, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at his office in the town of Independence, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, California.

Dated September 24th, 1897.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. EDWARDS, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, state of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.

Dated September 23, 1897.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and south.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFERNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT. OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT. OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JAN'Y 1st, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	401	June 20, 1887	10,589 July 25, 1887	M. D.	14 S.	35 E.	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$40 00	$40 00	$18	$36
Bell, Andrew	446	Dec. 15, 1887	10,452 June 17, 1887		15 S.	35 E.	36	160	W½ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Bell, Andrew	447	Dec. 15, 1887	10,453 June 17, 1887				36	160	E½ of SW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, and E½	160 00	160 00	72	144
Bell, William	454	April 13, 1887	10,457 June 17, 1887				36	160	W½ of SW¼ and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Bell, William	472	July 11, 1887	10,576 Aug. 22, 1887				36	160	All of NW¼ and NW¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Graham, William H	962	Dec. 17, 1888	10,567 Sept. 6, 1887				36	160	NE¼ of SW¼ and NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Mack, P. H	1147	Feb. 11, 1889	11,368 March 20, 1889		14 S.	34 E.	2	40	SW¼ of SW¼	40 00	40 00	18	36
Powers, James H	1554	Oct. 11, 1890	12,122 Dec. 4, 1890		15 S.	35 E.	17	160	NE¼ of SE¼ and E½ of NE¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Cashmeier, Augustus A	1748	April 6, 1891	12,253 April 15, 1891				11	160	W½ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Gordon, Clara V	1749	April 6, 1891	12,252 April 15, 1891				14	160	SE¼ of SE¼ and E½ of NE¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Dugan, William	1762	July 15, 1891	12,264 Aug. 14, 1891		14 S.	35 E.	36	160	NE¼ of SW¼, E½ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Smith, Marion L	2054	April 1, 1892	13,164 May 10, 1892		15 S.	35 E.	1	40	Lots 3 and 4 of SW¼	40 00	40 00	18	36
Hastings, Elizabeth	2056	Dec. 15, 1892	13,166 June 11, 1892				1	320	Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	320 00	320 00	144	288
Benson, John A	2060	Dec. 15, 1892	13,234 Jan. 5, 1893				2	160	N½ of SE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2061	Dec. 15, 1892	13,235 Jan. 5, 1893				11	160	SW¼ of SW¼, E½ of NW¼, and W½ of SW¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Benson, John A	2062	Dec. 15, 1892	13,236 Jan. 5, 1893				12	160	NW¼ of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of NW¼	160 00	160 00	72	144
Perry, Thomas W	2063	Dec. 15, 1892	13,237 Jan. 5, 1893				14	173	Lots 3, 4, and 5 of SW¼	173 51	173 51	78	156
Perry, Thomas W	2064	Dec. 15, 1892	13,238 Jan. 5, 1893				14	40	E½ of SE¼ of NE¼	40 00	40 00	18	36
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2065	Dec. 15, 1892	13,239 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2066	Dec. 15, 1892	13,240 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NE¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2067	Dec. 15, 1892	13,241 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2068	Dec. 15, 1892	13,242 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2069	Dec. 15, 1892	13,243 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2070	Dec. 15, 1892	13,244 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NE¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2071	Dec. 15, 1892	13,245 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2072	Dec. 15, 1892	13,246 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2073	Dec. 15, 1892	13,247 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2074	Dec. 15, 1892	13,248 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NE¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2075	Dec. 15, 1892	13,249 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2076	Dec. 15, 1892	13,250 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2077	Dec. 15, 1892	13,251 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2078	Dec. 15, 1892	13,252 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NE¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2079	Dec. 15, 1892	13,253 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2080	Dec. 15, 1892	13,254 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2081	Dec. 15, 1892	13,255 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of NW¼ and NE¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2082	Dec. 15, 1892	13,256 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of NW¼ and SE¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2083	Dec. 15, 1892	13,257 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2084	Dec. 15, 1892	13,258 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of NE¼ and SE¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2085	Dec. 15, 1892	13,259 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of SW¼ and SW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2086	Dec. 15, 1892	13,260 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2087	Dec. 15, 1892	13,261 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2088	Dec. 15, 1892	13,262 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2089	Dec. 15, 1892	13,263 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NE¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2090	Dec. 15, 1892	13,264 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2091	Dec. 15, 1892	13,265 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2092	Dec. 15, 1892	13,266 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of NW¼ and NE¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2093	Dec. 15, 1892	13,267 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of NW¼ and SE¼ of NW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2094	Dec. 15, 1892	13,268 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2095	Dec. 15, 1892	13,269 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of NE¼ and SE¼ of NE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2096	Dec. 15, 1892	13,270 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of SW¼ and SW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2097	Dec. 15, 1892	13,271 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2098	Dec. 15, 1892	13,272 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of SW¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2099	Dec. 15, 1892	13,273 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2100	Dec. 15, 1892	13,274 Jan. 5, 1893				14		NE¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2101	Dec. 15, 1892	13,275 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SW¼ of SE¼				
Crocker, Edwin A	2102	Dec. 15, 1892	13,276 Jan. 5, 1893				14		SE¼ of SE¼				

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93 chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1.500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg. E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24..... 1897

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Sept. 17:

Refined silver	57¼
Lead	4c
Copper	12½

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1897.

The People vs. Lee Wah—Defendant pleads not guilty.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending Sept. 23, 1897:

J. H. De la Matyr and Mary De la Matyr to Emily J. Shelly—103 acres land near Bishop; $3,116.

E. Newman to Mazourka Mining and Water Co.—Claim in Mazourka Canyon; $10.

Fred W. Crocker to Bernard Albertoli—Half interest in Reward mine, near Big Pine; $25.

Silver, lead and copper advancing.

Mrs. J. J. Stewart of Lone Pine was a visitor in town last Monday.

J. R. Moffett left for Deep Springs yesterday to bring in a band of cattle.

About twenty of the employes of the Reward mine returned to town yesterday.

Miss Mary Mulholland has returned home after a summer in the Mammoth country.

There was a light shower of rain early in the week, but the weather has cleared away beautifully.

J. B. Killian is up from Keeler on business and paying a visit to former schoolmates, the Misses Mayes.

Mrs. J. R. Eldred of Big Pine and Mrs. George Leidy, of Fish Lake Valley, were at Independence early in the week.

It is reported that George Leidy has bought the Maxim mill and will remove it to Silver Peak, where he has a valuable mine.

M. Newman is running a tunnel in what is known as the "Water canyon," a branch of the Mazourka. He is in about one hundred feet.

Tom Ferguson and Tom Shaw have returned to Coso with a supply of provisions to last them all winter. They are engaged in dry-washing.

The Reward mine has ceased work for the time being, but it is to be hoped not permanently. The mill will be run for some days yet, working up the ore on hand.

August Walker, Ira Brown and Sanches Martinez came up from Olancha Wednesday, returning yesterday. Mr. Walker made final proof on his desert filing at Olancha.

M. H. Bush passed through town this morning on his way to Soldiers' Home, near Los Angeles. He drove a pair of horses and a buckboard, which he expects to dispose of at Los Angeles.

A. M. Given, W. T. Bunney and John Kispert went up on Moffett creek last Saturday on a hunting trip, and succeeded in bringing down two fine bucks. The game was hung up near the camp and during the night a California lion nearly devoured one of the deer.

The Board of Supervisors met last Monday and fixed the tax rate for the present year at $2 50 per one hundred dollars of valuation. The rate last year was $2.15, but the State Board of Equalization reduced the assessment roll 15 per cent, so that the amount of taxes paid will be about the same as last year.

Rev. David Little will hold religious services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Independence, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m. Mr. Little belongs to no particular denomination; is bound by no church traditions nor dogmas, and preaches from the bible, as he understands. It will be worth your while to come and hear him.

Celebration of Mexico's Independence.

The Sixteenth of September, being the Fourth of July of Mexico, was celebrated with true patriotic fervor by those of her natives living in Inyo county. Lone Pine appeared resplendant in the red, white and green and some of the spirit of the good old days, when that town represented much of the wealth of the county, was evident. One of the closest baseball contests ever witnessed in the county was played between Lone Pine and Independence—the former winning by one point. The literary exercises were of an impressive character, all honor being paid the Mexican, American and Chilanean flags. Mexico's beautiful national song was rendered by a selected choir, notable among whom was little Miss Trixie Boland, whose knowledge of music and of Spanish proved excellent training. The ball of the year was given in the evening and until broad daylight a throng of dancers showed their appreciation of the exquisite music made by Messrs. Celayo, Castro and Cruz. As the dancers departed a happy Vive la Mejico was borne on the morning breeze.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, September 20, 1897.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to law, for the purpose of levying taxes for the fiscal year 1897-1898.

Present—Supervisors J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman, Chairman, presiding.

Absent—Supervisors Frank Shaw and Frank Fitzgerald.

County Auditor's exhibits showing county financial transactions for preceding fiscal year were submitted and filed.

County Superintendent's school census, reports and estimates were submitted and filed.

Official notice from the State Board of Equalization, with information as to levy of State taxes and of assessment of the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company were submitted and filed.

Upon motion of Supervisor Eldred, seconded by Supervisor Stewart, it was unanimously ordered that State and County taxes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898, be and the same are hereby fixed at the rate of 2.50 dollars upon each one hundred ($100) dollars of taxable property within Inyo county; that the same be levied and collected pursuant to law, and apportioned to the various funds as follows:

To the State Fund	.51
" General Expense Fund	.60
" Hospital "	.10
" Bridge "	.05
" Road "	.20
" Bond "	.24
" School "	.40
" Salary "	.40
Total	$2 50

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Bishop School District for the current fiscal year of 40 cents for each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Big Pine School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 45 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Fish Springs School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 55 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Union School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 85 cents on each $100 of valuatioa, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Lone Pine School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 60 cents on each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Taboose School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 65 cents on each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Riverside School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 70 cents on each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Building Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Round Valley School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 30 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credlt of said School District Building Fund.

Ordered—That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Irving School District for the current fiscal year at the rate of 70 cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Building Fund.

Ordered—That pursuant to assessment made by the State Board of Equalization on the 2d day of August, 1897, assessment of the C. & C. R. R. Co. be entered upon county roll in accordance therewith as follows:

For the length of 74.25 miles of main track and for franchise, roadbed and right of way at a valuation of $2137.14 per mile, making in the aggregate $158,683.

That the number of miles of said railroad and the pro rata valuation thereof being in the several school districts are as follows:

Station	School	District,	6¾mi.	$14,425.72
Bishop	"	"	2	4,274.30
Wrm.Spr	"	"	4	8,548.60
Valley	"	"	6	12,822.88
Big Pine	"	"	7	14,960.02
Fish Spri.	"	"	7½	16.028.60
Taboose	"	"	7	14,960.02
Liberty	"	"	6	12,822.88
Milton	"	"	1½	3,205.72
Independe	"	"	4½	9,617.06
Union	"	"	7	14,960.02
Lone Pine	"	"	13	27,782.88
Keeler	"	"	2	4,274.30

Board adjourned.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

The chemical fire engine took its departure for Randsburg on Wednesday morning, preceded by three big wagons and ten horses. It will go as far as Bishop, where another outfit will hook on and tow it further toward its destination. It will be a curiosity to many persons along the road who have never seen such an apparatus. The Randsburgers propose to give it a grand reception when it arrives. The money received from the sale of the machine will help out our Fire Commissioners.—*Bodie Miner, 18th.*

More money has been spent in steamboat passage to Alaska than has been taken out of the Klondike. The excitement has cost $10,000,000 up to date and produced about $2,000,000.

OSITO, 2:16½.

At the State Fair at Sacramento on Wednesday, the 15th inst., the following race was trotted. Osito is Irv. H. Mulholland's bay stallion, who is making the circuit of the California tracks this year:

The starters in the 2:21 trot were Nancy W., Palermo, Osito, Winelia, Claudius, Luster, Our Jack, Prince Gift and Fanadma. Osito brought $20 in the pools against $8 for Claudius, $5 for Our Jack and $5 for the field.

First heat—Fanadma was first at the quarter, where she led Claudius by a length, Osito third. Going up the stretch Fanadma broke and fell back, Claudius leading at the half by two lengths, Prince Gift second. Around the turn they were well spread out, but in the last stretch Prince Gift went to the front and won by two lengths in 2:17¾, Claudius second, Osito third.

Osito was sold at $7, Claudius $13, Our Jack $2 and the field $20.

Second heat—Nancy W. was running and fell to the rear. Claudius led all the way, coming into the last stretch three lengths ahead of Osito, Palermo in third place. Near the score Osito shot forward and many thought he won in 2:18¾, by a nose, but Claudius' number was run up, Osito second, with Palermo at his wheel and third.

Osito now sold for $20, Claudius $10 and the field $12.

Third heat—Claudius led at the quarter, Palermo second, Osito third, Our Jack fourth. At the half Osito was in front, Palermo second. Coming into the stretch Prince Gift went to the front, Osito second, and Palermo third. It was a drive home between Osito, Our Jack and Prince Gift, the former winning in 2:16½ by a length, Our Jack second and Prince Gift third.

In the pools Osito brought $20 to $6 for the field.

Fourth heat—Osito and Our Jack were even at the quarter, Claudius third and Palermo fourth. At the half Osito led by a length, Our Jack second, Palermo third, and Claudius fourth. In this order they entered the stretch. The struggle home between Osito and Our Jack was a hot one. The former had a head the best of it at the outcome, but had left his feet and was plunging. The judges gave the heat to Our Jack in 2:18, Osito second, and Palermo third.

Our Jack sold at $25 against $17 for Osito and $6 for the field.

Fifth heat—There were only four horses eligible to start, under the four-heat rule, Osito, Our Jack, Claudius and Prince Gift being the only heat winners. Our Jack led Osito into the stretch by a length, Claudius third and twenty yards back. A furlong from the wire Our Jack broke and Osito won by eight or ten lengths in 2:20, Claudius third.

Sixth heat—Osito won in 2:22, Our Jack second and Claudius third.

In reporting this race the *Breeder and Sportsman* says: "We have always considered that Osito is a M'Kinny of the M'Kinnys—a game little campaigner." Osito won the 2:30-class trot at the State Fair in a field of seven starters, and was second in the 2:24 class, being beaten a head by Peko in the fifth heat after winning two heats each.

BALLARAT BRIEFS.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1897.

Two eight-horse freight teams arrived at Ballarat yesterday, laden with gasoline and other merchandise.

A new engine of higher capacity for the custom mill arrived yesterday.

There was quite an exciting race here yesterday evening. A load of hay arrived from Owens Valley, and the citizens met it out of town and escorted it in. Owens Valley farmers will find Ballarat a good cash market for their hay and grain.

J. S. Stotler, the leading merchant of Ballarat, has gone to Independence to transact some business.

There are several Los Angeles capitalists in town looking for investment.

Mr. Hunt, one of the mine-owners of Ballarat, has just returned from below, where he has been to receive payment for a mine which he sold for good figure, and will invest the proceeds in Ballarat.

Jno. C. Cress, one of the pioneer prospectors of Ballarat, has discoverd about a mile and a half from this place, a large body of cement, that according to the State Mineralogist and other reliable authorities is one of the best known to science. Five claims have been located on the grounds.

Several valuable gold-bearing lodes have recently been discovered in Cld Panamint, and work has begun there at a lively rate.

Thos. B. Pheby & Co. have just completed a wagon road to their mines in Tuba Canyon, which portends that a mill will be erected in that locality very soon.

Gre hauling has temporarily stopped on account of the scarcity of hay. Yesterday there were but three bales in town. The work will be resumed with renewed vigor as soon as the camp is supplied with hay.

A subscription has been raised and a force of men has gone to Shepherd Canyon to put the road in a passable condition for loaded wagons.

NEMO.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLAM & OURREN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

Judge Slack has decided in favor of the heirs of Senator Fair, and against the claim of Mrs. Nettie R. Craven for a million and a half of the Fair property.

Los Angeles is rejoicing over the fact Government work is to begin on San Pedro Harbor.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ, Deceased. } Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be Made.

I. J. Woodin, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the Ninth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said I. J. Woodin to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Sept 7th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described Stock, on account of assessment (No. 50) levied on the 27th day of July, 1897 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	NO. CERT.	NO. SHARES	AM'T.
Percy Beamish, Trustee	546	500	$0 00
Percy Beamish, Trustee	547	225	22 50
Voss, Conrad & Co	545	301	30 10

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of July, 1897, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at Public Auction, at their office, Room 328 Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the Twentieth day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office—Room 328, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No 744.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL. August 4, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1897, viz: Arthur W. Nobles, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp 15 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Julius C. Roeper, Irving J. Woodin, Omie I. Mairs and Michael Mcsweeny, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 13, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the Eleventh day of October, 1897, on timber culture application No. 595, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ Sec. No. 11, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Frank Fuller, Jacob Belser, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. May 26th, 1897.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN WILSON, DECEASED.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended $200 in labor and improvements upon those certain mines or mining claims situated in Beveridge Mining District, Inyo county, California, commonly known as and called the St. Telmo mine, Bendela mine, Montano mine, and the Santa Cruze mine, as will appear by certificates filed in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, in order to hold said premises for the years 1895 and 1896, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the two years ending December 31st, 1896. And if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as co-owners, to wit, $200, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324, and under section 4 of an Act entitled, "An Act relating to the working, rights of way, easements and drainage of mines in the State of California" (approved March 31st, 1891.)

JOHN BLACK.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that August Walker, of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 749, for the Frac. Lot 2 in NW ¼, fr. SE ¼ of NW ¼, N ½ of Lot 1 in SW ¼, fr. N ½ of SE ¼, Sec. 6, Tp 19 S, R. 37 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Ira W. Brown, Santos Martinez, Peter Meyer and Webster H. Walker, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD. Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attenti n

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:45 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

Making Him Useful.

"Did you ever hear about that book agent's hard luck?"

"No. What was it?"

"He struck a mesmerist. She hypnotized him into the back yard and made him beat carpets for five hours."—Detroit Free Press.

One Example.

Freshy—Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?

Prof. Potterby—There is a pretty close approach to it when conceit is taken out of a freshman.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Holder of a Record.

"Who is that lank party with the medals?" asked the drummer.

"That is our town champion," the rural grocer explained. "He has got his picture in the papers more times for bein' cured of more different diseases than any man in the United States."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Impostor.

Tramp—Madam, will you give a hungry tramp suthin t' eat? I'll saw yer wood, mow the lawn——

Woman at the Door—Git out! Yew ain't no tramp.—New York World.

"The Ruling Passion."

"He was a liar to the last," said the editor.

"He was?"

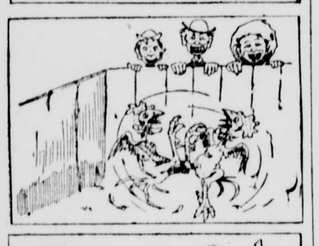
"Yes. He swore he would die with his boots on and they lynched him in slippers."—Atlanta Constitution.

Inconsequential.

His Ludship—But you Americans make such a row about the most inconsequential things, don't ye know."

Miss Columbia—Yes, I suppose it does annay you to be so lionized.—Detroit News.

Influence of a Good Face.



—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Wise Preliminary.

"Stubbins is greatly respected by his children; they didn't laugh when he was learning to ride a wheel."

"No; Dickie Stubbins told me that their father was going to give them each a quarter if they wouldn't."—Detroit Free Press.

Placing Her.

"It was a funny thing," said the strange lady in the corner grocery, "but last Sunday my husband was the only man in the church who wasn't asleep."

"I reckon," replied a Reuben, "that you must be the minister's wife."—Yonkers Statesman.

Good Reason.

She—It is remarkable what confidence that Mrs. Storms has in her husband. Believes everything he says.

He—Well, why shouldn't she?

"Why, man; he's a clerk in the weather bureau.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Preference.

Rose—Why do you prefer Charley Gillig to Fred Pelton? I think Fred's twice the man that Charley is.

Minnie—He may be, but Charley buys much the finer candy.—Cleveland Leader.

Naturally Surprised.

"Did you know, children, that Methuselah completed nine centuries?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Didn't know they had bikes in those days!" came from one of the bright ones.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Thoughts About the Butcher.

Fuddy—Between you and me, I believe my wife thinks more of the butcher than she does of me.

Duddy—You don't mean it!

Fuddy—I do, but I am not jealous.

Duddy—Not jealous?

Fuddy—You wouldn't be surprised if you knew what kind of thoughts she thinks of him.—Boston Transcript.

He Hoped Not.

"William, I hope I didn't see you wink at that girl!"

"No, my dear. I hope you didn't."

Not a Discourse on Extravanance.

Wife (after returning from church)—You should have been at church this morning. We had a beautiful sermon.

Husband—I'll bet you can't repeat the text.

Wife—Yes, I can. It was the tenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Ezekiel: "I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk."

Husband—Huh! It is no wonder you remember it.—Harlem Life.

More Likely.

"Have you thrown over the bicycle for good, Miss Breezley?"

"No, it was the bicycle that did all the throwing over."

Blissful Ignorance.

Mr. Buffum—Is it a fact that you can neither read nor write?

Illiterate—Don't know. Never tried to do either.—Boston Transcript.

His Good Works.

Some well-intentioned person, catechizing another individual, inquired: "My good man, do you ever do anything to bring light and purity into the homes of your fellow-men?"

"Yes, lots," was the reply.

"You distribute tracts?"

"No, I cleans windows and beats carpets."—New York Observer.

The Relationship.

A small boy, after critically surveying the new baby, remarked to his mother: "He's got no teeth and no hair. He's grandfather's little brother, ain't he, ma?"—London Fun.

Not Forgotten.

The Waiter—Beg pardon, sir, have you forgotten me?

The Waited—Um—I believe I did see you somewhere a long time ago.—New York Journal.

Warding Him Off.

Toliver—Can you let me have $10 for a week, old man?

Duero—What weak old man?—Harlem Life.

Not Done Yet.

Spats—They say electricity will run the world in the future, and that the age of steam is passed.

Socratoots—Oh, I don't know. There is a good deal of vaporing yet.—Pittsburg News.

Hard to Find.

Ethel—You may ask papa, Mr. Van Ishe.

Van Ishe—My darling. I'll never be able to find him. He owes me $25.—Washington Star.

Her Age.

He—This record says you were born in 1860.

She—That is correct. How old would you say I am?

"Oh, about 30."

"You horrid thing! I'm not 25 yet!—Yonkers Statesman.

She Doubted It.

"I have been told," said she, as they sat in a shady corner of the porch, "that you have rather a grasping disposition."

"You don't believe it, do you?"

"Dear me, no. I have never seen you exhibit the least sign of catching on."—Indianapolis Journal.

He Wasn't Particular.

Awful Swell—No, my good man. I—haw—nevah carry cappahs.

Tramp—Don't apologize, me lord; silver'll do just as well for me.—Cincinnatt Enquirer.

Wasted.

"It's surprising how impractical some very learned men are."

"Yes; there's Prof. Lingwist, for example. He spent over half his life in acquiring a fluency in nine or ten different languages, and then went and married a wife who never gives him a chance to get a word in edgeways."—Truth.

She Was "Me."

A gentleman who has a telephone in his house has in his employ a faithful but stupid German girl, who one day responded to the ringing of the telephone-bell.

"Who is there?" came over the wire.

"It is I," replied Katrina.

"And who is I?"

"Why, I am I."

"But who is I?" came over the wire.

"I am me, my own self," retorted Katrina. "How should I be any one but me?"

"But who are you?"

"I am my own self."

"What is your name?"

"Katrina Rupper."

"Well, who is Katrina Rupper?"

"She is me, I, my own self."

And when Katrina heard laughter at the other end of the line she said, indignantly:

"I vill not shtay here to be made a shoke of," and she walked away from the telephone, grumbling: "How could I be any one but me? I let 'em know how to make a shoke of me!"

Native Christian Pastors in India.

Fifty years ago there were in India only twenty-one ordained Christian pastors. There are now about 1,000.

Anecdote and Incident

A customer dropped into a bookseller's the other day (says the Bookman) and asked for a copy of "The Lady of the Aroostook." The clerk seemed to be in some doubt about the title, but after a moment's consultation with another salesman, he came forward and said, blandly: "So sorry we haven't got 'The Lady or the Rooster,' but we can give you 'The Lady or the Tiger.'"

Stephen Girard, the infidel millionaire of Philadelphia, on one Saturday ordered all his clerks to come on the morrow to his wharf and help unload a newly arrived ship. One young man replied, quietly: "Mr. Girard, I can't work on Sunday." "You know the rules." "Yes, I know. I have a mother to support, but I can't work on Sundays." "Well, step up to the desk, and the cashier will settle with you." For three weeks the young man could find no work; but one day a banker came to Girard to ask if he could recommend a man for cashier in a new bank. This discharged young man was at once named as a suitable person. "But," said the banker, "you dismissed him." "Yes, because he would not work on Sundays. A man who would lose his place for conscience's sake would make a trustworthy cashier." And he was appointed.

Mark Twain once attended a missionary meeting in Hartford, at which a missionary made an address. After listening to the agonizing story of suffering, Mark Twain said to himself: "For God's sake, send that plate around, so that I can pour my sympathy into it. I'll give you these four one-hundred-dollar bills, and if I can get a piece of paper, I'll write a check for something more. I can very well spare a little money for a cause like that." But the lecturer went on talking, and as he talked, Twain's enthusiasm calmed. "And when the missionary had been talking for half an hour," he continues, "I had saved one of those bills, and when he had talked five minutes more two of those bills were mine again, and when he had been talking an hour I had won all four back, and, by gosh, when he finally did send that plate round, I borrowed ten cents out of it to pay my car-fare home."

President Lincoln, when he was a young lawyer practicing in the courts of Illinois, was once engaged in a case in which the lawyer on the other side made a very voluble speech, full of wild statements to the jury. Lincoln opened his reply by saying: "My friend who has just spoken to you would be all right if it were not for one thing, and I don't know that you ought to blame him for that, for he can't help it. What I refer to is his reckless statements without any ground of truth. You have seen instances of this in his speech to you. Now, the reason of this lies in the constitution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk, all his mental operations cease, and he is not responsible. He is, in fact, much like a little steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon River, when I was engaged in boating there. This little steamer had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and every time it whistled the engine stopped."

A member of Congress was going home very late a few nights ago (the Washington Post says), when he met a young man who was hopelessly drunk. The Congressman happened to know where he lived, and kindly guided him home. The Congressman had no sooner pulled the bell than the door was flung open and a tall and vigorous woman appeared. She said not a word, but grabbed the intoxicated young man by the collar and gave him a shaking that fairly loosened his teeth. Into the hall she shook him and slammed the door. The Congressman was descending the steps, when the door opened again and his friend flew out as if flung from a catapult. He landed at the foot of the stairs, and the Congressman picked him up. He was very much frightened, and he was almost sober. He managed to gasp out: "We don't live here. We—we moved last week." The really interesting thing would be to know what happened to the man who does live there.

The late Judge Richard Clarke presided in the Atlanta circuit of the Superior Court when one of the most remarkable murder trials was in progress. The evidence was conflicting (says the Washington Post), and the judge was called upon to charge the jury on some new and interesting legal points. The judge was a rapid talker. In this instance it was very important that every word he spoke should be correctly recorded, and he so cautioned the stenographer. Then Judge Clark began. As he warmed up to his charge he was speaking at the rate of two hundred and fifty words a minute. Once he glanced toward the stenographer. That worthy official seemed to be half sleeping over his work and apparently writing very slowly. "Mr. ——, are you getting my words down correctly?" asked the judge. At this the stenographer seemed to wake up. With little concern he replied: "That's all right, judge, fire away. I am about fifteen words ahead of you now."

Kind Fate having taken me to Paris (says a writer in the Sketch), I sat in a corner of the Cafe de la Paix with a native Parisian. Soon a cohort of ragamuffins invaded the boulevards with the last edition of Le Jour. My friend stayed a panting gamin, produced a French penny, and took his five centimes change. I stared a bit, for the boy was so poorly clad that a profit on the paper might have been looked for. "We are very different from you Londoners," remarked my friend, guessing my unspoken thought; "our poor have a code of honor—they work for their living. If I had offered that paper-boy the change, he would have told me that he worked for his living, and did not beg. I should have insulted him with the gratuity." I said nothing, but thought a great deal. Some half-hour later the same boy repassed. I bought a copy of his paper, and gave him twenty centimes so ostentatiously that my friend could not fail to see me. There was a grin, the first syllable of merci and the last of monsieur, and the gamin turned the corner, probably rushing to invest the fortune before the banks closed. I looked round to my companion, anticipating a remark. "You will see," he said, turning to Le Jour, after a moment's silence that might have been felt, "that Greece is now suffering the penalties of her rashness and folly."

The Yap Dollar.

First and last there have been many different kinds of dollars in the United States—silver dollars, gold dollars and multifarious paper dollars of sometimes dubious value; and in other countries, iron, platinum, brass, bone, ivory and even wheat and cotton goods, have done duty as money. But the oddest "dollar" ever seen thus far, perhaps, is that coined, or rather quarried, by the chiefs of the island of Yap, one of the group of Caroline Island in the South Pacific.

These Yap coins are even more cumbersome to carry about than the great silver "daddy dollar" of our own land. Vastly more cumbersome, indeed, since they weigh eighty pounds apiece and are over two feet in diameter! A defaulting cashier would certainly have difficulty in absconding with many of them!

Two of these strange pieces of money may now be seen in the National Museum at Washington. They are circular disks of coraline rock, dull white in color, yet apparently crystalline, twenty-six inches in diameter and from three to four inches thick. At the center of each there is a round hole two inches and a half in diameter.

The Yap chief enjoys a monoply in this singular sort of coinage. When in want of money, he has but to send his slaves to the quarry to fashion as many flat "dollars" as he needs.

His treasury is a number of long poles set on supports in front of the royal hut. The dollars are strung on the poles like beads in a necklace; and the number of strings of these great stone dollars possessed by a chief is the gage of his wealth and respectability.

But if utility should be a characteristic of money, a dozen grindstones piled on a pole would be of more value than the whole of it.

Fooled the Old Man.

When the young married man tells this story he makes sure that his father is not within earshot.

"I never had but one falling out with the governor," he declares. "When I went home one evening and told him that I was engaged, he cross-questioned me like a lawyer and each answer increased his wrath, till he positively forbade the bans. I have something of a temper myself, and, after a stormy interchange, we agreed upon a compromise. He did not like the girl's family. He would have it that she was a fortune-hunter. He could never approve of her under any circumstances, but if I would go abroad for two years, see other women, hold no communication with my fiancee and then return to marry her, he would interpose no obstacle. I accepted his terms.

"After I had been in Paris I met an American girl who was in all respects my ideal. She was with a wealthy aunt, whose name she had taken and whose fortune she was to inherit. I wrote the governor about her, sent him the opinion of some of my countrymen whom he knew and said his scheme had proved a good one after all. With his permission I would wed the girl in Paris.

"He cabled his permission and his approval, but in the letter that followed there was a tone of mild reproval for my inconstancy. You notice that my wife is a prime favorite with him. He never tires of singing her praises, and doesn't allow a day to go by without reminding me how he saved me from the blunder that would have spoiled my life."

"But wasn't it a little hard on the one you left behind?"

"Not at all. She's the same girl I met in Paris. But he doesn't know it, and I mean that he never shall."—Detroit Free Press.

He Deserved It.

Lippincott says that the llama of South America is one of those animals which are, in one way or another, expert marksmen. When annoyed and angry, it gives an exhibition of its wonderful skill in hitting the object which has excited its ire. The llama's weapon is its mouth. Its bullet is composed of saliva and chewed hay.

Several years ago, says the writer, at the Fair Grounds in St. Louis I witnessed an exhibition of this creature' expectorating power, in which the victim was a country beau, who came near losing his sweetheart thereby.

The young man was one of those self-sufficient individuals who imagine that knowledge sits enthroned in the temple of their own personal intellect, and that what they do not know is not worth knowing. The llama stood in the middle of its pen, fifteen feet or more away. The young man was annoying it by throwing clods of dirt at it, and tapping his cane on the rails of the pen.

I saw by the creature's actions that it was angry. The rapid movement of the jaws indicated that it was preparing for attack. I warned the young man, and told him what to expect. His sweetheart begged him to desist and to come away; but he treated by warning with derision, and told the girl that he "knew his business."

Suddenly there came a whizzing whistling noise, followed by a sharp spat. The young wiseacre lay supine upon his back, his eyes and forehead plastered with a disgusting mixture of saliva, hay and mucus.

"I hate a fool!" said the girl, as she shouldered her parasol and walked away.

I saw them again in the monkey-house, some time afterward, but the man was a changed being. He had learned his lesson in decorum.

Sharks of Old.

The modern shark is deteriorating. In ages gone by there were ferocious sharks, such as would make a mouthful of you without blinking, 70 feet in length. Plenty of their teeth have been found which are 3 inches in length, whereas the biggest of the teeth belonging to sharks that exist at the present day are 1½ inches long.

Force of Freezing Water.

The thickest artillery shells are burst by the expansive force of freezing water.

TO STOP LONDON'S GROWTH.

Sixteenth Century Laws Designed to Stop Overcrowding of Population.

It is a curious feature in the growth of London that it has always been considered to be overbuilt. As far back as 1580 it was forbidden to erect new buildings "where none had existed before in the memory of man"—the reasons given that "it was calculated to encourage the existence of the plague; create a trouble in governing such multitudes; bring about a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars, and an inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; improverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants." The decree also stated that "lack of air, arose out of too crowded a city." But it was impossible to stem the increasing tide of population. The only result was to cause overcrowding, which proved a still greater evil than overpopulation, and led up to the horrors of the plague year. Even at the beginning of this century, when London consisted of 160,000 buildings, standing in 8,000 streets, it was decided that London was overgrown and too big; and there was an outcry because the parishes had to pay £10,000 per annum to scavengers for removing ashes and refuse from the houses, whereas in former years the scavengers used to pay the parishes £25,000 for the privilege of taking away the ashes for brickmaking purposes. Those were evidently the days of the "Golden Dustman." Yet building went on, until 1873 there were 6,132 miles of streets and 528,794 inhabited houses. During the Queen's lifetime cobbled roadways have almost disappeared; cabs and omnibuses have come into vogue, railways have supplanted the stage coach; the toll gates which met Londoners at every turn have been pulled down; the Fleet prison has gone, with others which had rivaled its evil reputation; Templar bar has been removed and endless changes effected.—London Standard.

Rather Too Literally.

Instances where clerks and others—mostly new hands—put rather too literal an interpretation on instructions given to them come within the knowledge of perhaps the majority of employers. Some of these cases are by no means lacking a flavor of the ludicrous.

A rather raw youth, recently fresh from school, was one evening directed to call next day on his way to business and collect a small debt from a retail tradesman.

"It's been overdue six months. Don't come away till you get it," said his principal decisively.

Midday arrived and the youth put in no appearance at the office. The afternoon wore on, and still he was absent. Just before closing time a messenger arrived with a note from the debtor.

"Your clerk, armed with a thick stick, has been sitting in the shop since 8:30 this morning. He says he cannot leave till he gets the money. I am unable to give it to him, but I promise faithfully to pay on Saturday. Am I to lock him up with the shop or not?"

Needless to say the faithful guardian was withdrawn.

Engaging a new porter, the manager of a manufacturing firm particularly impressed upon him the need of always carrying out his orders to the letter.

Soon afterwards a customer, for whom a special article had been made, objected to the price and said he would not pay it. Threatened with a law action, however, he withdrew his protest. The article was then sent home by the new porter.

"But don't part with it unless you get the money. He's a tricky fellow," were his instructions.

At the customer's house the porter held out his hand for the money.

"Here it is," said the gentleman. "But first give me the goods."

"No," said the porter, "not till you give me the cash."

So they faced each other, wrangling for half an hour, when the porter returned to his employer with the goods, to know if, in the circumstances, he might slightly vary the procedure.

Wouldn't Take Him Long.

It is a great satisfaction for a man who possesses learning and a large amount of general information to have also a small son whose bump of curiosity is largely developed, because then the learned father has a never-ceasing opportunity to show off his knowledge.

A friend of one such gentleman—a man of science connected with many learned societies—relates an incident which occurred in his household.

This scientific gentleman was going out of his house in a hurry one day, and had his overcoat on and his hand on the door knob, when one of his boys hailed him——

"Father! before you go will you please tell me something?"

"I haven't time now?"

"Oh, it's only a little thing——"

"Won't it wait till I get home?"

"I might forget it."

"Try to remember it—that would be good practice. Good-bye."

"But it won't take a minute!"

"Are you sure?"

"Of course?"

"Well, go ahead. What is it?"

"All I want to know is, how do they work miracles? and how do they make condensed milk?"

And the small boy thought it was very unkind because his father insisted upon postponing the answers until his return home.

Did Not Miss Fire.

A Greensburg, Pa., mother while chastising her 12 year old son, the other day, exploded several packages of toy pistol caps which were concealed in the youth's hip pocket. When the smoke had cleared away she discovered that the family was out one suit of boy's clothing and had a badly lacerated youth to care for. This is another warning to mothers to make sure their sons are not loaded before applying the paddle. You are liable to find almost anything in a boy's pockets.

The Way of Women.

"I wish you would help me with this letter, Harry."

"Well, dear, what's the difficulty?"

"I don't know what to put in the postscript."—Pick-Me-Up.

A man should not be called stingy because he refuses to be held up and robbed by a ticket selling fiend; he should be called sensible.

Believed In Either Mode.

"Why didn't they have that baptizing out at the creek the other day?"

"It rained furiously while they were on their way out, and before they got half way there the man who was going to be baptized said he was not prejudiced in favor of either mode, and he believed it wouldn't be necessary to go any further with the ceremony."—Chicago Tribune.

The new yacht for the emperor of Russia is a boat of 5,200 tons displacement. Her length is 370 feet, breadth 50 feet 6 inches and depth 33 feet 6 inches. She has been fitted with engines of 10,000 horsepower and is valued at £430,000.

NEXT TO AN APPROVING CONSCIENCE,

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite and a regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood fertilizers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

Not Really Living Then.—Ella—Bella says that she has seen but twenty summers. Stella—she isn't counting the years before she had a wheel.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Sweetest and richest flavored table syrup ever made. Try it.

Browne—But he has lost one leg and both arms. How did she ever come to fancy him? Towne—He's a remnant.

One Guess

for every yellow ticket—in every package of *Schilling's Best* tea.

Don't send coupons; save them for something else.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. A18

THE TURN OF LIFE.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

MRS. DELLA WATSON, 524 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, says:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend it to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."

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A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free, sealed, in plain envelope, on application.

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RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

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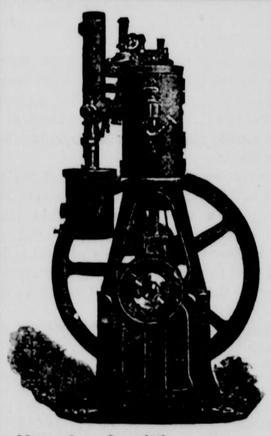
S. F. N. U. No. 792. New Series No. 35.



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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

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THE TALE OF A KISS.

And "Shall I kiss you?" then he asked,
And "Oh, I guess not," she replied;
For rather than have said him yes,
This maiden would have died.

For modest was this maiden fair,
And sweet, and witching, too, was she.
He might have known she would not grant
The boon he craved, oh, foolish he!

For, had he kissed her on the sly,
She'd not have more than killed him there;
And, oh, 'twere heaven to die for her,
The maiden with the nut-brown hair.

And sweetest is the stolen kiss.
Methinks the maiden had not wept,
But would have made that young man give
Her back that kiss before he slept.

And now I've told this little tale,
Ye fellows all, take heed of this:
Don't ask a maiden if you may,
But if you want to—take a kiss.
—Utica Globe.

THE HONORABLE ANNE

Ah Ging's welcome when I came, a bride, to the ranch was not of the warmest. The dusky adobe wall, throwing him into picturesque relief, he stood on the ranch house veranda, his face full of suppressed excitement.

"You telle me," he muttered, "who boss, now Mr. Allandale get mallied?"

"All same as before," was my ready rejoinder.

The crafty features relaxed and Ah Ging disappeared kitchenward, his pigtail having struck the dominant note in my first impressions of Vaquero Water.

Cedric smiled at me approvingly. "Glad you were so diplomatic, else he'd have left by the morning stage. It's awfully unromantic, but the drive has made me beastly hungry. Let's see what the old chap has for us."

We dined in a long, low room, hung with spurs and sporting prints, souvenirs of English days, the happiest couple in California.

In its lack of excitement, ranch life proved disappointing. Lynchings were unknown—bandits and desperadoes conspicuous by their absence.

So life flowed on, smoothly, monotonously, till after the birth of Billikins. Ah Ging then announced his departure. "Better girl cook," he declared. "No likee baby. Heap tlouble. Alle time cly."

The next celestial left after a hasty glance at the kitchen wall. "Me flaid," he exclaimed, pointing to a red hieroglyphic unfortunately unnoticed by us. "Ah Ging he write, 'Debbil in this house.'"

"He meant the baby," suggested Cedric.

"He say debbil. Me go. No China boy stay here. Heap scared of debbil."

"Try a girl," implored Cedric. "It's no joke driving ten miles a day to the station."

We tried, in turn: Gretchen, who left within a week to "learn religion;" Bridget, who declined working under an Englishman; the widow, whose tears, as she recounted her woes, sizzled over the stove; Dicie, who disliked low wages, though she found no fault with me; and Samantha, who objected to the lack of "scenery." Useless to point out the Brush Hills' mellow charm, distant mountains, oak-dotted meadows, Samantha remained obdurate. "It may suit you, Mrs. Allandale," she commented pityingly, "to see nothing but land. I like it like it was in Tulare. There you kin see houses as peas in a pod an' people passin' all day. That's the scenery for me, so I guess I'll pack my freight."

Which she proceeded to do, and had barely driven out of sight when a young girl, tall, slim and neatly dressed, stepped on the veranda.

"If you please, ma'am," she quietly said, "I heard that you wanted a girl. Can I have the place?"

I heard her history, which was simple. The previous year she had come from England to join her brother on a claim, had fallen ill, had gone to the county hospital at La Huerta, and had come thence to me. While hearing these details Cedric returned. But one conclusion could be drawn from his utter dejection. "No girl" was stamped on every feature. Samantha had recommended me to Odessa Green, who, less exacting in regard to scenery, was willing to leave the family pig pen for a month's charge, provided the washing was put out, Mrs. Allandale helped with the dishes, the afternoons were free and a horse every Sunday was at her disposal. I knew the type—ignorant, slatternly, familiar. Contrasting with it the new comer, my resolution was taken. "No, Cedric, I have a servant already."

"Where did she come from?"

"La Huerta, where she has been in the hospital."

"Is she pretty?"

"That is an irrelevant question. Yes, rather—blue eyes, and short, curly yellow hair."

"You know nothing about her."

"But I know that Billikins has the whooping cough. I must nurse him, and you cannot cook. Help is needed, and behold Anne."

"So that's her name."

"Yes; Anne James."

He still demurred.

"Prudence is an admirable virtue, Cedric, but you carry it to an extreme."

Cedric yielded, still holding to his own opinion. "Keep her! Keep her!" he cried; "but remember, if anything happens, be it on your head."

Since the days of Ah Ging life had not been worth living. Anne came, and comfort followed her. Capable, retiring, a vague sense of mystery pervading her, she proved in our monotonous existence a source of inexhaustible interest.

"I scent a romance," Cedric declared. "When Anne draws near find out about her."

"She is so reticent—a contrast to Samantha."

"Teach her something. Learning unlocks a woman's tongue."

So Anne was instructed in more housewifely mysteries, and grew more communicative. But Cedric received all details of her past with scornful incredulity. "Papa" was a barrister. Anne herself had been born in the sacred precincts of the Temple. Their crest figured as a dove. "Fancy one's parlor maid having a crest!" he ejaculated. For a briefless barrister he had done singularly well, marrying a niece of the celebrated Countess of Melligan. Many a torrid afternoon was whiled away with descriptions of the Irish castle where the wedding took place, the beauty of the bride, the eccentricities of the noble aunt. Cedric scoffed, still crying for more.

One languorous September day, ensconced in the veranda's shadiest nook, we gazed on the Brush hills and sighed vainly for a breeze. Cedric broke the stillness. "What about Anne? No news of late?"

"She has a sister who lives in France and is possessed of independent means."

A look of reproach shot from his dark-blue eye. "You told me that last week," he murmured.

"And did not tell you that she goes by the name of Lady Emily Brown."

"Brown! Why, she married a Frenchman."

"True."

"Why, lady? What title has he?"

"None. I particularly asked Anne."

"Absurd! He could not be 'Brown' or she 'lady' unless, indeed, the title is in her own right. In that case your pearl of a handmaiden is an 'honorable!' The Honorable Anne brings out the tray," he added, as she approached our corner. "No, it's all false, you may depend upon it. Ask McPherson what he thinks of it; he is coming up the drive."

Fergus McPherson—caution personified—opined that Anne had lied. He put it plainly: "Deceitful in speech, deceitful in deed. Better watch her, Mrs. Allandale."

My suspicions were not excited. In California nothing is impossible. Had not a scion of a lordly house died on a neighboring ranch—a lonely, neglected sheep herder? No. It was the uneasy air and restless look increasing day by day. I heartily wished for some pretext whereby Cedric, dispatched into La Huerta, might inquire into the antecedents of the Honorable Anne. Chance favored me.

"McPherson has been telling me," began my spouse, a few days later, "about some bloodhounds in town that belong to the sheriff. They are A1 at tracking criminals—borrow them all over the State. Beastly shame it's such a journey—it would be rather jolly to see them."

"Why not go? A change would do you good."

"Go! And who would milk the cow?"

"I, myself."

"You? Nonsense!"

"Who is the sheriff?" I idly asked, meditating my next move the while.

"Waite—Hiram Waite."

"Our Honorable," who had entered, bearing that ranch stand-by, a smoking bowl of "mush," started, growing visibly pale—fresh food for uneasiness. Clearly to learn the art of milking was imperative. The woman won, as usual, and Cedric, before the week was over, started for La Huerta, with strict injunctions to interview both hospital superintendent and sheriff.

In charge of the ranch were myself, Billikins, and the Honorable Anne. Uneventfully passed the first few days; but on Monday, from the veranda, I espied a band of men, who, leaving the county road, came slowly up the drive.

Anne, perceiving them, grew white to the lips, and, bearing Billikins, precipitately fled.

"Good evening," the leader began, as he lifted his sombrero. "We're kinder rough sight for a lady. You see, we're a posse over from Tulare, trying to find a man named Smith. His tracks, they seemed to p'int this way. Ain't seen any stranger round here lately?"

"No, indeed."

"No woodchopper nor nothing?"

"No, none. What has this man done? What does he look like?"

"Real nice and young and kind. Not more'n a boy. Murdered a man over there. Here's his description," and he handed me a coarsely printed "reward." "Well, boys, get a move on. We're on our way to La Huerta," he added, "to borrow Waite's dogs. Well, good day, ma'am. Better not harbor any strangers."

A moment more, and, left alone, I thought over the situation. Cedric gone, no neighbor near, a murderer at large whose steps "p'inted this way." Suddenly it was borne in upon me that Anne was the fugitive!

A firm believer in woman's intuitions, yet hoping desperately that mine was at fault, I unfolded the paper the sheriff gave me. It tallied well. Moroseness, agitation, all were explained.

Did Anne guess that her identity was known, my life, I feared, would pay the penalty. To ignore the situation, live through the night if possible, and trust to someone turning up in the morning was all that could be done.

Milking time brought fresh terrors. How guard one's self, with both hands engaged letting down floods of warm, innocent milk! Dinner was eaten hurriedly, with the same feeling of uneasiness. Billikins tucked in his crib, Anne retired early, and, every sense on the alert, I was left alone to watch the nursery door.

It fascinated me. Who would open it? Anne, to hide among the canyons till the posse had returned to its Tulare home? Or Henry Smith, to make an end of me and flee? Truly, the ranch monotony was broken at last. Solemnly the clock ticked, slowly the hands went round, an hour passed. A movement in the adjoining room, and literally my blood ran cold. That had hitherto seemed a mere figure of speech. The sound ceased, and still I watched the nursery door. At last, when my brain would have turned with more, I heard a sound which, faint at first, grew louder and louder.

"Oh, heaven," I cried, "the bloodhounds!" and fell senseless to the ground.

* * * * * * * * *

Slowly returned to consciousness, my gaze fell on Cedric, the La Huerta sheriff, and Anne—Anne anxiously applying restoratives!

"Take him away," I gasped; "he will murder us."

"You are raving!" cried Cedric; "that is Anne."

"No; Smith, the murderer. The bloodhounds tracked him to the very door."

Here Hiram Waite thought fit to interpose.

"Guess I can straighten out this kink, Mrs. Allandale. You did hear the hounds; they're up at the barn now. Your husband, he heard at La Huerta we was beatin' up this part of the country, so he lit out for home, thinkin' you'd be scared. We caught our man hidin' by the 'Dobe hill, and the Tulare boys took him back to town. Your husband and me was tired, so we made tracks for here. Sorry 'bout the dogs. Might ha' known they'd scare you."

Anne next day gave warning. "If you please, ma'am, you and Mr. Allandale have been very kind, and I love Mr. Billikins like my own, but I can't stay where I've been so misjudged."

"More candor on your part would have prevented your being misjudged."

She blushed. "I often wanted to tell you, ma'am—what I first said wasn't true. I came from England when I was a baby. I haven't any brother, and I never went to La Huerta."

"Ah!"

"The kinder you was, ma'am, the meaner I felt, and I was afraid Mr. Allandale would go to the hospital, and, worst of all, my heart stood still when he spoke of Mr. Waite. For he and my stepfather are cousins, and I was afraid he would guess who I was."

"Your stepfather?"

"Yes, ma'am; mother married Jim Waite the second time, and it was him that came with the posse and frightened me. He was such a bad, cruel man that I couldn't stand it, so I ran away."

"How did you happen to reach Vaquero Water?"

"With some friends in one of those big wagons they call 'prairie schooners.' Tulare folks go to the coast every year, but they don't go there straight; it's too much change. They always stop at the Iron springs to cool off first."

To cool off at 90 in the shade!

"So we came to the spring. I heard about you and thought I'd try for the place."

"But how much better to have told me the truth."

"I knew Mr. Allandale was English, ma'am, and they are that particular I was afraid he'd send me home."

"Surely the story of Lady Emily Brown was unnecessary."

Anne's eyes flashed. "It's every word true, ma'am. Not that I ever saw her; she was by father's first marriage, but it's true. Why, they lived in a beautiful house in St. John's Wood, and the night before they went to Paris the Prince of Wales dined with them."

"And do you believe it, my dear?" asked Cedric, on hearing the last version.

"She believes in the family traditions, but she will care less about such nonsense when she is Mrs. Hiram Waite."

"Why, she met the man only last night."

"Something will come of it, trust a woman's intuition."

"Thanks, no!" he retorted, with a cheerful grin. "No telling into what mare's nest I might be led. Never mind, darling, you did your best. We can't all be born detectives."

Cedric to the contrary, my prophecy came to pass, and our honorable Anne was transformed into Mrs. Hiram Waite. At last accounts she was well and happy, supplying the boarders at Waite's Hotel with meals at "four-bits a head." While we on the ranch are still wondering whether the Countess of Melligan and the Lady Emily Brown are myths.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Electro-Magnet.

It is of much scientific interest and of not a little practical importance to determine the conditions resulting in the maximum attractive power of the electro-magnet. From a note extracted from the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society of London, we learn that "H. Wilde has exceeded his own estimated limit of 400 pounds per square inch for magnetic tractions by means of annealed charcoal-iron wire 0.57 inch in diameter. The electro-magnet was excited by a current of 40 amperes. With a piece of wire 1.2 inches long the unprecedented tractive force of 422 pounds per square inch was obtained. That the magnetization limit was virtually arrived at was shown from the fact that, when the current transmitted round the electro-magnet was reduced from 40 to 26 amperes, the amount of the tractive force remained constant. The determinations were made with a single-pole electro-magnet." These details are meager, but the result obtained is certainly extraordinary.—Western Electrician.

Bet's Innocence.

Bet Flint, a humble friend of Dr. Johnson, was taken up on a charge of stealing a counterpane. She was tried at the Old Bailey, and Chief Justice Willes, who had a kindness for her sex, summed up favorably, and she was acquitted. After which Bet said, with a gay and satisfied air: "Now that the counterpane is my own I shall make a petticoat of it."

An Unfortunate Phrase.

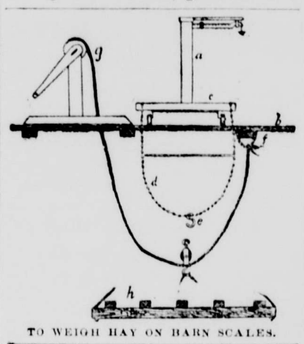
Politician—I always hold up American industries.

Sinnick—For how much?—Puck.

FARM AND GARDEN

For Weighing Hay.

To weigh hay on barn scales, place scales, a, on the scaffold, b, over the barn floor. Across them lay a plank, c, several inches longer than the width of the scales, to which suspend a rope or chain like a swing, d, under the scales. Spread the ropes under them so they will not touch their frame. In this swing hang an iron bent like the letter S, e. To a joist, f, on one side of the scales fasten one end of a rope, passing the other end down under the scales and up to a windlass, g, on the other

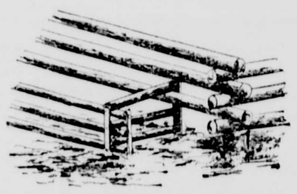


TO WEIGH HAY ON BARN SCALES.

side of them, but first slip on this rope a hay fork pulley. To pile the hay on, make a frame, h, six feet square, light and strong enough to support 700 pounds of hay. On two sides of this frame are ropes each 14 feet long with the ends passed down through holes bored in the corners of the frame and knotted. Pile the hay on the frame, bring the ropes together over it and attach them to the pulley by another S-shaped iron. Wind up until you can hang it on the rope attached to scales, letting the weight hang on them. A ton of hay can be weighed at three draughts on 800-pound scales. I have found the above very convenient for that purpose in a barn. Deduct weight of frame.—American Agriculturist.

Combined Stackyard and Manger.

With good prices for hay, many consider good, bright oat and barley straw to be worth, for feeding purposes, quite as much as overripe clover, or timothy hay and, pound for pound, worth fully half as much as any good hay. Hence, instead of wasting the straw by building flat-topped stacks and allowing cattle and other stock to have free access to them, a yard is built around the stacks, and the straw fed out as regularly as hay or grain. A log pen has been made, as illustrated, that serves the purpose admirably. The logs rest upon a foundation of stone or wood, the lower log being 1 foot from the ground, and three logs on each side, the extreme height of fence being not less than 4½ feet. On the leeward side of the stack pen a permanent and durable manger can be easily made from small poles. This may extend the entire length of the pen, and be built upon one or more sides. The straw is thrown into it directly from the stack, and, if a ration of hay or straw be fed at noon, it will prove equally as valuable, the only objection being that it is located



WASTE IN STOCK FEEDING PREVENTED.

out of doors. It is far more economical than to throw the food upon the ground or in the nearest fence corner.—Farm and Home.

Can Such Things Be?

That no tool shed is on the farm?

That there are no gates, but bars?

That the stock is not salted regularly?

That the harrow is out doors?

That the plow is left standing in the ground?

That crops are still planted in the moon?

That gullies are left to increase each year?

That the same breed of sheep has been on the farm from one generation to another?

That line fences are not kept in good repair?

That noxious weeds are allowed to go to seed.

That the boys never get a day off for fishing?

That the orchard was not trimmed last spring?

That the harness is rarely cleaned and oiled?

That a small patch of berries is not on the farm?

That the garden is seen to only after the crops are in?

That your initials are not on your grain sacks?

That the outbuildings have not been painted for years?

That nothing is done at the proper time, always behind?

TO CAN VEGETABLES.

How Peas, Beans and Tomatoes May Be Preserved.

The manner of preserving vegetables for winter use is now so simple that one prefers to prepare her own and have them in glass jars, these being better than the vegetables to be purchased in tin cans and less expensive, for the jars may be used a number of years with the addition of only new rubber bands.

An important item is to make sure that the jars and covers are perfectly fitting, thus being airtight. When filled they should be kept in a dark, cool place.

Green peas claim attention very soon, as the early pickings seem the sweetest and best for canning. Wash the peas and reject all imperfect ones. Fill the jar with peas, shaking them down closely and filling it to the brim. Pour over the peas cold water, letting every little space between the vegetable be filled. When no more bubbles come on the water and the jar overflows fit the covers on securely. Stand the filled jars in a boiler of water, placing them upon a wooden rack or something to prevent their coming directly into contact with the bottom of the boiler. Place the boiler over the fire and let the water boil over the jars for three hours. If the water in the jars evaporates so the jars are not full, upon no account remove the covers to fill them up; the vegetable will be best left as it is. If the cover is loosened during the process of boiling it must be screwed on as tightly as possible when taken from the water.

String beans may be treated in the same manner, except that less boiling is required for this vegetable. Cut the stem and tail from the beans and string them; then cut the beans into strips lengthwise and then in halves, or, if preferred, cut them into pieces about one inch long. Put the cut beans in the jars, filling them very full and pressing the vegetable down closely before pouring in the cold water; then proceed as with the peas, boiling the jars containing the beans a shorter time; two hours will be sufficient.

Ripe tomatoes may be canned whole and kept perfectly without the usual cooking. Drop the fruit into hot water to loosen the skin. When the peel has been removed, take out the stem end so no green remains. Pack as many of the peeled tomatoes in the jar as can be put in, having them whole if possible, though any too large may be cut into halves. Press the tomatoes as closely together as possible without breaking them. Turn over the packed fruit boiling water, pouring it in slowly, so the liquid will run into all the little crevices, and allow the jar to overflow before screwing on the fitted cover. As each jar is filled with the boiling water and covered, stand it in a tub, boiler, or some large vessel that has been filled with boiling water, having the water deep enough to completely cover the jars. When all the jars are in the water cover the vessel holding them with a rug or blanket and let it remain until the water becomes cold. As the jars are taken from the water tighten the covers if they have loosened, but upon no account lift them off. When the jars are opened to use the tomatoes the surplus water with the fruit may be drained out and not used.

This manner of preserving tomatoes whole has been well tested and without the loss of a single jar, the fruit coming out fresher and nicer than when cooked as in the former mode of canning.—New York Sun.

Doctors Want Advertising.

"Two or three years ago when the bicycle craze hit St. Louis hard there came a strange doctor to the city, who straightway got himself largely advertised by reason of his savage utterances against the wheel," said a St. Louis man.

"This medical gentleman managed to keep himself before the public for quite a while by inveighing in the city papers against the bicycle, particularly as regarded its effects on the health of women riders. He declared it to be the most injurious form of exercise a woman could take, and that if persisted in it would bring on all sorts of ailments and diseases. He wrote in good vein, and his pithy style made quite an impression among a class of conservative women who looked on the wheel with distrust and dislike anyway, and who were greatly pleased to hear it condemned from a scientific source.

"As a matter of fact, the only aim and motive this doctor had was to get his name before the public, and he succeeded so well that from being an unknown he speedily built up a fashionable and lucrative practice. Whether he believed half of what he wrote I don't pretend to say, but I am satisfied that his ulterior scheme was as I have stated.

"He was smart enough to see that his reasoning, however fallacious, would commend itself to a certain class of women, and he knew further that no other doctor of high standing would go to the trouble of contradicting his views in print. The papers were kind enough to give him a lot of free advertising, and he worked his opportunity for all it was worth."—Washington Post.

She Doubted It.

"I have been told," said she, as they sat in the shady corner of the porch, "that you have rather a grasping disposition."

"You don't believe it, do you?" he asked.

"Dear me, no. I have never seen you exhibit the least sign of catching on."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Bombay Plague.

In Bombay the plague is carrying off over 500 persons a week still. It is now officially declared that the plague exists in Jiddah, the port from which Mecca is reached.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"No, I never talk to an inferior." "But have you ever met one?"—Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Ethel—Do you believe in palmistry? Mabel—Oh, it's all right for a starter, if the follow's shy.—Bazar.

Dora—He said there was one thing about me he didn't like. Cora—What was that? "Another man's arm."—Life.

"Almost any man will admit that he's liable to make mistakes." "Yes; except when he makes them."—Chicago Journal.

The Major—No, sah! I don't believe you ever tasted such wine as this! The Young Curate—Is it—er—something new?—Puck.

"Your wife bought these cigars, didn't she?" "Yes. How did you guess it?" "They're in such a pretty box."—Jugend.

"You protest that you love me, Emily, but I am still waiting for the first kiss." "Well, why do you wait?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"An allowance is something like a bicycle." "How so?" "A man can put his wife on it, but he can't make her stay on it."—Ex.

"Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?" "Well, I heard everybody say it was a bouncing baby and I wanted to see it bounce."—Punch.

"Madge is always out of money." "How does that happen?" "She can't resist buying every new kind of pocketbook she sees."—Chicago Record.

Ethel—Did you ever run across a real smart man in your life? Penelope—No, indeed; such men jump very quickly when they hear a bicycle-bell.—Judge.

What the man said: "Oh, yes, delightful weather." What he wanted to say: "Blankety blank! blankety blank! blank! blank! blank!"—Boston Transcript.

"It takes my wife three days to go to a picnic." "How's that?" "She takes a day to get ready, a day to go and a day to get over it."—Chicago Record.

Primus—Didn't Mr. Goodman say that Col. Bluegrass had become a prohibitionist? Secundus—Yes, and now the colonel is suing him for libel.—Yale Record.

"I have here a neat and pretty little letter-opener," began the agent. "So have I at home," said the business man, sadly; "I am married."—Cincinnati Tribune.

The Husband—Have you any invisible veils? The Saleslady—Yes, sir. It is impossible to see them. The Husband—I'd like to look at some.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I got even with Nobbs for talking to me so much about his diseases." "What did you do?" "I sent his address to every patent medicine firm in the country."—Ex.

"Gracious, Jack, what immense shirt studs you wear." "Well, you know how buttonholes act. I'm going to keep up with them if it takes a dinner plate."—Chicago Record.

Barings—Perfidious woman, you have broken my heart! Miss Wheeler—Oh, I don't think it is as bad as that. Nothing worse than a small puncture.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Is your flying machine a success?" "Unquestionably," replied the enthusiast. "Have you made a trip with it?" "No, but I've sold several shares of stock."—Washington Star.

Mother—Now, Johnny, are you telling me the truth? Johnny—If I ain't, why do you want to make me tell another lie by asking me such a question as that?—Boston Transcript.

"What are the weather indications to-day?" asked the thin man. "Rain, to a certainty; circus in town," said the thick man, without looking at the bureau's report.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"He is a very poor judge of human nature," remarked Miss Cayenne, thoughtfully. "What leads you to that conclusion?" "He has such a good opinion of himself."—Washington Star.

She—And you say there were thirteen at the table? He—Just. "One of the party is sure to die before the year's out." "Oh, I guess not! You see, we are all officeholders."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Well, there is one thing to be proud of; we have no class prejudices in this country." "I guess you were never around when three or four sophomores got hold of a freshman."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I don't know why the papers should speak so harshly of Gen. Weyler. The dispatches say he was at the head of his troops at the last battle." "Yes? Which way were they going?"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"It must be awful to be broke away out West." "I didn't find it so. I had a pretty good suit of clothes, so I pretended to be wanting to invest in real estate. Nothing was too good for me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. De Withers (on the way from church)—I think, my dear, Dr. Longwind's sermon was a very finished effort. Mr. De Withers—It was, but do you know I was afraid it never would be.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Who says I'm out?" shouted the ball tosser. "I do," replied the umpire. "Well, I'd rather have an unprejudiced opinion as to that," remarked the slugger, and then the kick began.—Philadelphia North American.

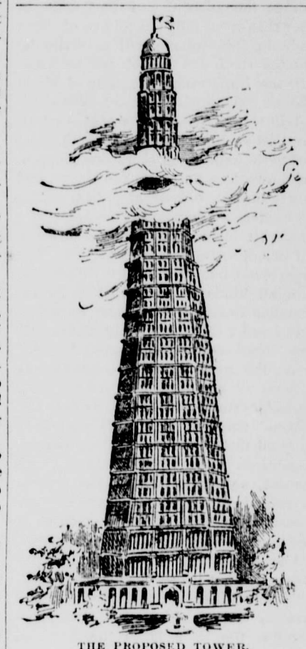
No Easier Way.—"Papa," said Sammy Snaggs, as he paused, pencil in hand, "how can you make a Greek cross?" "Mention the concert of Europe to him," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

FOR THE "GREATER CITY."

Monster Sky-Scraping Tower Proposed for New York.

William J. Frye has drawn plans for a proposed tower to commemorate the consolidation of greater New York. The proposed tower, which is to be 2,140 feet in height, would be in most respects the most wonderful structure in the world. The Eiffel tower in Paris is 984 feet in height, less than half of the proposed observatory tower of New York. The tower is to be twelve-sided and built of steel. The lowest portion will be 300 feet in diameter, and will be flanked by four pavilion buildings, giving the structure a base of 400 feet. The outer walls will be of cement, having wire cloth imbedded within that material.

Internally, the tower will be a labyrinth of steel columns, girders, beams, plates, and other shapes in steel, no particle of wood being used in construction or finish, and when completed will be a white tower, absolutely fireproof. Directly in the center will rise a tube twenty feet in its outward diameter, and ten feet in its inner diameter, extending up to and in through the



THE PROPOSED TOWER.

dome roof. The inside of the tube will be smooth, and sightseers may enter through doors on the ground floor and look up through the tube, ten feet in diameter and 2,140 feet in height. Electric cars with reserved motor power of compressed air will run spirally around the 100-foot central area, making a trip to the fifth floor from the top, about a two and a half miles' ride. From this point to the top visitors will be conveyed in an elevator. This proposed tower is to be built within the next three years, and somewhere up on the heights, where there is a firm, rocky foundation.—New York World.

A HEART OF BRICK.

Curious Method of Prolonging the Life of an Elm Tree.

One of the oldest sights of New Brunswick, N. J., is the elm tree in front of John E. Elmendorf's house, on Albany street. Mr. Elmendorf had the tree lined with brick to keep it alive.

The tree is said to be nearly 200 years old. Several years ago insects attacked it and hollowed its heart out. Then at a Fourth of July celebration a spark set fire to the dry interior and destroyed the greater part of what was left. Only the bark on one side and a little

THE BRICKS IN THE TREE.

of the wood remained. At every wind the tree shook and seemed in imminent danger of falling. Mr. Elmendorf had given up all hope of saving the elm, when his wife proposed that they wall it up inside. Mr. Elmendorf set a mason at work lining the elm with brick. Fully one-half of the tree is now solid masonry, and it is in a flourishing condition. The side with the bricks faces the street, and is easily seen. It is two blocks from the Albany street bridge. The tree is known as the freak tree and the brick tree.—New York Sun.

Gladstone's Denial.

There was a report not long ago that Mr. Gladstone was learning to ride the bicycle, and its contradiction is the signal for Mr. James Payn to drop into poetry:

Mr. Gladstone denies he has taken to biking;
Nor are we surprised it was not to his liking.
Though from office and power he be a receder,
He will ne'er be a Wheeler who has been a Leader.

The Widows Might.

"Dawson declares that if he marries at all he will wed a widow.

"Yes, that is like him; he is too lazy to do any of the courting himself."—Tit-Bits.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1.....1897

BEET SUGAR MATTERS.

That eventually the extensive cultivation of sugar beets in Owens Valley will be successfully entered upon we have little doubt. A late number of the Portland *Oregonian* has the following upon the subject:

C. F. Saylor, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, in charge of the beet sugar investigation of the United States, was in the city yesterday on his way to the experimental station at Corvalis. His home is at Des Moines, Ia., and he secured his appointment last spring from Secretary Wilson, who at one time was President of the Agricultural College from which Mr. Saylor graduted. He went to the national capital for his final instructions, and thereunder is traveling through the various States in which the sugar beet is cultivated experimentally and making a careful investigation into the conditions surrounding the industry in each State. He gave some interesting facts in connection with his work and this growing industry.

"The present Administration," said Mr. Saylor, "is aiming to foster and encourage the cultivation of beet sugar in order that eventually the volume of sugar made in this country will meet the demand of the home market and do away with the importation annually of about $100,000,000 worth of sugar. With this end in view the Department of Agriculture last spring sent tons of beet sugar seed to the experimental stations throughout the various States in the Union, and they in turn have distributed them among the farmers willing to give the industry a trial, with instructions to report on same and submit samples for analysis. The Department has been flooded with letters from all kinds of parties asking for information about the beet sugar industry, and in order to satisfactorily answer all these questions the Department has put me on the road, in order to gather data covering all practical information from the factory standpoint as well as from the growers' point of view. My work is to study all the conditions surrounding the industry in every State where it is attempted, so that when all the reports are compiled in Washington the Department will be able to demonstrate what sections can raise beet sugar profitably, and sections where soil and climatic conditions will not justify the attempt.

"I left Washington last spring and have so far studied the conditions surrounding the industry in the States of Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Washington. I am now going to take in Oregon, and from here I will go south to California, then to New Mexico, Texas, up to Oklahoma, then on through Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and back to Washington. My work is to establish the best sugar belt of this country, studying the conditions surrounding the growth in each district, and carefully noting same, to be embodied in my final report. The seeds sent out last spring have all been planted, and a large crop is anticipated in the various districts covered. The beets will be analyzed at the experimental station in each State nearest to the grower, and the results of that analysis will be forwarded to Washington. The Weather Bureau also plays an important part in the conditions, the meteorological features surrounding each district forming an important part of the report. Then comes the analysis of the soil, to determine its adaptability, the question of coal, lime and hundreds of other matters that are required for the satisfactory culture of the sugar beet, so that parties, farmers and capitalists desiring to start the industry can do so safely as to capital and intelligently from an agricultural standpoint.

"There are many sections in this country where factories will be started when once they know to a certainty what the costs and results will be. Beet-sugar factories are as yet limited. They have two factories in Nebraska, namely at Grand Island and at Norfolk; they have one in Utah at Lehigh; three in California, namely Alvarado, Watsonville and Chino; New Mexico has one, and that makes up the sum total of factories in this country. Two new ones are being constructed in California, one of which is Spreckels' and which will be the largest in the world. Omaha contemplates erecting a factory, while other sections in other States are anxious to start factories when told that the results of their experiments have been satisfactory. Everything so far has been most favorable to the industry, the new crop, the new tariff, and the success attending the factories in operation. All have tended to stimulate the industry, and I look for greatly increased acreage and many new factories in another year.

"The factories now in operation have been laboring under the disadvantage of working with expensive machinery, and this, I think, will be remedied in another year, for Yankee ingenuity has kept pace with this industry, as in every other in the country, and new machinery, cheaper, simpler and better adapted to do the work, is already finding its way into a number of the more progressive factories, and I expect that it will not be very long until this country will be producing sugar at a less expense than ever before, and in quantities to shut of all importation of the raw material. The report will be published by the Department for the benefit of all those interested in the industry."

The stars and stripes are likely to be the most familiar colors to be seen in Hawaiian waters in a short time from now.

PROSPECTING IN CALIFORNIA.

Acting upon the *Chronicle's* oft-repeated advice, throughout this State men are making an organized effort to examine the vast undeveloped mineral resources of California. There has never been a time since the fifties when so many men were actually in the field, scouring all the wild hills and ravines of the Coast Range as well as the high Sierra and the foothills, and from every quarter comes the most encouraging news of new discoveries and developments. Old placers, long since abandoned, are being worked again with modern appliances, and yielding excellent results. Old tunnels are being retimbered and pushed further into the secret recesses of the hills. Old shafts are being cleaned out, and people are realizing that, with the economic methods now in vogue, low-grade deposits may be worked with enormous profit. Even the discarded tailings of mines which have already yielded their millions to lucky owners are in many cases being worked over and again enriching the toilers.

The average Californian is convinced that a rich gold field exists in the Klondike, but the stories brought down from there about big nuggets and the fortunes taken in a day or week from rich placers has only served to revive the memory of the fortunes taken in their day from the bars of Feather river, from the waters of the Yuba and from the vast underground treasure-house of the Comstock. He has been awakened to a realization of the fact that in his zeal for agriculture and fruit-raising he has been neglecting a most important source of wealth and revenue and staid, middle-aged men who have been living for the past score of years by the most prosaic pursuits, as farmers, stock raisers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, commission men, feel stirring within their breasts the old zest for gathering riches from the shining sands or unlocking the hidden mysteries of mother earth. All of them who can be spared from their several vocations are going, a mighty host, into the mountains to work with pick and shovel next spring, and it is fair to say that few will come out again until the winter rains scatter them to their homes. Although the generality of these are animated by a hope which is almost faith that they will make a rich strike, they sensibly argue that whatever the result they will have had a jolly season's outing and a bit of enlivening adventure, at a very small cost, and will return return rehabilitated in health and spirit. There is nothing that so rejuvenates a man again as playing at being a boy, and there is no boyish sport half as enchanting as a search for treasure.

The beauty of this sort of prospecting is that it involves the minimum of expense, and is sure to yield richly in fun, sport and adventure. They know the ideal way for making such trips in California, and have an ideal climate to make them in. From the middle of April to the middle of October, and frequently, especially in Southern California, from the middle of March until Christmas, a man may travel through the wilds of our State, sleeping without shelter and enjoying perfect immunity from storm and rain. Thus relieved from the heavy impediments of the ordinary camp outfit it becomes the simplest matter in the world to pack the few necessaries of life upon a burro, and accompanying him either on horseback or on foot—the usual plan of the practical prospector—journey from one locality to another, replenishing supplies at long intervals from some small settlement. The true California miner is content to live with a spartan simplicity when in the mountains. Flour, salt, cornmeal, coffee, sugar, rice, oatmeal, beans, potatoes, onions, bacon, yeast powder and some dried fruit, with the game brought in by gun and rod, will furnish him a larder which he would not exchange for a king's. The man who imports all manner of canned delicacies, who must have condensed milk to wash down his coffee, and requires condensed eggs, oysters, anchovies, stuffed olives, tea and chocolate or canned mincemeat to vary the bill of fare, is reviled and ostracised by every true mountaineer. The man who goes into the wilderness with an honest purpose does not expect Delmonico fare, and begrudges every waste hour spent over the camp fire. Simple, hearty meals, seasoned by the appetite born of vigorous exercise and prepared with the least possible ceremony, are the rule of the practical prospector. If there be a chance to add to them a little occasional fresh "garden truck" or fruit from some isolated orchard he will welcome the opportunity. But he will not go a mile out of his way to find it. Prospecting the geological formation of a rugged and trailless district is not child's play, and the man who expects to do it with any satisfaction to himself must bend all his energies to it.

It is estimated that the man or party of men who travel in this manner, taking but a single pack animal a piece and wasting nothing upon the superfluities of life, can fare well upon twelve dollars worth of provisions per capita. Indeed, a physician and his wife, accustomed to all the comforts of life to be obtained from the strength of a bountiful income, who last year spent ten months traveling in their own wheeled road car through Southern California, provided with oil stoves and every obtainable luxury that they craved, found that their united expenses only slightly exceeded twenty dollars a month! But while they were able to command a greater variety of food and did not in any way stint themselves as to expense, they would not require the quantity demanded by hearty men traveling afoot.

The appeal in the case of murderer Durrant will be argued in the United States Supreme Court at Washington on the 18th inst. The effect will be to determine whether or not California has a legal right to hang any one having money or influence.

Dr. H. Campbell, a distinguished English scientist, has written an essay in which he deals with the physiological effect of laughter. He says that it is an exercise, and a good one. When we laugh we increase the play of the tension in our lungs. One result of this increased tension is to arrest the blood flow into the lungs and to induce the taking of deep inspirations. These latter are healthful things, for many parts of our lungs are called into active use in ordinary breathing. The apex, or top of the lung, is notably a part which does not actively participate in the movements of the breathing, and as this is the special seat of the consumption attack, we may reasonably hold that the law of disuse explains the greater liability of this portion of the organ to the onset of disease. The free and active use of a part, strengthening and toning it, as it were, is an essential condition for health. Hence laughter, by bringing into play the whole of the lungs, or at least by favoring an increase of lung work, is to be reckoned an admirable exercise. These movements which have for their object the bringing into play of the whole of the lung cells are rightfully regarded as of great importance in developing a healthy chest. Laughter seems, therefore, to be an admirable adjunct to such expedients.

If Southern California is to share in the benefit to be derived by the deliberations of the California Miners' Association, it is time that county organizations were effected and live delegates appointed. It will be useless to call meetings, as was done last year, and appoint a large list and have no representative there. The editor of this journal has been the sole delegate from Southern California for several years, and, while the honor is appreciated, it is time the counties in Southern California gave substantial proof of their interest in the association, and sent a good delegation from every camp in Southern California. It is one of the best ways to allow the outside world to know that mines exist in Southern California. The seven counties contain thirty-eight and one-half per cent of the entire area of the State, and certainly need more advertising than the northern counties, where good-paying mines have been in operation for the last 45 years. County organizations are once more urged to help in every possible way, both by sending delegates and appropriating funds to carry on the work which has been so ably begun by the northern counties. The *Journal* will send any desired information regarding the convention.—*Los Angeles Mining and Metallurgical Journal.*

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CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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New House.

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Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

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Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

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Nine New Rooms Have been Added

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Manager.

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BISHOP, CALIF.

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SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

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Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ, Deceased. } Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be Made.

I. J. Woodin, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the Ninth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said I. J. Woodin to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Sept 7th, 1897.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. EDWARDS, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.

Dated September 23, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. } Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room —Probate— of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WELCH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, I. J. Woodin, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at his office in the town of Independence, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, California.

Dated September 24th, 1897.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAISD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 23, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the Eleventh day of October, 1897, on timber culture application No. 299, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Frank Fuller, Jacob Belser, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., September 25, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eliza Ann Mudget, of Freeman, Kern Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 771, for the E½ of N W¼, Sec. 8, Tp. 23 S., R. 38 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Calif., on TUESDAY, the Second day of November, 1897

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles W. Whittock, Ira Brown, William T. Grant and D. P. Hargis, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 744.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 24, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1897, viz: Arthur W. Nobles, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Julius C. Roeper, Irving J Woodin, Omie I. Mairs and Michael McSweeny, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	No.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	No. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	No. OF ACRES	DESCRIPTION.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1st, 1897.
Hauter, W. L.	431	June 29, 1887	10,859 July 28, 1887	M. D.	14 S.	35 E.	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$10 00	$40 00	$8 25	$11 25
Bell, Andrew	446	Dec. 13, 1887	10,299 Dec. 27, 1887		17	36	36	160	W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Bell, Andrew	441	April 5, 1887	10 442 June 4, 1887		17	36	36	160	W½ of SW¼, E½ of SW¼, NW¼, and E½	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Rogers, William	464	April 11, 1887	10,435 June 17, 1887		11	35	31	160	W½ of SW¼, and W½ of NW¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Graham, William H	472	July 6, 1887	10,576 Aug. 22, 1887		11	35	31	160	W½ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Mack, P. H	742	Feb. 11, 1889	11,883 March 29, 1889		14	35	35	160	SW¼ of NW¼, N½ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Bonnifer, James H	1054	Oct. 11, 1890	12,152 Dec. 4, 1890		22	35	17	160	All of SW¼, and E½ of NE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Cashmatch, Augustus A	1748	April 6, 1893	12,455 April 15, 1893		22	35	17	160	NE¼ of SE¼, and E½ of NE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Gordon, Clara V	1749	April 6, 1893	12,457 April 15, 1893		22	35	17	440	NE¼ of SW¼, E½ of NW¼, and SW¼ of SW¼	110 00	440 00	44 00	154 00
Gordon, Clara V	1750	April 6, 1893	12,458 April 15, 1893		22	35	17	640	All of SW¼, N½ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	640 00	64 00	224 00
Bogart, William	1254	June 3, 1891	12,274 June 8, 1891		14	35	36	160	SW¼ of NW¼, N½ of NW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Smith, Merton L	1526	April 13, 1894	13,166 June 11, 1894		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and W½ of NW¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Hastings, Elizabeth	1	Dec. 2, 1862	12,724 Jan. 2, 1863		14	35	36	320	E½ of NW¼, and lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	80 00	320 00	32 00	112 00
Robson, John A	190	Dec. 2, 1862	12,724 Jan. 2, 1863		14	35	36	320	Lots 3 and 4 of NW¼, and lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	80 00	320 00	32 00	112 00
Robson, John A	190	Dec. 2, 1862	12,724 Jan. 2, 1863		14	35	36	160	S½ of NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	1185	March 4, 1890	12,244 April 7, 1890		14	35	36	160	S½ of SE¼, W½ of NE¼, W½ of SE¼, and E½ of NE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	1186	March 4, 1890	12,244 April 7, 1890		14	35	36	160	Lots 3 and 4 of NE¼, and E½ of NE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Perry, Thomas W	2019	Nov. 16, 1894	13,122 Nov. 16, 1894		14	35	36	171	Lots 1, 2, and 3 of NE¼	42 75	171 00	17 10	59 85
Perry, Thomas W	2020	Nov. 16, 1894	13,123 Nov. 16, 1894		14	35	36	40	NW¼ of NE¼	10 00	40 00	4 00	14 00
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2041	April 9, 1895	13,124 Nov. 16, 1894		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1895	13,500 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2061	Dec. 21, 1895	13,501 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2062	Dec. 21, 1895	13,502 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2063	Dec. 21, 1895	13,503 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2064	Dec. 21, 1895	13,504 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2065	Dec. 21, 1895	13,505 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2066	Dec. 21, 1895	13,506 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2067	Dec. 21, 1895	13,507 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2068	Dec. 21, 1895	13,508 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2069	Dec. 21, 1895	13,509 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2070	Dec. 21, 1895	13,510 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2071	Dec. 21, 1895	13,511 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2072	Dec. 21, 1895	13,512 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2073	Dec. 21, 1895	13,513 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2074	Dec. 21, 1895	13,514 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2075	Dec. 21, 1895	13,515 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2076	Dec. 21, 1895	13,516 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2077	Dec. 21, 1895	13,517 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2078	Dec. 21, 1895	13,518 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2079	Dec. 21, 1895	13,519 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2080	Dec. 21, 1895	13,520 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2081	Dec. 21, 1895	13,521 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00
Crocker, Edwin A	2082	Dec. 21, 1895	13,522 March 13, 1896		14	35	36	160	E½ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼	40 00	160 00	16 00	56 00

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,

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Proprietors.

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INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

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MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j10-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif., May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 45 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1.....1897

BORN.

JONES—At Fish Springs, September 28, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, a daughter.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Sept. 25:

Refined silver	56¾
Copper	11⅜
Lead	4-15
Bi-carb soda, per lb	03½
Wool	10@12

Mrs. Peter Labarge is visiting in town.

J. E. Shepherd is building a residence at Georges Creek.

James Jones of Fish Springs was in town on Wednesday.

The first snow of the season fell in the high Sierras last night.

Fred Crocker came down from Big Pine on Wednesday, returning yesterday.

James Pruitt, the Southfork cattle magnate, was a visitor in town early in the week.

Edward Druillard, of Bakersfield, father of Mrs. Sanger of Big Pine, died at Bakersfield last week.

Jack Black and Budd Stoutenborough of Bishop passed through town on Tuesday on their way to Beveridge.

Osito won the 2:24-class trot at Stockton last week, winning the 3d, 4th and 5th heats and lowering his record to 2:16.

Miss Matie Johnson of Lone Pine was a visitor in town several days this week, in company with Miss Roberts of Francis.

Last Sunday was the first day of the Jewish New Year 5658. Tuesday was recognized as a fast day, being the day of atonement.

F. K. Smith of Big Pine made final proof on his homestead west of Big Pine on Wednesday. His witnesses were Willie Baker and A. G. McAfee.

It is reported that there was a cloudburst in the mountains north of Big Pine last week which caused a bad washout on the ranch of Alex. Freeman.

R. Hession arrived home at Big Pine last Monday from a stay of four months with relatives at San Francisco and Tuolumne. His health has very much improved.

The Independence Baseball Club are raising a subscription to purchase supplies for the club. It is proposed to have a baseball tournament at Big Pine about Thanksgiving time.

Harvey Edgington came in from the Reward yesterday, bringing bar No. 43, valued at $900. Had it not been for an unfortunate breakdown last Monday the clean-up would have been much larger.

William Shimmin of Benton made final proof on his homestead near Hamil station at the local Land Office last Tuesday. He was accompanied by George Watterson and Wm. F. Weiss, who acted as his witnesses.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gorman expect to start to San Francisco in a few days, where they will remain for about a month visiting relatives. Mr. Gorman will represent Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., at the Grand Lodge.

Frank Fitzgerald arrived at Independence yesterday morning from Los Angeles, where he has been visiting for a month past. Mr. Fitzgerald states that there were ten passengers into Keeler on Thursday morning's stage.

S. H. Spratt, proprietor of the Big Pine sawmill, came down from Big Pine last Tuesday, returning yesterday. Wm. Hines arrived here Tuesday evening with 14,000 feet of lumber hauled on three wagons by sixteen animals.

Last Saturday evening the young people put in several pleasant hours dancing at the Baxter residence. Though somewhat impromptu the affair was well attended and like most impromptu dances was enjoyed to the utmost by young and old.

The open season on quail begins tomorrow and the boys are getting ready for a killing. It is said that the quail shooting this year will be better than for any year for a number of years past. The quail paired off very well last spring and raised large broods.

Mike Reilly came in from Randsburg last week and bought an outfit here and returned a few days ago. He state that the future of the Rand district is an assured fact. The "boom" period has gone by and the mines are now being operated on a substantial paying basis.

The following religious services will be held at the Independence charge, Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas pastor: Sunday, October 3—Lone Pine, preaching services in the morning at 11 o'clock; Georges Creek, in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock; Independence, in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to all of these services.

Charley Collins and Louis Schabbell came in on yesterday morning's stage from Los Angeles. They went down about two months ago with a band of horses, which they succeeded in disposing of at good prices. Collins expects to return to Los Angeles in about two weeks with a second drive.

W. S. Wheeler and Albert Goodman left last Monday for San Francisco. They went to Los Angeles by the southern route and will go to the city from there by steamer. Both the young men are invalids and came here last spring in hope of being benefitted by spending the summer in the high altitude of the Sierras. The health of both was much improved when they left here.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1897.

People vs. Inman Tucker—Demurrer to information overruled and defendant pleads guilty of simple assault. Friday, Oct. 1, 1897, fixed as time for pronouncing judgment.

People vs Lee Wah—Defendant waives right to drawn jury. October 19, 1897, set as day for trial.

Lasky vs. Carrasco et el.—Stay of execution granted for thirty days.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Distribution to heirs of James M. Hannah for one-fourth of money in hands of Executor.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending October 1, 1897:

Margaret Watson and E. H. Sterling to D. R. McLaren—40 acres land near Bishop; $5.

J. C. Roeper to C. H. Prahm—Half interest in Iron King mine, Union District; $1.

Max Linette to Frank Bennett—Golden Star mine, Argus District; $1000.

Joseph Shelly to Emily J. Shelly—Lots in town of Bishop; $10.

Humphrey Lawrence to John E. McDonald—80 acres land near Mountain Springs; $10.

W. H. Uhlmeyer to J. E. Randle—Five acres land near Big Pine; $150.

THE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting quail, doves, deer and wild duck as fixed by the State law is as follows: Doves, 15th July to 15th February. Mountain quail and grouse, 1st September to 15th February. Valley quail, wild duck and rail, 1st October to 1st March. Male deer, 15th July to 15th October.

The clerks of all the Boards of Supervisors have advised that no changes have been made this year, but the ordinances passed last year hold good if they do not conflict with the State law. The following counties have not passed any ordinances that alter the open season as provided by the State law: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Inyo, Los Angeles, Modoc, Mono, Mendocino, Mariposa, Nevada, Napa, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Sacramento, Solano, Sonoma, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba.

The changes are as follows:

Alpine—Deer, Sept. 2 to Oct. 15.
Colusa—Deer, Aug. 15 to Oct. 15.
Calaveras—Deer, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.
Contra Costa—Deer, July 20 to Sept. 2. (Use of dogs prohibited).
El Dorado—Doves, July 20 to Feb. 1.
Fresno—Market hunting and shipping game out of the county prohibited.
Humboldt—Grouse and Wilson snipe, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15. Killing of waterfowl prohibited between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.
Lake—Deer, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.
Marin—Deer, July 15 to Sept. 15.
Madera—Market hunting prohibited.
Monterey—Deer, July 15 to Sept. 1.
Orange—Doves, Aug. 1 to Feb. 1. Deer, Aug. 16 to Oct. 1. (Market hunting prohibited).
Riverside—Shipping game out of the county prohibited.
San Benito—Deer, Aug. 1 to Sept. 15. (Market hunting prohibited).
Santa Barbara—Deer, Aug. to Sept. 14. (Market hunting prohibited).
San Luis Obispo—Deer, July 15 to Sept. 1. Doves, July 15 to Dec. 1. (Use of hounds prohibited. Hunting for markets situated outside of the county prohibited).
San Mateo—Deer, July 15 to Sept. 1. (Use of dogs prohibited).
Shasta—Deer, July 15 to Sept. 1.
Sierra—Deer, Sept 1 to Oct. 15.
Sutter—Deer, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15. Doves, July 15 to Jan. 1.
Trinity—Deer, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.
Tulare—Deer, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.
Ventura—Deer, July 15 to Sept. 1. (Market hunting prohibited).

H. C. Tyler, A. O. Tyler and Jake Hodge started for Calaveras this morning, going through the mountains by way of the Kearsarge pass. Mr. Tyler expects to bring his wife with him when he returns.

It will surprise many to learn that the corn crop of the United States, even in this year of one dollar wheat, is of much greater value than the wheat crop. Yet this is the case, according to the New York *World*, which estimates the value this year of six products—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and cotton—at $1,861,000,000. Of this, corn heads the list, the value of the produce being estimated at $620,000,000. Wheat comes second with $550,000,000, and cotton third with $320,000,000.

Justice Field is not alone in remaining upon the Supreme Bench beyond the time when he might naturally be expected to retire. A current item says that seventy Judges of the English Supreme Court continue on the bench, although they have passed tha period at which they are by law entitled to retire on a pension. It would appear that the United States is not the only country where "few office holders die and none resign."

The proceedings in America connected with the case of Butler, the murderer, occupied 117 days' time and cost $28,000. His trial in Australia occupied two days and a half, and the hanging half an hour.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

BALLARAT BRIEFS.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1897.

Howard J. Evans, a capitalist from Los Angeles, has bonded the big mine of Ballarat, said to be the mother lode.

A butcher shop will be opened at Ballarat this week, by Cole & Gosling.

Ginser Brothers have returned to Ballarat and are rustling business at the old stand.

Mr. Weaver, of the firm of Weaver & Porter, came in on the last stage.

Mr. Montgomery has gone to Mojave to bring his family to Ballarat.

The new mill is running steadily and is giving good satisfaction.

Tuba Canyon has fifty tons of ore ready for shipment to the new mill.

J. W. Calloway commences hauling ore from Jail Canyon to the mill tomorrow.

W. R. Townsend of Los Angeles is in Ballarat. He expects to lease a mine.

Mr. King has struck the main ledge of the "Klondike," his new mine.

NEMO.

The Bodie *Miner-Index* is responsible for the following:

It is now said, for sure, that John W. Mackey will set thing in motion at Silver Peak. It will start a nice little boom in Esmeralda.

Spain is getting her puny little back up, and this great American nation will proceed to set upon it vigorously, if she don't look out.

It said that Andree, the aeronaut, is skirmishing around in arctic space, trying to get a chance to tie himself up to the North Pole.

San Francisco lawyers have a better layout than any of their kind elsewhere. They make a specialty of picking the bones of defunct millionaires.

Since the Alaska gold craze began the snake and fish liar has had no earthly chance to show what he can do in the line of picturesqe prevarication.

Some men have queer ideas of the English language and mix it up until the meaning is absurdly twisted. We have received a note from an Anteloper, in which the following occurs: "I am cooking here. Got a good job, and want to learn how to calve. Can you tell me how to learn?" What can we do more than to advise him to consult some experienced cow?

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

It is a well-established fact that copper held in solution in water can be easily obtained by using iron as a precipitant, but as the precipitation of copper in solution with iron is comparatively slow and in many instances costly, a more active and less expensive precipitant was much in demand. Thos. Wren, of Reno, has made the question a study, and, after repeated and numerous experiments with different substances, has discovered that copper in solution with water can be readily thrown down with alkali. Alkali will precipitate the copper at once, while iron requires from twenty-four hours to several months—depending upon the amount of iron used.

The individual who keeps track of all the revolutions, present and prospective, in other lands which are chronicled in the daily papers ought to be able to secure a first-grade certificate in geography without much trouble.

The old story is revived that Cuba will purchase peace. Cuba has not been fighting two years for the privilege of buying anything.

A band of Nevada Herefords took everything in the shape of premiums at the California State Fair.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
REV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND,
Keeler, Calif

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible]
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:25 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

AN ABOMINABLE LEGACY.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether preexistent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but subjugates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

Modern Conveniences.—"They had a telephone at the farmhouse where I went this summer." "What did they use it for?" "They telephoned to town every day for fruits, butter and fresh eggs."

PURE FOOD.

Tobozgan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

For Lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. I. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feela brain-storm every day, and know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TAPE WORMS EXPELLED ALIVE WITH HEAD complete, in from 47 minutes to two hours by "SLOCUM'S TAPE WORM SPECIFIC," requiring no previous or after treatment, such as fasting, starving dieting, and the taking of nauseous and poisonous drugs, causing no pain, sickness, discomfort or bad after effects. No loss of time, meals or detention from business. This remedy has NEVER failed. CURE GUARANTEED. Over 6,000 cases successfully treated since 1883. Write for free information and question blank. Address,

SLOCUM SPECIFIC CO.,

Auditorium bld. Spokane, Wash.

Wine Presses

FOR SALE BELOW COST.

DIFFERENT SIZES.

ALSO Stemmers AND Seeders

Address, O. N. OWENS,

215 BAY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 609 Mark't St., S.F.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 763. New Series No. 36.

$1000.00

All, or your share of it, if you find the missing word.

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for each yellow ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again.

B3

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

SILK FROM THE SPRUCE.

Pulp Fiber Is Found to Make a Very Good Substitute.

Silk of excellent quality is being made from the spruce tree in Europe, and a movement is on foot to establish the industry in this country. It is said that the cost of making silk by this process is one-fifth that of the spinning from the silkworm cocoon. The fiber takes dye as readily as the animal product and can be woven as securely and as rapidly. It is also claimed that the tensile strength of the fabric is as great, as if not greater than, the real silk.

Although the spruce lends itself to the process better than most woods, other forms of pulp can be used, the inventor even declaring that old newspapers, after they have been cleaned of the printer's ink, may be readily made into silk. The inventor, who has made the subject a study for 20 years, based his experimental work on the fact that the silkworm, in eating and assimilating the leaf of the mulberry tree, obtained the foundation of the silk from vegetable fiber. In trying to hit upon the particular chemical process that the original fiber went through before it was spun as silk by the loom he found that after the fiber had been separated it needed the chemical action of a certain form of glucose. In the new treatment the tree is crushed, and the resulting fiber is mixed with glucose and then placed in deep metal tubs. A disk, somewhat like a steam piston, is then forced down on the mass by hydraulic pressure until it is compressed into a very heavy gum. At the bottom of the tubs are tubes terminating in tiny glass nipples, with exceedingly small apertures. Under the hydraulic pressure the mixture is forced out of these glass nipples in silklike fibers, which are so fine that the girls who are employed in this portion of the process are obliged to wear highly magnifying glasses in order to see when any of the fibers break. The material is then carried over electrically heated drums, which dry the ether and the alcohol out of it. It is then plunged into iced water, dried and spooled for the looms. —Buffalo Express.

Fresh Figs For Northern Markets.

Fresh figs are not known or appreciated in northern markets, and consequently the demand is too limited to encourage shipments. It seems doubtful if the distant shipment of fresh figs will ever become a profitable business. The fruit is more perishable than any other that is generally marketed. It can be handled only by the most careful and experienced persons, and even then it is not in a condition to show its best quality. Ripening in midsummer, when the northern markets are crowded with many well known fruits and not being especially attractive to the eye, fresh figs would at best gain favor slowly.

The fact that many people do not care for them at the first would be another obstacle in the way of their popularity. Moreover, the fig is a tedious crop to handle when in proper condition for the market. It is necessary to pick the trees over carefully every day during the season or much fruit will be overripe. With large trees this involves much labor. The acrid juice of the immature fig eats into the fingers of the pickers and packers, while rainy weather occasions heavy loss by the cracking of the fruit, which renders it unfit for market.—Southern States.

Home Duties of Indian Children.

There are home duties as well as pleasures for the children. Boys are required to look after the ponies, to lend a hand in planting, to help in the harvest, and they are often made to do active duty as scarecrows in the newly planted field, where, like little Bopeep, they fall fast asleep. The girls help to gather wood, bring water and look after the younger ones. As they grow older they are taught to cut, sew and make garments. In former days, the old Omaha says, no girl was considered marriageable until she had learned to tan skins, make tents and clothing, prepare meat for drying and could cultivate corn and beans, while a young man who had not learned to make his own weapons and to be a skillful hunter was not considered fitted to take upon himself the responsibilities of the provider of a family.—"Home Life Among the Indians," by Alice C. Fletcher, in Century.

Precautionary Measure.

Patient—Isn't it a little dangerous to administer anaesthetics? Must be terrible to have one die in your chair after you have given him ether.

Dentist—Yes. It was for that reason that we adopted a rule that where an anaesthetic is administered the patient must pay in advance.—Boston Transcript.

Life, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in progression. We must always purpose to do more or better than in time past.—Johnson.

A GIANT PUMPING PLANT.

Packer's Great Irrigation Enterprise a Success.

Hundreds of Acres of Wheat Land Along the Sacramento River Supplied With Water.

Pumping plants have been so improved in the last few years as to lead one to hope that in that direction lies the solution of the irrigation question. George F. Packer, although considered one of the most conservative men in the county, has led off in a number of things. Some years ago he checked off some land and put in a flume for winter irrigation and planted alfalfa. He made a survey himself to determine the practicability of taking the water out of the river below Stony creek to water the river lands, and wanted the co-operation of some of the farmers to build the canal. He opposed both the Colusa and the Central districts because he did not believe in that plan—and time has shown that he was wiser in that than many of us. He wanted to know who was to manage.

Again he comes to the front. The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco has just completed, on his home place, the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence, which will be used for pumping water from the river with which to irrigate several hundred acres of land.

This plant consists of an 80-horse power, horizontal single cylinder, Hercules engine and a Krogh Manufacturing Company's 15-inch centrifugal pump, guaranteed to raise six thousand gallons of water per minute twenty-seven feet high. There is also a smaller pump of four hundred gallons a minute capacity driven by the same engine. This is for tank purposes.

The engine is arranged to use either gasoline or distillate oil, and as the latter is very cheap it will no doubt be the fuel selected for use. The 20-inch suction pipe, made of No. 10 steel, passes through the levee, on an incline, into the river, and at its lower end is a large foot valve weighing twelve hundred pounds.

A 20-inch discharge pipe carries the water from the pump to a head box twenty-two feet square and six feet high. For the foundation of the machinery an excavation was made and filled with concrete. The first test made showed a much larger pumping capacity than the contract called for, the flow of water exceeding seventy-two hundred gallons a minute. Seventy-two hundred gallons a minute are four hundred and thirty-two thousand gallons an hour, or ten million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand gallons per day of twenty-four hours—enough water to cover three hundred and eighty-four acres an inch deep, or thirty-eight acres ten inches deep every day of twenty-four hours.

A very important part is the exceedingly small cost of the fuel, it being only one-eighth gallon per hour for each horse power actually used, and the price of the fuel is less than ten cents a gallon. If the whole force should be used, there would be only eight gallons an hour, or less than two hundred gallons a day of twenty-four hours. The fuel item then is less than twenty dollars for covering thirty-eight acres, ten inches deep with water—or less than sixty cents an acre. If used for wheat, one sack to the acre will pay all the expenses of putting ten inches of water on it just as it is wanted most.

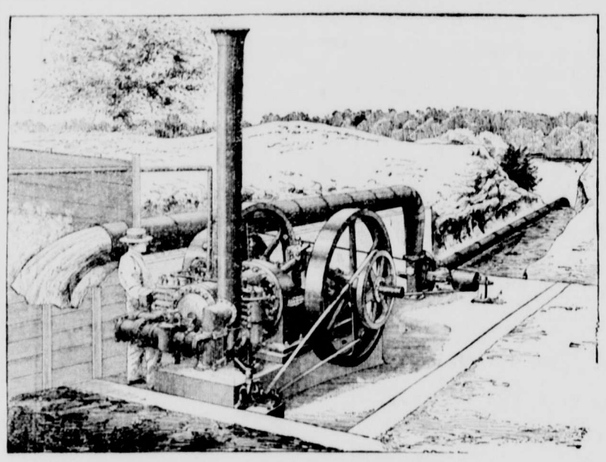
This pumping plant, destined to revolutionize agriculture in the Sacramento valley, was put in operation Friday, August 6th.

Early in the morning a party of Colusans drove to the ranch of Mr. Packer, which is on the river below Princeton, to see the great pump make a trial of its strength. The air was cool and the drive most pleasant, though dusty. Arriving, they found the engine placed in a concrete oblong, square basin, sloping towards the cut in the levee that leads to the river and the great twenty-eight inch iron pipe extending from a 22x22 foot reservoir down the concrete basin, on through the cut in the levee and river bank into the water. The machinery was all clean and bright and G. W. Tibbetts and Arthur Pope were on hand to put it in motion. John E. Doak of San Francisco having the work in charge, was there, and as the engine started, the great belts moving slowly at first, and increasing in velocity, the water began to come with force into the reservoir. It gushed for awhile, when one of the smaller parts of the engine became clogged, and it was stopped for arrangement. Just then, as all stood still, there was a splash and a wild shout came from those who had climbed upon the edge of the reservoir. All rushed up and found Mr. Stice of Red Bluff, who is here buying fruit, floundering around in the water, having lost his balance and tumbled in. There was much merriment at his expense and it had a healthy action on the crowd, bringing laughter and good will all around.

Again, the engines started, and forcing seventy-two hundred gallons to the minute, the great reservoir was soon overflowing and all pronounced it the grandest of successes.

The success of Mr. Packer's enterprise will show conclusively that it will be immensely profitable to irrigate even wheat lands that are at all favorably situated. Who would not give a sack of wheat an acre for the privilege of ten inches of water at will? It would make a difference, one year with another, of five to ten sacks; there need be no summer-fallowing. A certain crop every year. But then there comes in a more profitable crop—alfalfa and sugar beets.

This plant was put in for Mr. Packer for $3,500, but the head of the company informs us that this was an inducement and that another would come higher.—Colusa Sun, August 6, 1897.



BLOOD WON.

Fair Anna Was a Deacon's Niece, but She Enjoyed the Race.

One of these men who came in from the country and has climbed from the bottom of the ladder to the top likes to tell a story on his wife, whose second beauty is crowned by a mass of silken hair as white as cotton.

"We both lived on a farm then," he says. "Anna was an orphan and brought up by a strict old uncle, who was a deacon. She was pretty and bright, but so prim and straitlaced that she would sanction nothing to which the deacon himself objected, and no old Covenanter ever drew the lines more closely than he did.

"Next to Anna my affections were centered on a colt that was good to look at and developed a wonderful speed and gameness that spoke of aristocratic descent. I told this to no one but Anna, and it was with great difficulty that I induced her to ride one Sunday with me to a camp meeting behind a real trotter.

"Going to the meeting I regulated the colt's pace to suit the day and the occasion, and he was as sedate as the deacon himself. The only girl of the neighborhood who pretended to rival Anna in beauty was there with a young fellow who prided himself on having the fastest horses in the county. Toward sundown she told Anna that we had better start home early. They would require much less time and would probably pass us on the way. That made me mad and I thought I detected an unwonted fire in her eyes. We were jogging homeward as decorously as we had gone, talking solemnly as we should, when there was a rush past us, a cloud of dust and a mocking laugh that bade us 'goodby.' My colt was prancing and pulling like a tugboat. I was bound to please my girl, grinding as it was.

"'Let 'er go!' came between her red lips and white set teeth just as a girl of the period would say 'Let 'er go, Gallagher.'

"That was enough. Fences and trees flew the other way. Blood told, and the colt seemed on wings. When we were nose and nose, Anna was so excited that she wanted to take the reins for fear I couldn't win the Sunday race. But the gallant colt shot us through ahead. It wasn't long till Anna wore a little jewelry and tolerated cards to the extent of playing 'old maid.'"—St. Louis Republic.

WINDFALLS FOR GAMINS.

Two Lavish Gifts Bestowed on a Pair of Bright Boys.

Quite recently the pretty wife of a prosperous manufacturer was looking into a confectioner's window when a barefooted lad of about 10 coolly walked up to her and placed his rugged arm through hers.

"Excoose this liberty, mum," he said, with comical ceremony, "but I ain't got a mother o' my own, an I feels lonely. Will ye kiss me?"

For a moment the lady was too astonished to speak, but the sight of the dirty face turned so audaciously up to hers drove away her indignation. Much to the amusement of the passers-by she kissed the lad soundly, asked him where he lived and dismissed him with a few coppers. But that was not the end of the little incident, for some weeks after the boy was hunted up by the lady's husband and presented with £100—"payment for the kiss taken in front of the confectioner's window," the lady said.

A good natured gentleman who is very stout, and on that account does not care to stoop, once dropped his brier pipe in the middle of a busy street. The pipe was a great favorite of his, but he dared not run the risk of bending down, and after gazing regretfully at his fallen treasure he decided to abandon it. Before he could do so, however, a little street arab saw his plight, and, running forward, picked up the pipe and restored it to him.

The gentleman stared at the boy without speaking for awhile, and then pulled a handful of gold out of his pocket.

"Take this, kiddie, and be careful how you spend it," he said. "Mind also that whatever you do with it you are not to spend it on butter scotch, for that's the stuff that made me fat."

He then walked away, leaving the astonished urchin in possession of a windfall amounting to over £30.—London Telegraph.

It is said by philologists that there are 13 original European languages—the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic.

Lismore castle, the Irish seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is beautifully situated on the Blackwater. The town is of great antiquity and was once famous for its university and its monasteries.

"LEAVE TO PRINT.

Speeches in the Congressional Record Which Were Never Delivered.

The greater part of the contents of the Congressional Record these days, says the New York Sun, is composed of belated revisions of remarks made in the House while the Dingley tariff bill was under discussion, or post-mortem observation on the general subject of the bill, which are printed by authority of the House contained in the special order adopted for regulating the consideration of the measure in the House. It provided that for twenty days subsequent to the final vote on the passage of the bill members might print in the Record extensions of remarks made in the debate, or, if they so desired, speeches, no part of which had been delivered. This practice of granting "leave to print" has come down to the present from the mists of antiquity, as it were, and no one knows its origin. It is and has been grossly abused, and at times has been the occasion of animated discussions in the House as to the right of a member to insert remarks he never made in the House.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama holds the record for expansion, under "leave to print." Getting the floor for a single minute on one occasion, members were astonished to see in the Record the next morning that in that minute he had delivered himself of about four pages of the Record, a space which ordinarily covers an hour to an hour and a half of the proceedings. Dr. Hunter, a member from Illinois, whose speech on the tariff bill appeared recently, seems likely to give the genial Alabamian a close brush for first place. His post-mortem effort covers twenty-five pages of the Record, and is believed to be an unequaled performance in its line.

The withholding of speeches for revision, a practice also sanctioned by hoary-headed precedent, is subject to criticism. There is apparently no rule regulating the matter, and the consequence is that the Record occasionally fails to fully record the proceedings. A member on one occasion made a speech, the newspaper report of which formed the basis of an attack by his opponent in the next campaign. The Congressman denied having uttered the remarks attributed to him, and appealed to the Record to sustain him. The challenge was eagerly accepted by his rival, who, not being up to all the tricks of Congressmen, was covered with confusion at his failure to find the alleged speech. The member had simply "withheld his remarks for revision," and then calmly pocketed them.

In the old days of the Congressional Globe the reporters of debates were the victims of this practice. Among the traditions at the Capitol is one in which the late Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, at one time Speaker, was the chief actor. The story goes that at one stage of his career Mr. Banks was a pupil of a teacher of elocution in Washington, and he sought every opportunity on the floor of the House to practice the art. Many of these speeches, evidently, he did not care to embalm for posterity in the enduring record of the House proceedings. After having concluded he would ask the reporter to withhold the manuscript from the printer and give it to him for revision. These speeches, it is related, he never returned, and subsequently a chestful or two were found in his room. In those days the Globe reporters were paid $4 a column for their work as it appeared in print, and it cost them about $1 of this to transcribe their notes. So it may easily be imagined that that part of the tradition is true which avers that whenever Mr. Banks rose to speak a groan traversed the reporters' bench.

Dual Southern City.

"My residence in Texarkana is on the Arkansas side of the town," said B. M. Foreman, recently appointed postmaster of that city, in conversation the other day. "The line that separates Texas from Arkansas runs through the middle of the town, and the total population, approximately 15,000, is about evenly divided by the boundary mark. There are two mayors, of course, and two distinct city governments, but the dual situation works without the least hitch or friction. If a man on the Texas side breaks a State law and crosses over on Arkansas soil, he is arrested by the officers there and held until a requisition can be had from the State authorities, and vice versa. In the great majority of cases the man arrested will go back without troubling the officers to get a requisition. Our city is in a thriving condition and does an immense lumber business. In Texarkana and its neighborhood are some of the largest sawmills in the country. The construction of the Port Arthur road—the line from Kansas City to the gulf—has been of immense benefit to us."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Inferior Sponges in Demand.

There is a scarcity in Florida waters of the best sponge, the "sheepwool," and the returns to the sponge fishers have been gradually lessening. A like scarcity in other waters is indicated by the increased demand for inferior sponges, which have heretofore been looked upon as comparatively worthless. One of these, the grass sponge, is very abundant in Florida. It is of coarse texture and has large internal channels, but has proved to be a fair substitute for the better sponge. A demand for it, both in this country and in Europe, has resulted in raising its price to the fisher from 28 cents to 65 cents a bunch. Its gathering is profitable at 50 cents a bunch, and the demand for it has infused new life into a Florida industry which has been languishing for seven years.

He Escaped.

A bishop of the Methodist Church was preaching a sermon on the vanity of dress, and incidentally alluded to people who wore velvet and gold ornaments.

After the sermon a distinguished member of his conference approached him and said: "Now, bishop, I know you were striking at me, for I have a velvet vest and a heavy watch chain."

The bishop smiled, passed his hand over the vest, touched the chain, and then said, with a merry twinkle in his eye: "No, really, Brother B., for the vest you wear is only a cotton velvet, and I am half persuaded that your watch chain is brass."—Atlanta Constitution.

Most persons think their "trade" is so valuable that merchants would fail should they patronize other stores.

GRANT AS A PEACEMAKER.

Settled With Infinite Tact Feuds Which Arose Among His Officers.

After the capture of Vicksburg Logan chose a prominent and beautiful residence for his headquarters, and General McPherson chose the same, and a quarrel threatened to involve divisions and corps and gave the superior officers great concern, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Both McPherson and Logan carried the case to General Grant. He heard the schemes of each, and his staff officers looked with dismay at his quiet, bashful way of listening.

After hearing both sides General Grant turned to Logan with a smile and said he was sorry that the general had placed his heart on any headquarters in Vicksburg, because he had just written an order sending the whole division on a special expedition to look after the retreating rebels. Logan glowered until Grant, turning to McPherson, said: "I am sorry to disarrange your plans, general, but I have just written an order sending your division on an important expedition. I appreciate the feelings of the men who would like to march through Vicksburg, but it will be impossible. Duty comes first." General Logan's face cleared and McPherson smiled. Each went to his command and there was no further trouble. They possibly suspected that Grant had invented the expeditions to get rid of the quarrel, but they recognized the fine strategy of his maneuver, the fairness of his decision.

The Sacredness of Prayer Rugs.

Verses from the Koran and other passages considered sacred are generally stamped on the fabrics used as prayer rugs by the Mohammedans, and it is criminal in oriental law to export such pieces. This is doubtless because use by the occidentals means the treading of the sacred words under infidel feet, and when you think it over it is not to be wondered at. A few years ago an American succeeded in getting two such pieces as near home as Paris, but the inducements offered to him to return them to the oriental dealer were potent enough to effect their purpose.

MOTHERHOOD.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares No Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. Mrs. Lucy Lytle, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J., certainly thinks so. She says:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhœa and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains, and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."

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AN OPEN LETTER

To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* on every *bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* on the *and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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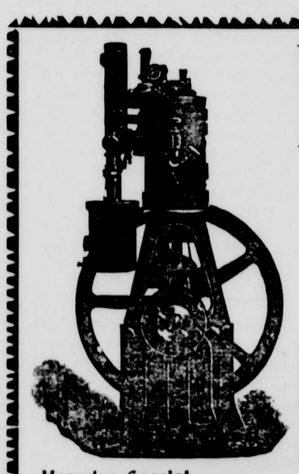

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

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MANY of those who flock to the seashore, to the mountains and to Europe each year during the hot months of summer, are not purely health seekers or fashionable folk. It seems as if in every community, city or urban, there are countless thousands who have enough gypsy blood in their veins to feel a longing when the first warm days come on, to get away into the woods and fields, away "into the heart of the hills," to breathe the fresh air untainted. There are many to whom such a vacation means rest from nerve strain and toil that has become distasteful, whose pocketbooks will not suffice for summer hotels and fine wardrobes. And there is many a man—yes, and many a woman—who, used to all the refinements of life, looks back upon days of primitive freedom spent under a roof of canvas as among the happiest ever known. One never forgets such resting times, and before the tan is off the face, or the nerves again acknowledge business influence, the heart is longing for another privilege of living as the birds live.

Vacation during the past ten years has come to mean much, both in city and country, with the busy denizen of the metropolis as with the resident of the average country village, and the isolated farmer, as well, the keynote of longing is rest and change. All crave the beneficent boon, all appreciate it. It is a delightful break in a monotony that otherwise would seem vapid and unendurable. It is not enough for the city resident to visit the brightest of parks, for the country resident to wander in home forests. Other parks and other forests must fill the eye. A break, a change, travel, new society, new scenes, must intervene, if it is only for a brief fortnight, and the spirit returns to its cares and labors rejuvenated and ardent for the work beyond.

With a great majority of people, "camping out" is the most delightful of summer experiences, and from the first warm days till the time when the frost falls the mere mention of rod or reel or rifle sets the sportsman's blood a-tingle. In his fancy he can catch the odor of the pine woods on a bright, crisp morning; he can hear the loons on the lake, and the solitary screech of a night owl; he can see the "shiners" glisten in the sun, and hear the cool splash as they go down to tempt the gamy bass.

The best time for camping, some say, is in June; it is in July and August and September and October, according to other good authorities. The fact is, it all depends on what you are going for and where you are going. If you are after big game, fall is the ideal season. That's when a crack of the rifle in steady hands brings down a deer. That's when, lying flat down in the grass which a hoar frost or two has bleached to the color of his dead-grass colored corduroys, the sportsman creeps up with bated breath, when whir, whir, zip! and down comes a duck or a fluttering partridge. And the forest is a dream of beauty. But the hot summer days tempt many a veteran camper to fly from business long before autumn. "Fish?" remarks one, "I tell you it's always cool enough to fish. It's never hot when you row out in midstream, cast your line and wait for the tug."

The novice in camping is sure to burden himself with cumbersome superfluities, while he is likely to omit indispensable requisites. But with a proper tent, a small oil stove, blankets, lanterns, dishes, campstools, and a couple of packing boxes, the primitive becomes the luxurious. One who has never been camping would be surprised to see the variety of temping dishes that can be prepared over a campfire. With proper provision, there is no reason why the bill of fare should not include the perfection of the best table, only that the beefsteak broiled on the coals, and the brook trout just fresh from the brook, cannot be duplicated outside of a camp fire environment. There are, of course, vexatious moments, when the novice makes a sad jumble of the eggs, or the cook of the day is shut out from congenial pleasures temporarily, but this is made up for when the camper proudly dresses his first 10-pounder, or brings in a brace of birds just plump enough to be luscious and tender.

"NO SUMMER HOTEL FOR ME."

Of late years this camping out idea his taken magical hold of church choirs, classmates, secret and temperance societies, and large parties of mutual acquaintances.

As many as 100 members of a lodge, for instance, plan for a two weeks camping out. A committee of arrangements takes charge of all details. The camping site is generally near some popular summer resort, where there is a lake, woods, hotels and ready transportation. This little city enjoys itself thoroughly. The merry crowd takes storms as novel experiences, mishaps as something to talk about when home is reached. The idea is a growing one, and has been reduced to the minimum, so far as expense is concerned.

Vacation to some, however, either means a long visit to some relatives at a distance, and amid strongly contrasting surroundings, or a tour of the fashionable or lively summer resorts. There is not much of rest for the bright-spirited person in such a course. Pleasure is the ruling influence—boating by day, picnics, driving, tennis; a dance every night, and meals up to the menu of a three-dollar a day city hotel. The experience is an expensive one, for everything costs. The roving, unsatisfied element invariably appears in the professional tourist. Summer vacation means change of air and change of scene, and there are many folks who are continually changing their summer resort. To have sojourned last year at Long Branch means a month in the White Mountains this season, or a summer at Newport this year indicates a residence at Saratoga Springs next season. We Americans are the most restless, changing, unsatisfied people on earth.

There is a certain class of city people, however, who cling to their favorite mountain or lake, the kind of people who do not like the roaring sea and the board walk. They want quiet, mountain air and scenery always. So it appears that, after all, Saratoga Springs, Lake Chautauqua, the Thousand Islands, the Catskill Mountains, Lake George, the Adirondack Mountains and the New England coast have their regular visitors, and they are among the people with whom going to the country is almost as easy as it is for those more fortunate ones who have their own country homes. There is another smaller class of summer tourists who go to Europe for their outing. The hard times, the higher steamship rates, the advancing prices for living in England and on the continent and the desire for retrenchment have reduced th' class considerably, and many people who once belonged to that body have sought country homes for the season.

Niagara Falls, celebrated as Nature's wonder throughout the entire universe, has a large number of summer visitors. The big hotels there on both the American and the Canadian sides of the Niagara River are crowded with guests, many of them from foreign countries. There are many points of interest about Niagara City, and the big falls are not alone the attraction.

Not many miles distant is the far-famed Lake Chautauqua, one of the most magnificent bodies of resh water in the world. The lake is some twenty-six miles long and from two to six miles wide. Steamboats ply its waters, and there are big hotels at each of the dozen landings along the shore. It is an ideal summer resort and a decided favorite among people residing in Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland and the South and West.

Then there is Echo Lake, in the Adirondacks, Lake George, Delaware Water Gap, Mount Washington, and innumerable places where profound enjoyment has been reduced to a science. There are the Thousand Islands, free to all visitors, and camping parties and excursionists may locate where they will on promise not to commit needless depredation. In a prettily shaded rock in a pleasant cove a student can pitch an "A" tent and spend the summer vacation in the midst of the life and beauty of the river at less expense than he could have boarded in the dullest of country towns.

WHITE MOUNTAIN COACHING PARADE.

ON LAKE CHAUTAUQUA.

Of the Western resorts and midsummer attractions for the tourist and recreation seekers none can compare with the great lakes, and more particularly the shores of Lake Superior. It is an outing in itself to but ride along the shores of this famous lake. For hours one can ride along the shore, whose irregularities provide a wide diversity of scenery in woods, among rocks and every few minutes close beside the closed ends of the great bays which spread out into an ocean-like endlessness of water.

A LAKESIDE NYMPH.

There are many points of interest to be found in a voyage of the lakes, differing from those found anywhere else in this country. There are the celebrated pictured rocks, the Indian tribes of the North, the famous copper mines and scenery unsurpassed.

People residing in Chicago, St. Paul and other cities, and in the country contiguous, resort every summer to hotel and cottage life at Delavan and Waukesha, at Lauderdale Lake, Benton Harbor, Mount Clemens and Put-in-Bay Island. All along the great lakes are scattered beautiful places of resort, and some have economical features that give the slim pocket-book a fair chance.

The person who gets the most good out of his few weeks of summer vacation does not own a cottage at any resort. He goes to a different place each year, never makes the same trip twice. It is the most tiresome thing in the world to be obliged to go to the same cottage, and have the same neighbors, and do the same things, and dress in the same fashionable sort of clothes that you do all the rest of the year. After such a season one feels as if he must now take a rest elsewhere, and he needs it far more than he did at the beginning of summer.

Don't go where you will meet any one you know if you can help it. Don't go to the same place you have gone, perhaps, for years. Go to some new place not a fashionable resort, but one which is comparatively new to everybody, some wild place where civilization has not ruined the natural beauty of the scenery. Get near to "Nature's heart" and stay there. Fill your days with out of door pleasures. Lie on the pine needles somewhere in the North woods and take in all the good, clear, sweet breath of the woods and study by observation everything or anything in Nature. Dream—dream all day long, and sleep and eat. It will not be necessary to lay any command down to eat, for any one who spends his time in the woods by the lakes cannot help but eat. The appetites of sojourners in those regions are something astounding.

Above all, don't hurry. Whatever you do take your time. This is a time of general relaxation and should not be utterly spoiled by trying to crowd too much pleasure into a short time. Take all you can leisurely and conveniently and leave the rest for another season.

A couple of stanzas by Dr. Van Dyke just expresses the true idea of a vacation:

Only an idle little stream,
Whose somber waters softly gleam,
Where I may wade, through woodland shade,
And cast the fly and loaf and dream.

Only a trout or two, to dart
From foaming pools and try my art.
No more I'm wishing, old fashioned fishing
And just a day on nature's heart.

THE QUESTION OF THE VACATION SEASON—WHERE TO GO?

PIGEON FAMILY ON A SHIP.

Female Made Her Mate Sit on the Eggs During the Voyage.

On board the Neptune liner Delano, Captain James, which arrived recently from Rotterdam, is a clear case of petticoat government.

When the Delano left Rotterdam a pair of pigeons were occupying a loft on the vessel. On the voyage across the Atlantic two eggs appeared in the nest, over which there was a real pigeon chuckle that drew the attention of the crew, and investigation proved that a family was expected. Great care was taken by the sailors in wild weather to see that the mother and her eggs were not rolled out or washed by the seas.

Then the sailors discovered that there was more petticoat government visible in the treatment of the male by the female than was recognized in the ethics of the married men who were on board. As an instance it was seen that after the mother had taken a "dog watch," keeping the eggs warm, she would catch her better half by the collar and drag him into the nest and make him take her place on the eggs. No sailor would stand such treatment as that without complaining to the British Consul or the Board of Trade. The male pigeon performed his duties without a murmur and the eggs in the nest promise to yield a sea crop of pigeons.

Again the female dragged the male into the nest and made him take his place on the eggs. Then she stood outside the nest and spruced her plumage, which she had disregarded at sea. Then looking several times into the home and seeing that everything was all right she raised her wings and flew away. At tea time she had not returned and Captain James is bothering his head as to what he will do with the orphans if the father follows the mother. He hopes that Immigrant Commissioner Robinson will not put him under the same bond that he does when stowaways escape from ships.—Baltimore Sun.

Dangers of Smoking.

While many surgeons deny the existence of "smokers' cancer," others indicate tobacco as the cause of cancer of the lips and nasal fossae. The disease from this cause is said to be lobulated epithelioma, sometimes of horny tissue. It shows particularly among smokers who pay no attention to the cleaning of the mouth, who smoke short clay pipes to the bottom ,and who use an inferior quality of tobacco. The under lip or part of the tongue most in contact with the overheated stem of the pipe is most frequently attacked. These neoplasms grow in the base of the tongue and on the tonsils of those who have lost their teeth, and who hold the pipe deep in their mouth. The weight of the pipe is a source of irritation, and the cancer is found on the side where the pipe is held. Contagion from two men using the same pipe may result. When an early operation is performed on cancroids situated on the lip the prognosis may be favorable, but the reverse is the case when the tonsils or tongue are attacked. Smokers should use a pipe with an amber mouthpiece, and it should never be smoked to the bottom. Acrid tobacco should be avoided.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PICTURED ROCKS, LAKE SUPERIOR.

Dodging the Question.

It is dangerous to possess a reputation for superior knowledge or wisdom. It is hard to live up to it. Next in importance to knowing everything, perhaps, is to be ranked the ability to conceal one's ignorance.

"Brown," said Jones, "Smith and I here have had a dispute, and have agreed to leave the decision to you. Which is right—'To-morrow is Friday,' or 'To-morrow will be Friday?'"

"To-day is Saturday, isn't it?" said Brown, after some reflection.

"Yes."

"Then neither one of you is right."

And he waved them aside.

A Short Term.

The shortest period that a member of parliament has represented a constituency is two hours. Lord George Hamilton was re-elected as member of the Ealing division of Middlesex, on being appointed secretary of State for India, and the parliament to which he had been admitted was dissolved within two hours after his election.

ALASKA WEATHER.

The Japan Current Protects It from Severest Extremes.

In the midsummer holiday number of The Century there is an article on "The Alaska Trip" by John Muir, the California writer and naturalist. Mr. Muir says:

The climate of all that portion of the coast that is bathed by the Japan current, extending from the southern boundary of the territory northward and westward to the island of Atoo, a distance of nearly twenty-five hundred miles, is remarkably bland, and free from extremes of heat and cold throughout the year. It is rainy, however; but the rain is of good quality, gentle in its fall, filling the fountains of the streams, and keeping the whole land fresh and fruitful, while anything more delightful than the shining weather after the rain—the great, round sundays of June, July and August—can hardly be found elsewhere. An Alaska midsummer day is a day without night. In the extreme northern portion of the territory the sun does not set for weeks, and even as far south as Sitka and Fort Wrangel it sinks only a few degrees below the horizon, so that the rosy colors of the evening blend with those of the morning, leaving no gap of darkness between. Nevertheless, the full day opens slowly. At midnight, from the middle point between the gloaming and the dawn, a low arc of light is seen stealing along the horizon, with gradual increase of height and span and intensity of tone, accompanied usually by red clouds, which make a striking advertisement of the sun's progress long before he appears above the mountain-tops.

For several hours after sunrise everything in the landscape seems dull and uncommunicative. The clouds fade, the islands and the mountains, with ruffs of mist about them, cast ill-defined shadows, and the whole firmament changes to pale pearl-gray with just a trace of purple in it. But toward noon there is a glorious awakening. The cool haziness of the air vanishes, and the richer sunbeams, pouring from on high, make all the bays and channels shine. Brightly now play the round-topped ripples about the edges of the islands, and over many a plume-shaped streak between them, where the water is stirred by some passing breeze.

On the mountains of the mainland, and in the high-walled fiords that fringe the coast, still finer is the work of the sunshine. The broad white bosoms of the glaciers glow like silver, and their crystal fronts, and the multitude of icebergs that linger about them, drifting, swirling, turning their myriad angles to the sun, are kindled into a perfect blaze of irised light. The warm air throbs and wavers, and makes itself felt as a life-giving, energizing ocean embracing all the earth. Filled with ozone, our pulses bound, and we are warmed and quickened into sympathy with everything, taken back into the heart of nature, whence we came. We feel the life and motion about us, and the universal beauty; the tides marching back and forth with weariless industry, laving the beautiful shores, and swaying the purple dulse of the broad meadows of the sea where the fishes are fed; the wild streams in rows white with waterfalls, ever in bloom and ever in song, spreading their branches over a thousand mountains; the vast forests feeding on the drenching sunbeams, every cell in a whirl of enjoyment; misty flocks of insects stirring all the air; the wild sheep and goats on the grassy ridges above the woods, bears in the berry-tangles, mink and beaver and otter far back on many a river and lake; Indians and adventurers pursuing their lonely ways; birds tending their young—everywhere, everywhere, beauty and life, and glad, rejoicing action.

Through the afternoon all the way down to the west the air seems to thicken and become soft, without losing its fineness. The breeze dies away, and everything settles into a deep conscious repose. Then comes the sunset with its purple and gold—not a narrow arch of color, but oftentimes filling more than half the sky. The horizontal clouds that usually bar the horizon are fired on the edges, and the spaces of clear sky between them are filled in with greenish yellow and amber; while the flocks of thin, overlapping cloudlets are mostly touched with crimson, like the outleaning sprays of a maple-grove in the beginning of Indian summer; and a little later a smooth, mellow purple flushes the sky to the zenith, and fills the air, fairly steeping and transfiguring the islands and mountains, and changing all the water to wine.

Fad Parties.

If you are invited to a fad party you are expected to take with you some object that represents your pet fad, and after you have exhibited it you are to talk about it, tell how you acquired it and why, and anything of interest that pertains to it. Until you have attended one of these affairs you can have no idea of the interesting peep it gives you into a hitherto unsuspected side of your friend's life. The man whom you had known only as a thoughtful student reluctantly confesses to a passion for scarfpins, and marvelous may be the stories attached to the getting of some of these. With another it may be weapons, modern and ancient, and doubtless he will prove to be the most peaceful one among you. With one it is photographs, with another snuff-boxes or stamps or old engravings. Almost every one will have some interesting hobby. Among women one will bring a priceless plate and tell you of her Washington plates and other rare and interesting china. Another collects pewter mugs and candle bowls, or fans, or laces.

Have you ever noticed it? There is a nuisance in every neighborhood.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.....1897

The reception of Mr. Bryan during his recent journey through the west should be enough to convince those too hopeful Republicans and cowardly Democrats in the East who think the silver question has been settled and remains without living interest that they are wrong. At Rapid City, S, D., for example, Mr. Bryan spoke for two hours on bimetalism by which he means silver monometalism. The subject has been discussed interminably, and many persons would not care to be talked to about it for two mortal hours, but 5,000 people from Rapid City and the surrounding towns were on hand to hear his address. When he arrived the entire assemblage rose and waving umbrellas, hats and handkerchiefs, cheered frantically. By means of phonographs and telephones hundreds of people in other towns heard his remarks, at the close of which he had to shake hands for two hours. All this cannot be set down to curiosity, it means business.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department is very hopeful with respect to the beet sugar industry of the United States. "Within ten years," he is quoted as saying for publication, "this country will be exporting sugar. I make that prophecy with the utmost confidence, notwithstanding the fact we are now importing $10,000,000 of sugar each year, and that we must manufacture that amount for home consumption, in addition to what we already make, before we can export at a profit." Mr. Wilson's idea is that the whole country will go more or less into sugar-making, and that it will be especially profitable in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys as it is already on the Pacific coast.

Any miner who has a blow pipe, alcohol lamp and a few drops of sulphuric acid can, in a few minutes, determine whether tellurium is present in ores. All that is necessary is to break off a small piece of the ore, place in a small porcelain dish, previously warmed so as to avoid breaking, applying the blower until the ore is at an oxydizing heat, then put one or two drops of sulphuric acid on a porcelain dish; allow it to mix with the ore. The reaction will immediately follow, if tellurium is present, by beautiful carmine and purple colors.—*M. & Sci. Press.*

The beef market has not been so good in many years as it is to-day. Cattle seem to be selling for less money at Reno than in almost any other section of the country. Cows are quoted at Denver and Omaha much higher than they are selling for here, and steers are very much higher, feeders being quoted at $5 15 gross, which means $10 30 net.—*Reno Gazette.*

Comptroller Eckles writes long and earnestly in the *North American Review* of the menace of the multiplication of legislation. True We are dangerously thinking that every ill can be cured by Act of Legislature. Worse than that, we are turning our Constitutions from bills declaring fundamental principles of Government, into plethoric statute books.—*Sac. Record-Union.*

From 1870 to 1891 there were used in the mines and mills of the Comstock lode 674,765,000 feet of lumber and 391,070,500 cubic feet of cord wood, representing a total cost of about $45,000,000. About 200,000 acres of forest have been destroyed to work these mines.

Under orders from Washington 1,600,000 silver dollars will until further notice be coined monthly at the United States mints, of which $300,000 will be monthly coined at the San Francisco mint.

Mr. Valentine, President of the Wells-Fargo Company, estimates the gold product of 1897 at $215,000,000. Mr. Preston, Director of the Mint, estimates it at $219,000,000.

John W. Mackey, who is reported to be interested in a project to buy the Blair mines at Silver Peak, returned from the mines last Monday, after a week's examination of the property. The great miner did not seem to be at all enthusiastic over the outlook at the Peak. In answer to a direct inquiry as to what he thought of the mines he said: "There is a big country and there seems to be lots of quartz. But the quartz is low grade and it will require the outlay of a large amount of money before anything can be realized. The conditions at Silver Peak are all unfavorable for cheap mining and milling. Wages are high, supplies are high, transportation charges are high. I visited the Peak on the invitation of friends who think of buying the mines. I cannot say whether the sale will be made or not." Mr. Mackey has come and gone and nobody is much the wiser, and whether the mines are to be sold or not is still a mystery.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

Fifty men and one hundred horses are now at work on the Randsburg Railway on the Kramer end, and on Wednesday the first mile of grade was completed, and the whole line will be finished to this town by Nov. 25th. Ramish & Marsh, of Los Angeles, have the contract for the work. The advent of this road is a most important thing for this camp, and should silence all sceptics as to its permanency. While travel to this district is now large, the railroad will bring ten in where one comes at present.—*Randsburg Miner, 9th.*

The Crawling Centiped.

The crawling centiped is built somewhat on the model of a train of cars, the resemblance being enhanced by the reptile's habit of running straight backward when suddenly confronted. Every joint of its long body has two legs, each jointed and tipped with a sharp point like a bee's sting. Its head is furnished with two pincherlike poison fangs, which work horizontally toward each other, and instead of legs its rearmost joint is furnished with two long hooked claws, which drag behind as the centiped walks, and by which it can hang head downward from any place to which it can fix them. If a chance is given the centiped, it will run from the presence of man, and most of the cases where men have been bitten by one of these reptiles have come about through the man rolling upon them or in some other way crowding them while asleep.

The sensation produced by a centipede's crawling upon the bare skin, with its numerous and keenly pointed feet, is usually described as similar to that of being touched with a redhot poker. If the person thus invaded remain perfectly still, the reptile will crawl off as soon as it can. If an attempt be made to shake it off, it sets every claw into the flesh in the effort to hold on, with an effect like the simultaneous stinging by a score of bees, and if any way it be crowded or jammed it bites, injecting a poison which, though less virulent than that of the tarantula or rattlesnake, causes a serious sloughing from the wound during the progress of recovery.—New York Sun.

The Language of Crime.

The general tendency of the criminal to reduce the abstract to the concrete, to denote the substantive by one of its attributes, is shown very clearly in his syneedochical phraseology. Thus a purse is a leather; a street car is a short, comparing its length with a railroad car; a handkerchief is a wipe, and a pair of shoes a pair of kicks.

Again, some of the terms appear to be purely arbitrary, and were it not that the creative power is absent in criminals as in women I should not hesitate to state it as a fact. But it seems wiser to conclude merely that the origin of these terms has become obscured. To suppose that they were created would be in too distinct contradiction to all obtainable evidence, indirect though it may be. Such expressions are to kip, meaning to sleep; to spiel, to make a speech; jerve, a waistcoat pocket; thimble, a watch; to do a lam, meaning to run.

Some of the expressions are very descriptive. To run from a police officer is to do a hot foot. A person who is always listening to other people's conversation is called a rubber neck. The word push, meaning a crowd, is occasionallly seen in the newspapers. To be arrested is to be pinched; to be convicted is to fall. To refuse a person's appeal is to give him the marble heart. Such expressions require no explanation.—A. F. B. Crofton in Popular Science Monthly.

Is the Sultan Mad?

A curious story, said to be well authenticated, is going the rounds of the European press and explains much that is mysterious in the sultan's conduct. Two days before the Bairam festival, so the tale runs, an aid-de-camp went to Abdul Hamid's room for orders and found him walking up and down with wild gesticulations and incoherent murmurs. As soon as the sultan caught sight of the officer he exclaimed: "Son of a dog, what are you doing here? Do you not see that I am conversing with my father?" The aid-de-camp, in great alarm, was about to withdraw, when Abdul Hamid stopped him, saying, "Prostrate yourself before my father and then execute his commands."

Down dropped the trembling officer on his knees, awaiting the development of events with intense anxiety. A quarter of an hour later his horrible suspense came to an end, for the commander of the faithful, bringing his promenade to an abrupt close, threw himself on a divan, and, looking around the chamber, relieved the mind of the aid-de-camp by inquiring what he was doing and why he had come. The sultan had completely forgotten the previous scene.

The Episcopal Church.

The Church Standard (Episcopal) admits that there is some truth in the charge of sectarian superciliousness often brought against the Episcopal church. "There is," it says, "a good deal of offensive conceit in the way in which we talk about the 'sects' and the 'denominations.' There is something hardly less offensive in the patronizing way in which we sometimes admit the Christian graces which are exhibited in the lives and works of their ministers and members, as if, forsooth, they were a marvel of God's exceptional and wholly uncovenanted grace. If we were as catholic as we pretend to be, or just one-half as catholic as we ought to be, we should behave differently. Different behavior would beget a different disposition toward the church from that which generally prevails among non-Episcopalians."

Witch Superstitions.

In some of the country districts of England the peasants are said to believe that elves and witches steal babies from their cradles and place their own elfin offspring in the place of the robust child. After a child is baptized the witches and fairies have no power over it. Hence the peasants have their little ones baptized as soon as possible.

Rich Men and Debt.

The late Judge Asa Packer believed that a rich man ought to be in debt, because it helped him maintain his credit. "Were I," said he, "to wipe out my indebtedness and at some future time see an opportunity to make a large sum of money and attempt to borrow, everybody would marvel and say Judge Packer was borrowing money. As it is I can borrow almost any amount and no questions are asked or comments made."

Full.

"I have called," said the confident young man with manuscript sticking out of his pocket, "to see whether there is a vacancy in this office."

"No," replied the melancholy editor, as he looked around the place, "I'm sorry to say there is none. Even the waste paper basket is full."—London Answers.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

BORN.

GREGG—At Big Pine, Cal., October 9, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Gregg, a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, Cal.

OFFICE—ADJOINING MAIRS' HOTEL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,000 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	332 00	
Road Dist No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,999 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		999 55
	62,999 55	62,999 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,999 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,999 55	62,999 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 9th day of October, 1897, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United states, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door, in the town of Independence, Inyo County; all the right, title and interest of the estate of said A. A. Diez at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 9, and the North half of the southwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 10, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated October 12th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 11, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on saturday, the Twentieth day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Alvah L. Conklin, Charles Walter, Granville H. Melone and James Hines, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. EDWARDS, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.

Dated September 23, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. | Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supe visors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand	$ 9,556 43	
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 1-5 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Dolan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
" " " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
2 C Grant " " "	40 91	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16 834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given Tax-Collector	344 00	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	288 85	
7 Mrs J H Ulch, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	8 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,109 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Molina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	35 00	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	50	
S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	432 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,936 12	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1,240 00	
Salary	1,448 88	
Road District No. 1	71 00	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	320 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	136 50	
Bridge	124 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,112 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving	20 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 85	
Union School	12 00	
	5,475 73	
Aug Salary Fund	1,624 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 30	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine school	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 93	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Tabouse Library	22 00	
Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7 037 77	
Sept. By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 00	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,010 00	
Independence School	8 00	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Tabouse School	6 00	
Station School	114 75	
Riverside School	46 70	
Round Valley School Library	20 59	
County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
To General Ex. for error	50	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19,936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 15	
State General	1,705 97	
General Road	589 90	
Road District No. 1	322 01	
Road District No. 2	232 77	
Road District No. 3	143 40	
Road District No. 4	234 21	
Road District No. 5	192 36	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	255 41	
Institute	38 00	
Teachers' Library	15 33	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	131 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	398 50	
Station	116 99	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	315 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 39	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	400 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,330 45	12,330 45

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J HESSION,
Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
September 23, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eliza Ann Mudget, of Freeman, Kern Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 771, for the E½ of N W ¼, Sec. 8, Tp. 23 S., R. 38 E., M D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Calif., on TUESDAY, the Second day of November, 1897

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles W. Whittock, Ira Brown, William T. Grant and D. P. Hargis, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERID.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DATE TO JANUARY 1, 1897.
Hunter, W. L.	421	June 26, 1897	10,526 July 15, 1897	M. D.	14 S.	35 E.	10	40	NW ¼ of NE ¼	$40 00	$160 00	$12 00	$4 80
Bell, Andrew	44	April 6, 1897	12,182 Dec. 20, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼, SE¼ of SW ¼, and W ½ of SE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Bell, William	44	April 6, 1897	12,183 Dec. 20, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼, E ½ of SW ¼, and E ½ of NW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Davis, William	44	April 6, 1897	12,184 Dec. 20, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼, SE¼ of SW ¼, and E ½ of NW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Williams, Thomas	44	April 6, 1897	12,185 Dec. 20, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	All of SW ¼, SW ¼ of NW ¼, and NE¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Graham, William H	74	Feb. 11, 1897	10,587 Feb. 9, 1897	"	11 "	36 "	25	40	All of NW ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Mack, F. H	74	Feb. 11, 1897	10,588 Feb. 9, 1897	"	11 "	36 "	25	40	All of SW ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Powers, James H	75	Dec. 9, 1897	12,305 Dec. 9, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	W ½ of NW ¼, and NW ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crockett, John	174	April 6, 1897	12,222 April 15, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	25	40	NE ¼ of SE ¼, and E ½ of NE ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Crockett, Augustus A	174	April 6, 1897	12,223 April 15, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	25	40	SE ¼ of SE ¼, and E ½ of NE ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Gordon, Clara V	176	July 16, 1897	12,304 Aug. 24, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	25	40	W ½ of SW ¼, and SW ¼ of W ½	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Fugan, William	182	Feb. 9, 1897	11,815 April 15, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	11	160	All	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Smith, Marion L	152	April 14, 1897	12,122 April 15, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	All	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Hoover, A. Elizabeth	193	June 11, 1897	12,304 June 11, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	22	320	Lots 1 and 2 of NW ¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW ¼	320 00	1,280 00	96 00	38 40
Benson, John A	193	June 11, 1897	12,305 June 11, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	Lots 3 and 4 of NW ¼, and Lots 3 and 4 of SW ¼	320 00	1,280 00	96 00	38 40
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	195	April 14, 1897	12,122 April 15, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	E ½ of NE ¼, and NE ¼ of SE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Perry, Thomas W	200	Dec. 21, 1897	12,306 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	22	160	NW ¼ of SE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Perry, Thomas W	200	Dec. 21, 1897	12,307 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	SW ¼ of SE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Perry, Thomas W	200	Dec. 21, 1897	12,308 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	SE ¼ of SE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	201	Dec. 21, 1897	12,309 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	E ½ of SE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	202	Dec. 21, 1897	12,310 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	E ½ of NE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	202	Dec. 21, 1897	12,311 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	E ½ of NE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	202	Dec. 21, 1897	12,312 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	E ½ of NE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	203	Dec. 21, 1897	12,313 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	W ½ of NE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	203	Dec. 21, 1897	12,314 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	W ½ of NE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	203	Dec. 21, 1897	12,315 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	W ½ of NE ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	204	April 6, 1897	12,224 April 15, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	25	40	NW ¼ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Crocker, Edwin A	204	April 6, 1897	12,225 April 15, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	25	40	SW ¼ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Crocker, Edwin A	204	April 6, 1897	12,226 April 15, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	25	40	NE ¼ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Crocker, Edwin A	204	April 6, 1897	12,227 April 15, 1897	"	17 "	35 "	25	40	SE ¼ of SE ¼	40 00	160 00	12 00	4 80
Crocker, Edwin A	205	Nov. 16, 1897	12,316 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	E ½ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	205	Nov. 16, 1897	12,317 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	E ½ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	206	Dec. 21, 1897	12,318 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	W ½ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	206	Dec. 21, 1897	12,319 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	W ½ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	206	Dec. 21, 1897	12,320 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	W ½ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	207	Dec. 21, 1897	12,321 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	NW ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	207	Dec. 21, 1897	12,322 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	NW ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	207	Dec. 21, 1897	12,323 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	NW ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	208	Dec. 21, 1897	12,324 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	SW ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	208	Dec. 21, 1897	12,325 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	SW ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	208	Dec. 21, 1897	12,326 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	SW ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	209	Dec. 21, 1897	12,327 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	15	160	SE ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	209	Dec. 21, 1897	12,328 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	14	160	SE ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20
Crocker, Edwin A	209	Dec. 21, 1897	12,329 Dec. 21, 1897	"	14 "	35 "	11	160	SE ¼ of SW ¼	160 00	640 00	48 00	19 20

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,
June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

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BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE
TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

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Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Calif.
May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.....1897

Congressman .....MARION DE VRIES
Assemblyman.....THOS. C. KEABLES.
Superior Judge.....WALTER A. LAMAR.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. IVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Oct. 9:

Refined silver	56¾
Copper	11¼
Lead	4.00

Mrs. Blair has gone on a visit to San Francisco.

James Harry, an old-timer of Darwin, is in Independence on legal business.

The Reward Company is working fourteen men at the Hirsch mine and mill.

This year's crop of soda at Owens Lake is the largest ever gathered there.

Bertrand Rhine left for Bakersfield last Monday night by stage from Keeler.

"Glorious rains" in the valley and the mountain tops primed with a first coat of white.

J. C. Crocker and Sam'l Spratt of Big Pine were in town several days during the week.

John Searles, the wealthy borax miner of Borax Lake, died in San Francisco this week.

Supt. Newman is working day and night shifts in the bedrock tunnel in Mazourka Canyon.

William Barrows returned to San Jose last Thursday after a five weeks' stay. He expects to return in the Spring.

Last week Frank Sorba had the thumb and forefinger of his left hand crushed off, at the Montgomery mill, near Ballarat.

Rob't Arnold was in from Panamint valley the other day. He has unskaken faith in a prosperous future for that country.

John Commetti brought in a $1200.00 gold bar yesterday. He makes regular shipments and has one of the best little mines in California.

U. S. Inspector of Surveys Collier is here with assistants respecting surveys on the east side of Owens River and in the Randsburg section.

It is reported here that the mine in Piute Canyon recently purchased by Messrs. Colcord, Yerington, Mills and Parr is a regular bonanza.

The Union district school house has been equipped with a fine new bell, an occasion for gratulation by the parents and pupils of Georges Creek.

District Attorney Forbes and Reporter Laird were called to Bishop last Wednesday to attend a preliminary examination in Justice Dunlap's court.

Mr. McIver has a force of men and teams at work repairing the dam and headgate of the Inyo Canal Co.'s ditch, near the Independence bridge.

The Reward mining force is again being increased to about the old number. Operations have not been, as was reported, entirely suspended at any time.

About thirty men are employed at the Lane mine in Darwin. A complete smelter of 40-tons capacity and hoisting machinery are now on way from Chicago for this mine.

J. White Smith and Mr. Scott of Bishop were admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court at Los Angeles last Tuesday. Both gentlemea passed an excellent examination.

Mr. Burkham, Postmaster at Bodie under the Cleveland administration, passed through town Wednesday on his way to Havilah, where he and other Bodie parties are interested in a pile of gold tailings.

According to the Bodie *Miner* that place has had "a fearfully dull and monotonous week; nothing going on, nothing to be seen, heard, dug up or imagined." Try something more about Mono Lake gulls.

Robert Barry, an old miner of the Modock and Darwin country, died a few days ago at Ballarat. He himself predicted the event and indicated a burial spot, where he was kindly laid away by the citizens. He was a native of Ireland and 64 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Irv. H. Mulholland left for Los Angeles on Friday last, and will remain at that point during the Fair. We hope soon to be advised that "Osito" has again won laurels on the trotting turf.

On Sunday, October 17, religious services will be held as follows: Lone Pine, in the morning at 11 o'clock; Georges Creek, in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock; Independence, in the evening at 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

The professional card of G. P. Doyle, M. D., will be noted elsewhere in this issue. The Doctor has been engaged in mining operations at Mammoth and near Benton, in Mono, for the past few months and comes to settle. He is from Chicago, where he practiced medicine for two years after graduation, in 1894, from the Rush Medical College of that city.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PROCEEDINGS OF REGULAR SESSION.

October Term.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8, 1897, 8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of Inyo County met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding regular meeting read and approved.

Claim of D. Delaney in the sum of $292.65, being cash paid for labor and material used on county road ordered rejected.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file herein were examined and approved as follows:

ROAD COMMISSIONER

Frank Shaw	Road Dist. No. 1
A. C. Freeman	" " " 2
J. R. Eldred	" " " 3
J. J. Stewart	" " " 4
Frank Fitzgerald	" " " 5

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw, on Road District No. 1 Fund $152 00
Apportioned as follows:
To Frank Hulkaby ..... $ 68 00
" John Kogee 33 00
" Frank Shaw 51 00
$152 00

Frank Shaw, on Bridge Fund ... $ 34 63
Apportioned as follows:
To M. McIvor ..... $ 3 00
" Leece & Watterson 31 63

A. C. Freeman, on Road District No. 2 Fund $120 54
Apportioned as follows:
To John B. Clarke ..... $ 35 50
" Leece & Watterson 8 04
" C. Delaney 4 00
" A. C. Freeman 73 00
$120 54

J. R. Eldred, on Road District No. 3 Fund $169 00
Apportioned as follows:
To W. H. Mitchell ..... $ 15 00
" Joseph Seely 35 00
" J. D. Mairs 47 00
" John Alexander 6 00
" Jesse Fox 9 00
" George Hall 10 00
" V. G. Smith 8 00
" J. R. Eldred 39 00
$169 00

J. R. Eldred, on Bridge Fund ... $ 30 71
Apportioned as follows:
To J. D. Mairs $23 00
" A. W. Eibeshutz 4 16
" Louis Joseph 3 55
$30 71

J. J. Stewart, on Road District No. 4 Fund ..... $ 96 00
Apportioned as follows:
To J. C. Anton $28 00
" J. N. McLaughlin 23 00
" J. J. Stewart 45 00
$96 00

Frank Fitzgerald, on Road District No. 5 Fund ..... $ 92 00
Apportioned as follows:
To C. Anthony ..... $ 3 00
" Frank Fitzgerald 39 00
" C. F. Fuller 25 00
" Jno. H. Daley 25 00
$92 00

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered to be drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

Frank Shaw	44 40
A. C. Freeman	42 00
J. R. Eldred	39 30
J. J. Stewart	34 80
Frank Fitzgerald	50 40

Board adjourned for the term.

Attest:

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Surprise Party

Last Saturday evening many of the numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Moffett met at their residence on Market street, as a surprising reminder of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, known as the "glass wedding." 'Ere your scribe's arrival the most surprising surprise had melted into pleasure, as he found both host and hostess tendering with smiles of welcome the hospitalities of their comfortable and elegant home, in which they were ably seconded by their two charming neices, the Misses Mayes, and gallant nephew, W. L. Davis. The greeting and intercourse of the several guests were equally pleasant, from all of whom good nature and a spontaneous welling up of spirited repartee continously flowed. Among the amusements were many charades, cleverly prepared, many of which were original, and usually as cleverly solved. One of these enigmas was intended to and did correctly represent what is familiarly known as a dampkool, but even with the afterwards apparant unmistakable representation of the character, all failed to drop on the solution. About the midnight hour a substantial lunch was spread, to which each and every one did ample justice, though your scribe was too busy to take more than passing notice of the surrounding situation. Of the surprisers present your scribe noticed the following: Judge and Mrs. Lamar, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Bunney, Mrs. Rhine, Mrs. Hession, Mrs. Vincent, Misses Estella and Lou Robinson, Mrs. Irwin, J. E. Laird, E. J. Eibeshutz, C. Harper, C. Walter, C. Showalter, Misses Clara and Estelle Mayes (the aforesaid charming neices), W. L. Davis, Misses Panzy Loomis, Etta Wood, Lizzie Thompson, George Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffett (host and hostess). The children were represented by Irma Webb, Bruce and Wallace Forbes and Lulu Moffett. Presents received were—Mr. and Mrs. Lamar, syrup jug; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Webb, pickle jar; Mr. and Mrs. Bunney, cake stand; Mrs. Rhine, set of berry dishes; Mrs. Hession, dozen desert dishes; Misses Vincent and Misses Robinson, fruit dish; Mrs. Irwin, salad dish; Messrs. Laird and Eibeshutz, vases; Messrs. Harper, Walter and Showalter, water set; Mrs. Frank, vinegar cruet; Misses Mayes and Mr. Davis, table set.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It affordad almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for - - - - - 25 cents
Board and Room, per day - $1 and 1.5
Board, per week - - - - - - $5.00
Board, per month - - - - - - $20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

By the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy17-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWIN M. CROCKER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WELCH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, I. J. Woodin, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at his office in the town of Independence, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, California.

Dated September 24th, 1897.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sphurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:50 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Frankstown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Frankstown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound pasenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PURE FOOD.

Tobowan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1896.

How They Wash.

The hardest worked washerwomen in the world are the Koreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbands, and inasmuch as every man wears pantaloons or drawers so baggy that they come up to his neck like those of a clown they have plenty to do. The washing is usually done in cold water and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded with paddles until they shine like a shirt front fresh from a Chinese laundry.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes, and some of them have quite a luster. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her washtub is not more than six inches high and is about as big around as the average dishpan. She gets the dirt out of the clothes by rubbing them between her hands. She sometimes uses Japanese soap, which is full of grease, and works away with her bare feet. The Chinese girls do their washing in much the same way.

The washing in Egypt is usually done by the men. The Egyptian washerman stands naked on the banks of the Nile and slaps the wet clothes, with a noise like the shot of a pistol, on the smooth stones at the edge of the running water, and such fellah women as wash pound the dirt out of their clothes in the same way.

Frenchwomen pound the dirt out with paddles, often slamming the clothes upon stones, as the Egyptians do.—Exchange.

The Energy of a Cyclone.

The primary cause of the low barometric pressure which marks the storm center and establishes the cyclone is expansion of the air through excess of temperature. The heated air, rising into cold upper regions, has a portion of its vapor condensed into clouds, and now a new dynamic factor is added, for each particle of vapor, in condensing, gives up its modicum of latent heat. Each pound of vapor thus liberates, according to Professor Tyndall's estimate, enough heat to melt five pounds of cast iron, so the amount given out where large masses of cloud are forming must enormously add to the convection currents of the air, and hence to the storm developing power of the forming cyclone. It is doubted whether a storm could attain, much less continue, the terrific force of that most dreaded of winds of temperate zones, the tornado, without the aid of these great masses of condensing vapor which always accompany it in the form of stormclouds.—H. S. Williams, M. D., in Harper's Magazine.

Scent Was Strong.

Mrs. Van Dyke (as Van Dyke appears at 3 a. m.)—Where have you been?

Van Dyke—I—er—

Mrs. Van Dyke—Now, be careful what you say, William. Don't think you can throw me off the scent.—Boston Herald.

Many of the streets of Paris are lined with trees. If a tree dies, another of the same kind, age and size is brought from the state forests and put in its place. The cost is something tremendous, but Paris is the most beautiful of modern cities.

Drop us a line if you can't get *Schilling's Best* of your grocer, or if you don't like it and can't get your money back.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 493

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 794. New Series No. 37.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young — Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

He Liked the Family.

"Dick proposed to me last night."

"What did you tell him?"

"I said he had better ask mamma; and what do you think the wretch said?"

"Goodness knows!"

"He said he had asked her already and she wouldn't have him."—Boston Beacon.

Then He Dodged.

"Too bad about the coolness between Banglewunk and his wife."

"Dear me! I hadn't heard of it."

"Yes. I saw them sitting in a restaurant last night with a couple o' plates of ice cream between them."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Fatal Break.

Farmer Rake—Drat thet new hired man.

Mrs. Rake—What's the matter of him?

Farmer Rake—He's gone an' had his chill while he wuz drivin' the city folks over to our health farm.—Philadelphia North American.

Envious.

"I," said the daughter of a newly plutocratic sire, "was caught in the rain yesterday and ruined a $50 suit."

"And," said the girl who was poor but proud, "a $12 complexion."—Indianapolis Journal.

But He Didn't Take the Hint.

Mr. De Bar—You ought to see me make one of my century runs.

Miss Spray—Oh, do try it now. I should so love to see you.

Natural Selection.

"I don't know what's going to become of that boy of mine. He was never known to get anything right."

"Make a weather prophet of him,"—Detroit Free Press.

The Vernacular.

"Don't you think he puts on too much side?"

"Yes, and a good deal of front; but I don't think it has any backing."—Indianapolis Journal.

Saved.

Steersman (during exciting yacht race)—"Man overboard! Shall we stop or let him drown?"

Captain (promptly)—"We must stop and pick him up. It's against the rules to drop any ballast during a race."—New York Weekly.

No Indications.

Mr. Figg—There is no telling how a boy may grow up. There is Tommy, for example. Who knows what he may turn out to be?

Mrs. Figg—He won't be a civil service reformer, if present indications count. When he found I had locked up the pie he cried for two hours.—Indianapolis Journal.

Queer Mrs. Brusk.

"That was a bad break Mrs. Brusk made."

"What did she do?"

"Why, her husband gets $1,200 a year and she said she wouldn't give even a dime to help send our $5,000 clergyman to the seashore."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Of the Old Regime.

"Paw, what is a gentleman of the old school?"

"Er—ah—he is one of these fine, smooth-shaven old gentlemen who think it awful that a woman should know how to repair a punctured tire, but just perfectly lovely for her to know how to fix a sewing machine."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Opportunity to See.

Mother—Why didn't you bring them pig's feet? Hasn't the butcher got 'em?

Son—How could I tell when he kept his shoes on all the time?—New York World.

Must Have a Taste.

"They tell me, Judge, that the wine at this hotel is particularly fine."

"You should know by this time, sir, that I never accept hearsay evidence."—Detroit Free Press.

An Excusable Crime.

"I have just taken a life to save my own."

"What do you mean?"

"If I hadn't taken that 'Life of Grant' the woman book agent would have talked me to death."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Other People Enjoyed It.

Hicks—Have a good time out riding this evening?

Wicks (neophyte)—Not so good a time as the people who were watching me.—Boston Transcript.

Then He Makes Up.

"Er lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "fohgits 'bout how tired he's gwinter git when de time foh excuse makin' comes eround."—Washington Star.

Pretty Good Evidence.

"Borgess has untold wealth." "How do you know?" "I just saw the tax assessor coming from his house."—Cleveland Leader.

So Embarrassing, You Know.

"What's the matter? Got the cramp?"

"No, but directly I got into the sea, my new bathing-dress shrunk up almost to nothing, and now I daren't get out! Isn't it awful!"

A Tar-Heel Obituary.

A North Carolina obituary is said to read as follows:

He left ten children and a wife
When death, the tyrant, sought him;
Made moonshine liquor all his life,
And the Government never caught him!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Labor Rewarded.

The dreamy eyed inventor looked up suddenly and slapped his hand down on the desk with vigor.

"What have you thought of now?" asked his wife.

"I've got an idea that fills a long-felt want. It is a cyclometer that sticks extra distance on the record when a man climbs a hill."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Blessed Ignorance.

Mrs. Newrich—Well, Henry, we seem to be ketching on in sassiety, better'n I expected.

Mr. Newrich—It comes high, Maria, but ef it pleases you I guess we kin stand it.

Mrs. Newrich—Why, just see what the fashion reporter of the Tattler says: Mrs. Newritch attracted universal attention by the faucheries so characteristic of the nouveau riche. My! ain't that a lovely compliment, now?—Puck.

Practical Work for MSS.

Assistant—"Here is an article from a contributor on the subject of temperance."

Editor—"Try it on the waste basket. It is always getting full."—Ohio State Journal.

A Distinction.

Wickwire—"That is a rocky looking umbrella you are carrying, Mudge. Is it the best you could buy?"

Mudge—"It is the best I could get."—Indianapolis Journal.

Real Sport.

The sportsman starts at early dawn,
With shining gun and trappings awn,
Returns at evening all forlawn,
With one or more of his fingers gawn.

What Did She Mean?

Miss Antique—I have been in two centuries.

Miss Guy—If you live until 1900 you will have been in three.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

More Suitable.

"Let's go to the mountains."

"But I have nothing to wear."

"Then I suppose we'll have to go to the seashore."—Chicago Post.

Medical Finesse.

"Well, doctor, how's everything? Is your business good?"

"Not specially; but I can always boom it by good fishing; all my patients get sick if I take a day off."—Chicago Record.

Not In It.

"Do you belong to the bridal party?" asked the hotel clerk.

"No, I'm only the groom."—Detroit Free Press.

Two Daredevils in Action.

During the peninsular war two English soldiers were standing together when their attention was suddenly arrested by a bombshell thrown near them from the enemy's camp. This was a moment to show "cool courage." One, therefore, knocked the ashes from his pipe, refilled it and exclaimed: "Jack, I'll bet thee a ration I light my pipe at that fuse," pointing at the same time to the shell, the fuse of which was evidently far spent.

"Done," cried the other; "I'll bet thee!"

The challenger accordingly walked up to the shell, lighted his pipe and then deliberately stamped his foot upon the fuse to extinguish it. His comrade, who was close at his elbow, now burst into an amazing fit of passion, blaming him by all the saints in the calendar—not for winning the wager, but for putting out the fuse before he had lighted his own pipe.—Weekly Telegraph.

The Lungs' Work.

A man breathes about twenty times in a minute, or 1,200 times an hour.

We have never yet seen a girl wearing a shirt waist and a look of confidence and content at the same time.

IMPROVED SPRINKLING WAGON.

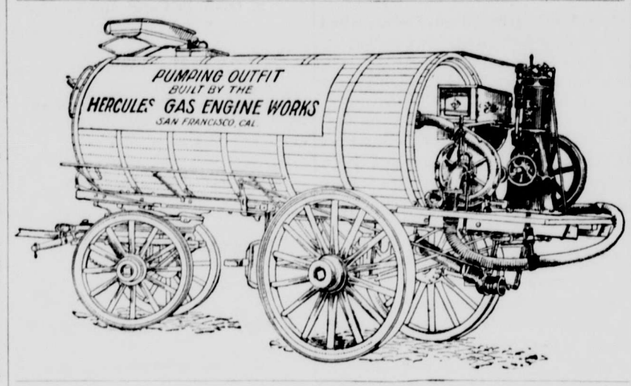
A Device That Does Away With Roadside Pumps and Tanks.

A recent improvement in sprinkling wagons bids fair to revolutionize road and street sprinkling in the country where there is no water system to supply water from hydrants. Heretofore it has been the custom to erect pumping plants, or to pipe water from distant points to stations along the road at such distances that the load at one of these stations would last until the wagon reached the next station on its trip. This plan makes necessary the expense of piping, tanks, wells, horse powers, etc., and has always been a very considerable item of expense, and more or less of an obstacle to having roads well watered.

The improvement consists in attaching a gasoline engine and centrifugal pump on a platform at the rear of the sprinkling wagon so that water can be taken from any convenient source. A suction hose with foot valve is attached to the pump which can be lowered into a tank, creek, watering trough, or any water source. The wagon driver then starts the engine, and in from six to ten minutes his wagon is filled.

The illustration shows a wagon and pumping outfit just completed by the Hercules Gas Engine Co., of San Francisco, and now in use by the Supervisors of Tulare county upon the roads near Visalia.

It consists of an improved type of an



ordinary sprinkling wagon, and a platform built at the rear of the tank upon which stands a 2½ H. P. Special Hercules Gasoline Engine geared to a 3-inch centrifugal pump. From this pump runs a rubber suction hose and discharge pipe into the tank. The tank holds 12,000 gallons of water which will be filled by the pump in six minutes under ordinary lift, or not to exceed ten minutes lifting twenty feet, and at a cost of about 3 cents for each filling. The uses to which this improvement can be put are not confined to road sprinkling, but it is applicable to any purpose where water has to be hauled, as, for instance, supplying threshing machinery or conveying water from one point to another for any purpose. The simplicity of the engine makes its use perfectly safe and reliable, as it is automatic in action, all that is needed being to open the valve admitting the gasoline, and to give the wheel a start with the hand. It is durable and not at all likely to get out of order, requiring neither engineer nor machinist to keep it in condition for work.

Sprinkling country roads has been considerable of a problem, and it is believed that this improvement will go far towards an economical solution of it. The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco furnish these wagons and engines in any desired capacity, and fully guarantee them in every way.

The English Dislike of Commerce.

We believe that the English, who are in continental opinion a nation of shopkeepers, are not by instinct or by aspiration a trading people at all, or even an industrial one. They are a seafaring people by tendency, and as the sea produces nothing they are compelled to trade, and circumstances have driven them into the industrial life, but their proclivity is toward struggle of any kind, and not, except as an incident in that struggle, toward the making of money. It was quite late in their history that they recognized trading as their vocation, and much later still that they surrendered the notion that to be a trader, whether merchant or manufacturer or dealer in money, was to be comparatively a base person. Till within the last few years all historians thought economics rather unworthy subjects of their pens, and the social distinctions drawn against industry were of the most galling character. Indeed, they have not disappeared yet, the contempt which was once felt for the merchant and the banker being still entertained for the distributor, though he often combines both functions. The great industrial is still hardly reckoned on a par with the great agriculturist, and the shopkeeper of any kind is still placed far below any sort of professional.

Money, it is true, is now almost the only source of irresponsible power, and those who possess it begin, like the powerful in all countries and ages, to be highly regarded, but the grandson of a Tottenham Court road peer would much rather his peerage had been acquired in battle or by chicane than out of a shop, however large. Even the captains of industry, who are like the old barons in many respects, are not thought of as quite their equals, and the greatest of railway builders, say the late Mr. Brassey, is not placed on the level of a great agriculturist, say the late Mr. Coke of Norfolk. The state has honored both, but the popular sentiment, which, and not the state, settles what Greeks are like, condones, rather than delights in, the action of the state. The difference is disappearing, but it dies hard.—London Spectator.

With the Lights Turned Down.

"Do you notice any increase in your gas bills since your daughters are old enough to receive company, professor?"

"You have recalled something, sir, that is inexplicable to me. We regard mathematics as a fixed science, and yet it is a fact that I pay less for gas than when the entire household used to retire together. It's astounding."—Detroit Free Press.

Let him who neglects to raise the fallen fear lest when he falls no one will stretch out his hand to lift him up.—Saadi.

THE PATENT MEDICINE MAN.

He Waited Long For Results, and They Came With a Rush.

"It was more than 20 years ago that I decided the thing was ready to be put on the market," said the inventor of a compound that has now passed out of the category of patent medicines and become well introduced. "The question that bothered me was how to get the stuff before the people and make them personally acquainted with its qualities, so that I might find out whether my own faith and confidence in the article were justified. But how was I to get it into people's hands? That was the question that I had to answer. I went to the wholesale druggists, and they said it would be useless to put it on their shelves, as nobody would buy it. I sent it to doctors, but that did very little toward getting the article into the hands of the people. I gave it away at fairs, and the result was that a small portion of the people there got nearly all of the stuff, while the others went without any. Plainly that would not do. But I didn't know yet what I would do.

"After awhile it occurred to me that I would start a man in a buggy driving in a certain direction. He was to distribute the stuff to everybody he met on the road, and in that way the stuff would finally get into the hands of the people. I was going to have relays enough to stretch a line across the country and start a man from the west to come east through the territory the other man could not reach. I was going to send the stuff on ahead, so that at different points on the road the man would be supplied with enough to give away.

"The fellow started on his long trip and distributed thousands of packages of the stuff. Other men started in different directions, and there were only a few thinly populated and remote corners of the country that could not have some personal experience of my invention. The men finished their trips and I waited. But no response came. The people whom I had expected to answer with a cry for what I had given them remained mute. A year passed, and every cent of available capital had gone into the scheme. Thousands of dollars had gone, and evidently no more had been done toward creating a demand than if the stuff had been locked in a closet and left there. I strained hard, but I never could hear the voice of the public calling for my invention. The months were miserable with suspense and despair until suddenly the public, to speak metaphorically, roared at me. The rush had started in a way I could never understand."—New York Sun.

A Press Built by Franklin.

"I once worked a printing press that was built and operated for a long while by Ben Franklin," said Colonel Charles Gonter. "The machine was quite a primitive affair, but it answered the purpose. I was then a boy in Lancaster, Pa., and was learning the printer's trade in the office of the Lancaster Union. John W. Forney, who made such a success of the Philadelphia Press, was a 'prentice with me, and we took turns working the old Franklin press. It was made entirely of wood except for a marble slab that answered the purpose of a bed. On this slab the forms of type were placed, and they would have to be inked with a long, clumsy roller before each impression.

"One day Forney would wield the roller, and the next day it fell my turn to smear on the ink. We could print about 50 or 75 sheets an hour. The work was laborious, but we performed it cheerfully because of the knowledge that Ben Franklin had done the very same work on the press many a day before we were born. James Buchanan used to come in occasionally and encourage us at our task and predict a brilliant career for both of us if we stuck to the trade we were then learning.

"This was way back in 1841, and I'm a young man yet. Events that are crowded into the years since then contain the history of the building of one of the most powerful nations the world has every known, and the processions of men that have passed in review since then call for the pen of another Plutarch to portray, and that cramped, rickety little Franklin press that John W. Forney and I used to work played a big part in the making of the nation and the making of the processions of men. Still I am not old."—St. Louis Republic.

Friendship In Kentucky.

When Judge Pendleton grows reminiscent, he is always interesting, and when Mr. Henry Tompkins walked in he said: "Mr. Tompkins, your cousin, Louis Garth, was the only bully I ever saw who was a brave man. He was the most overbearing man I ever saw. He was in a poker game in camp with Lieutenant Forrest, a brother of General N. B. Forrest, and he called Forrest a liar. Forrest pulled his pistol, a double barreled weapon, and, placing it to Garth's breast, he pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to fire, and Garth spat out a chew of tobacco and without moving a muscle said, "Lieutenant, you had better try the other barrel." Forrest put his weapon up and said, "Garth, you are a brave man, and I will not shoot a brave man." They were inseparable friends forever afterward.—Owensboro Inquirer.

It is my creed that a man has no claim upon his fellow creatures beyond bread and water and a grave, unless he can win it by his own strength or skill.—Hawthorne.

SEEK FREE DOCTORS.

Some Queer Experiences In the Public Dispensaries of New York.

The least hope of any change in this charity to all policy is with those dispensaries that are bountifully endowed. The leading institution of this class in New York city is located on the west side, and, in view of its defiant abuse of all kinds of medical charity, has earned for itself the unenviable sobriquet of the "diamond dispensary." It has such a high reputation for the number and pecuniary ability of its patients that it would appear to be rather a credit than a disgrace to receive its outrageously misdirected charity. Such at least is the inevitable conclusion that may be based upon the large average of well to do people who claim daily the benefits of free medical treatment so lavishly and indiscriminately furnished to all who apply. Many of these visitors are from out of town districts and will pay several dollars for car fare, will ask for a written diagnosis of their disease and an extra prescription, and will then complain if they are kept waiting beyond the time for their return train. The examining doctor is content to ride to the dispensary in a horse car; the patient comes and returns in a cab. It is no longer a joke to refer to the display of diamonds or the number of women clad in sealskins in the patients' waiting room, nor does it appear to be unlikely that, in the near future, conveniences will not be required for checking bicycles and distributing carriage numbers in the order of the different arrivals. In this connection, the following description by an eyewitness in the waiting room of this dispensary may be interesting:

"The reception room held about 200 at a time. Nobody was turned away. Fully 50 per cent of the applicants were well dressed, and 10 per cent of them were finely dressed. Three women wore fur coats that had not been handed down from somebody else. There was an attractive display of fine millinery, and the men, more than half of them, bore no evidences of poverty. But all obtained free treatment supposed to be given to paupers—'poor persons.'"

Such instances as the following carry with them their own moral:

"During the examination of a dispensary patient a roll of bills dropped from her pocket. The doctor picked it up and remarked, 'Madam, this is a free dispensary, and as you are able to pay a fee for medical advice I must decline to treat you here.' 'Well,' replied the woman, 'that money is for something else. You are paid by the city and must prescribe for me.' On being assured that the doctor received no salary from any source, the patient became indignant and protested that she was entitled to attention equally with the 'lady' who had preceded her and from whom she had rented a house the week before."—Dr. George F. Shrady in Forum.

England and Russia.

Many believe, says Benjamin I. Wheeler in The Atlantic, that Constantinople has been systematically fortified against the English to the west, but not, at least by land, against Russia to the east. A Russian army can enter Constantinople without great difficulty. When the question of forcing the Dardanelles with an English fleet was agitated last winter, the English naval authorities estimated that of the 19 ships lying at Salonika 6 must be sacrificed to do it. The cards have been stacked for Russia. It looks today as if the ultimate occupation of Constantinople by Russia were a foregone conclusion.

What has England to say? The matter concerns her. It seemed for a time that the discovery of the route by the cape of Good Hope would provide an evasion of the eastern question and free her from the necessity of worrying about the Ægean. But the opening of the Suez canal has changed things, and, as if by jealous interposition of geographic fate, drawn the issue back to the old fighting ground in the eastern Mediterranean. If she is to hold India and Australia, England must control the Suez canal and its approaches.

An Expensive Product.

It is said that the most costly product in the world is charcoal thread. It is at present made in Paris, but by an artisan who carefully conceals himself from the public the better to guard the secret of his craft. Charcoal thread is sold at wholesale by the gramme (15½ grains) and is used for incandescent lamps. That for the 30 candle lamp costs $12,000 per pound and that for 20 candles $8,000 per pound.—New York Ledger.

CONFINEMENT AND HARD WORK indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

The Absent-minded Professor—Do you know, my dear, I was so busy remembering what you asked me to buy that I actually forgot to stop and get it.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

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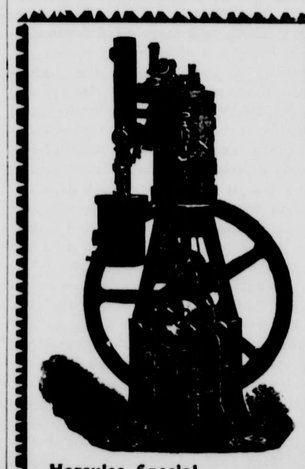

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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THE SONGS MY MOTHER SUNG.

As one who stands at evening by the ocean's lonely shore
May hear the voice of Memory above the breakers' roar,
So, calm and clear and beautiful as bells for curfew rung,
I hear above life's surge and flow the songs my mother sung.

I've sought the light of Fortune's smile in many a distant bourn,
Found many a fount of gladness and learned what it means to mourn;
And many are the voices, mild with love, or harsh with strife,
Whose tones for me have mingled in the symphony of life.

A moment's retrospection, and all these to calm subside,
And from the land of Childhood, far across Time's restless tide,
The veil of mist is lifted which the years between have hung,
And looking back, I hear again the songs my mother sung.

I'm a child again—the twilight steals across the upland farm,
And homeward from my play I come through evening's mellow charm;
The crickets and the katydids are singing through the dew,
And one pure star buds into light in heaven's liquid blue;

I toss my cap upon the floor, and mother's hand, so fair,
Draws to her heart the little lad and smooths his tumbled hair;
She smiles to feel the chubby arms so loving round her flung,
And hark!—I hear them rising now, the songs my mother sung.

And when the simple prayers were said, and down to sleep I lay,
She bent and kissed me, and that kiss is on my brow to-day;
I fancied round her fair white face the very darkness smiled
(She ever wore an angel-look when she was with her child),

And softly from the distant woods I heard the whip-poor-will,
But in that dear and hallowed hour her voice was softer still:
Sweet breezes stirred the window where the honeysuckle clung,
But dreamland caught its music from the songs my mother sung.

There was no voice more wonderful for love was all its tone,
And love hath never heard a tongue more beauteous than its own;
And where the proud world fails to win our homage with its art,
Love's simple song unchallenged takes the fortress of the heart.

What wonder that when life is hard I smile back through my tears
As I hear those holy echoes haunt the hushes of the years!—
What wonder when Care's stormy bells against my calm are swung
The Past speaks comfort to my heart in the songs my mother sung!

Oh, sacred bond that through all time in blessedness remains!—
A voice hath bound me to the Past by Music's viewless chains;
For where Love links its golden words between the heart and home
There is a charm that holds the thought howe'er the feet may roam;

So, fondly from my toil and care my heart will backward turn,
And I shall be a child again, and for God's altars yearn,
Whenever that sweet angelus across life's sea is rung,
That music out of Childhood's heav'n—the songs my mother sung.

—Ernest Warburton Shurtleff, in Youth's Companion.

THE CONVICT'S YARN.

Egyptology in the days when I was at college, before I took to the profession which I followed for many years, was my chief delight, and to the fact that I was a student of the ways of ancient Egypt I owed one of the luckiest hauls of my life.

It fell out in this way: We had long turned our eyes with ardent looks toward the establishment of Mr. Pontifex, jeweler and valuer, of 2 Moore Lane, city, the contents of whose shop were said to be worth some £20,000.

Mr. Pontifex, in addition to being a jeweler and valuer, was also a bit of an enthusiast on Egyptian relics, and one often saw paragraphs in the paper regarding recent additions made to his Egyptian museum at Norwood.

One day my chum, Dick Herring, lounged into my room smoking a clay and reading a newspaper.

"Listen to this, guv'nor. Seems a waste, doesn't it?"

"Fire away," I returned, "and I'll give you my opinion afterward."

"'We understand that Mr. Christopher Pontifex, the well-known jewler, of Moore Lane, E. C., has just ordered a mummy, purvidin', o' course, that it was to be lodged over the shop. What, ho!' he concluded, with a wink at me.

I laughed. "I agree with you," I said. "I shouldn't have any objection at all to changing places with the mummy, say between the hours of midnight and 2 a. m., but I don't quite see how it's to be done."

"More don't I, guv'nor," returned Dick, moodily.

He then relapsed into silence, blowing great clouds from his pipe, and the business passed out of my mind. It was recalled to me, however, in a very sudden manner some two months later, when, passing down a street near the Strand, I espied close to a pillar box a letter already stamped and addressed for posting, but which had evidently missed the box and fallen to the ground. Acting on the principle which has always led me to obtain as much knowledge as I can, I opened the envelope and was astonished to find that it was from Messrs. Wood & Sons and was addressed to Mr. Pontifex. This is what it said:

Dear Sir—The mummy to your esteemed order has now arrived at Southampton, and we expect it in London to-morrow. Will you kindly say if we can deliver same to-morrow afternoon? We understand the mummy is to be deposited first of all on your premises at Moore Lane. Awaiting your reply, we are, yours very obediently,

WOOD & SON.

As I read these words a happy thought flashed across my brain, and I resolved to put it into execution at once. Going straight to a telegraph office in the city I sent the following message to Wood & Sons:

Leaving London for a few days retain mummy till further notice.

PONTIFEX.

The message having been duly dispatched, I took my way at once to my lodgings, where I found my chum, Herring, sitting disconsolately on the sofa.

"Buck up, Dick, my lad!" I cried. "I think we're in luck at last. Read that letter."

I handed him the note which I had picked up near the pillar box, and he read it carefully. Then he said:

"Where's the luck in that, guv'nor?"

"What would you say if I told you that I intended to impersonate the mummy which Mr. Pontifex has ordered, and that, moreover, I intend to carry off all that I can lay my hands on during the night following my being delivered into his keeping?"

He smiled incredulously.

"How's it to be done, guv'nor? It's a knockout plan, of course, but how's it to be done?"

"It will be by no means an easy task," I made answer, "and it's risky, but it may be done with care and discretion. Being extremely thin, I have the 'make-up' of an ideal mummy. The first thing we have to obtain is an ancient mummy coffin, which I will go and buy at once."

I then proceeded to the establishment of the Messrs. Wood, where I bought an imitation coffin. The real article would have been exceedingly dear, and so I contented myself with a colorable imitation. Deep down in a huge recess I packed a long overcoat with capacious pockets, a few necessary tools, a lantern with matches and a few other handy appliances.

This being done, I obtained a quantity of butter cloths in which I was to be swathed. To give the same an ancient and brownish appearance I smoked them at the fire, the effect after that process being admirable.

Herring gave me valuable service, and we also enlisted the help of Jack Tovey, an ingenious youngster who had often done good work for us in days gone by.

He showed himself an apt pupil at the mummy business, and when I had rehearsed the attaching of the butter cloths to Herring's figure, as an example of the manner in which it should be done, he expressed himself as being quite able to do the same office for me when the time came.

It was a dangerous game, and only too well did I know it, but I determined to hope for the best and trust to the luck which always seemed to belong to me.

I determined to lose no time in carrying out the scheme because, although delays are dangerous everywhere, they are especially so in our profession. I therefore arranged that I should be conveyed to Mr. Pontifex's house in Moore Lane arrayed as the mummy to his order on the following afternoon, Friday.

Fortunately the weather was very gloomy at the time and King Fog was over all things.

We engaged a spring cart to convey the coffin containing me to Moore Lane, and at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon we set out, my chums and I. In speaking of myself I should, perhaps, use the word "it," for never did any live man present so dead an appearance as I on that occasion. If it had not been for fear of bursting some of the butter cloths I should have broken out into hearty laughter, for the whole affair seemed to me one of the finest comedies on record.

At length the coffin was duly deposited in the room, and then I heard Pontifex tell the car men to withdraw the lid. This they did, and then I could feel that the jeweler was gazing at me fixedly, and knew that if detection were to come it would come now. Thank heaven, it did not come! On the contrary, the worthy dealer in precious stones seemed greatly impressed with his purchase and insisted on delivering a short homily to the car men on the subject.

"See here, my good men," he said in an unctuous, satisfied voice; "see here, and admire the work which the ancient Egyptians knew so well how to perform. Think of the ages which have rolled by since Ptolemy I. lived and ruled! Think of the millions who have since then turned into dust, and yet here am I able to look to-night on the intact body of that very king! Ah, a marvelous science, the science of embalming! Marvelous indeed!"

The hours went by with a slowness that tortured me. My face was on fire with perspiration, and though I could breathe through some small holes we had made in the butter cloths, my whole position was so exceedingly painful that I do not think I would go through such an ordeal again even for twice the temptation.

I heard the church clock in Cheapside strike the hours, and the interval between each hour seemed like a week. At length midnight struck, and then I knew that my awful rest was near its end. I could hear the servants locking up for the night.

I could hear Pontifex bidding them good night as he passed up stairs to bed, and half an hour later the house was as silent as the tomb.

"The time has come," I thought, "for Ptolemy to come to life. Here goes!"

I had provided myself with a ring to which a small blade was attached, and working away with the same I was able after much toil to free my arms, and afterward, of course, the work was comparatively easy, but for ten minutes or so I could not rise, my limbs being too cramped to allow of my doing so.

At the end of that time I pulled myself together, and making a mighty effort I leaped out. Siezing my lantern I lit it, and then put on the overcoat and other clothing which I had concealed in the deep receptacle.

Having put on my India rubber shoes and collected my professional instruments, I went down stairs silently, and soon found my way into the shop toward the treasures of which we had so long turned our eyes and which treasures now lay within my reach. I made a deliberate selection, filling my pockets with the precious stones in generous profusion.

A low whistle outside told me that my faithful pal, Herring, was watching to see that my coast was clear for my exit. I therefore took my way out into the passage, and using my best efforts to make no noise I slid back the great bolts and turned the key of the massive house door.

Everything went perfectly. The lane was deserted and I walked rapidly in the direction of the Mansion House, where I was joined by Herring, who burst into a loud peal of laughter when he saw me.

"'Ow are yer, Mr. Tollerrmy?" he said. "Give us yer 'and. Blow if yer ain't the coolest bloke wot I ever set eyes on."

Then he said no more, and we walked on silently till we reached our den in St. Luke's. Next morning a train from Charing Cross conveyed us to Folkstone, whence we journeyed to Paris, and from there to Brussels, where the swag was duly sold and split up into shares.

My companions, Herring and Tovey, decided that as I had had the lion's share of the work I should also have the same share of the proceeds, and the result was that I was richer by the night's transactions to the tune of something very much like £8,000.—London Tit-Bits.

What an Ocean Steamship Carries.

The famous steamship Great Eastern, historically associated with the first efforts to lay Atlantic telegraph cables, has hitherto been regarded as the largest vessel ever launched. Its laurels as a sea leviathan, however, are of late endangered. The new ocean freighter Pennsylvania, although scarcely attaining the external measurements of the former celebrated ship, will carry far more cargo. The capacity, indeed, of these new freight ships is a matter for astonishment to a landsman.

The Pennsylvania, for example, is rated at twenty thousand tons burden, and will carry loads such as may be briefly itemized thus:

160,000 bushels of wheat in bulk, equal to three hundred and twenty carloads, or sixteen trains of twenty cars each.

1,000 tons of flour, eighty carloads.

4,000 boxes of bacon, seventy-five carloads.

3,000 tierces of lard, forty-eight carloads.

1,300 bales of cotton, forty carloads.

1,200 head of live cattle, eighty carloads.

3,600 quarters of dressed beef.

In addition there will probably be a thousand tons of miscellaneous merchandise, say eighty carloads more; in all not less than seven hundred and eighty carloads, or thirty-nine long trains of twenty cars each.

Nor is the above by any means the entire load of this modern ark. The Pennsylvania will have accommodations for from eight hundred to one thousand steerage passengers, as also for a crew of one hundred and fifty men and fifty cattlemen, with food and fodder for all.

In the fuel bins, too, there will be carried a burden of 1,300 tons of coal, or more than one hundred carloads.

If we were to say that the entire agricultural product of sixty New England towns, or twenty Western counties, could all be stowed away in this mammoth ship, we should not exceed the facts.

She Was Too Kittenish.

At the lemonade table in a Worcester fair the other night a patron related the story of a pretty English woman who dispended similar fluid at a society function. Exorbitant prices were asked and men were wheedled into contributions by various seductive methods. A wealthy man of title was informed that a glass of lemonade would cost him a shilling. Then the fair custodian took a sip from it, and as she smacked her pretty lips said: "Now this cup will cost you a guinea." The patron pulled out the sum, and as he laid it down said: "Here's the guinea; now please give me a clean glass."

The Cares of Office.

Weary Watkins—"They kin all run for office that wants it, but none of it fer me. I've been there. The responsibility broke down me nerves."

Hungry Higgins—"What office did you ever hold?"

"I wuz dog catcher."—Indianapolis Journal.

Why don't turnips and beets ever disagree with people? No one likes turnips and beets, anyway.

Topics of the Times

German engine drivers receive a gold medal and $500 for every ten years of service without accident.

Ex-Secretary J. S. Morton has had plans drawn for a $25,000 opera house to be built by himself in Nebraska City.

In six months of 1897 the German Dramatic Institute received 411 plays, only twenty of which were thought fit for the stage.

A number of the New York clergymen favor the plan of establishing free theater and concert halls for the abject poor.

Out of the 400 young men graduated from Harvard College this year not a single one intends to take up the study of theology.

Colorado has for sale $200,000 worth of what are known as "insurrection bonds," issued to defray the expenses of suppressing the Leadville strike.

When old coins are worn so that it is hard to make out the inscription, gradually heat the coin, and in almost all cases the inscription will appear.

A bewildered dog in Wilkesbarre, Pa., was struck by a trolley car, run over by a bicycle and kicked by a horse, all in ten seconds, but still escaped alive.

The Hecla, Dakota, Standard reports 15,450 sheep within a radius of ten miles of Hecla. Three years ago there were but 1,500 head in the same territory.

Because, when he proposed marriage, her lover did not tell her that he was subject to fits, a Sedgwick County, Kansas, wife has brought suit for divorce.

The Australian Legislature has sanctioned the building of an aqueduct which will cost $12,500,000, and will supply the Coolgardie gold mines with 5,000,000 gallons of water daily.

It is ten years since President Cleveland sent his famous tariff reform message to Congress. Since then we have had one low tariff and two high tariffs.

Colorless quartz is found in many parts of the world, and is used for optical purposes and to imitate the diamond. It, however, lacks the luster of the strass or paste imitations.

The Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph says that the acme of politeness was reached by a mining superintendent who posted a placard reading: "Please do not tumble down the shaft."

Pergolesi's operatta, "La Serva Padrona," the model for all subsequent Italian and French operas to Rossini's time, has been revived as a parlor entertainment in London.

The old house in Dillsburg, York County, Pa., in which Senator Quay was born, is to be purchased by the Republicans of the town and neighborhood and used as a clubhouse by them.

An Alabama murderer addressed the following note to the Governor: "I wish you would grant me a thirty-day respite. I am short on religion. Intended to get it last week, but was too busy."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has received the gold medal of the Cobden Club, "in recognition of exceptional and distinguished services in the cause of the progress of international free exchange."

A form of clothing known as knee cuffs is said to be used quite generally in France by all classes during the winter. It is a woolen cuff for the knees, much the same as in England is worn around the wrists.

The Russian ministry of finance has decided upon establishing commercial agents in the states of Central Asia and the extreme east, where hitherto Russia's commercial interests have been represented by consuls.

A horse, which up to the last was called a pony, died at Burlington, Kan., recently at the age of 41. The owner, Dr. Manson, had had it in his possession for thirty-nine years, ever since he bought it from the Sac and Fox Indians.

One of the most prominent mining experts in the world, a resident of London, is going to the Black Hills to make an examination of mining property for a syndicate of English capitalists, who are contemplating investing a very large sum of money.

It is a whole day's work for two men to fell even the smallest mahogany tree. On account of the spurs which project from the base of the trunk a scaffold has to be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, leaving thus a stump of the very best wood from ten to fifteen feet high.

According to an account of "fires at theaters," published in the Revue Bleue of Paris, every theater in Paris has at one time or another been burned except the Comedie Francaise. It adds that the Comedie Francaise is the only theater which has not adopted electric lamps for the footlights.

West Turkestan is thinly peopled and has few schools. The Russian Government has now fitted up as schools a few railroad carriages, which remain at each station for a few weeks. The teacher lives in the carriage. The children are required to learn a lesson or two until the itinerant school again reaches their neighborhood.

Mr. Appleton, secretary of the "British and Foreign Arbitration and Peace Society," has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Marylebone police magistrate for assaulting and beating a housemaid. He is described as an author and publisher, 60 years of age, who went about armed with a revolver and a swordstick.

William C. Whitney has planned a $150,000 ball-room attachment for his New York mansion. This makes society's mouth water, for it means that the ex-Secretary is going to entertain on an elaborate scale next winter. The Whitney house, when the new feature is added, will probably represent the investment of more than $1,000,000.

The new cap adopted by the Navy Department for officers of the service has met with much criticism. The change of uniform is regarded as entirely in the interest of the military tailors of the country. One great objection to the cap is that across its visor is stitched a greater or less amount of gold braid, the quantity and design depending upon the rank of the wearer.

Pennsylvania's bituminous coal product last year was a little more than a million tons less than in 1895; Ohio lost 480,000 tons; West Virginia increased her output about 1,500,000 tons, and Illinois about 2,000,000 tons. The mountain State had the most important increase among the Appalachian States, Illinois in the Middle West, and Colorado was the only State in the Rocky Mountain region whose production was increased.

RUM IN COLONIAL TIMES.

There Were Sixty-three Distilleries in Massachusetts.

The power of rum as a commerical factor in the colonies was at its height about 1750. That year the royal treasury report gave sixty-three distilleries in Massachusetts turning molasses into rum. This formed the store for about 900 vessels engaged in various branches of trade—400 in cod fishing, 200 mackerel fishing, 100 whalers, etc. Newport kept pace relatively with Boston. Refuse codfish paid for much of the molasses.

Connecticut attempted to prohibit distilling, because it made molasses scarce, but the prohibition was very hastily stopped when the citizens found that business went where rum could be obtained. Rum proved the best New England commodity in all trading operations. Rum was the Indian's choice, in fact his only acceptance, as payment for his peltries; it was chosen with equal eagerness by the Virginian or Carolinian in exchange for his tobacco. The Newfoundland fishermen wished it in return for codfish, and, most important of all, on the Guinea coast New England rum entirely vanquished French brandy as a medium for acquiring slaves. The commerce in rum and slaves afforded all the ready money that paid for any merchandise in England. It was the driving power of all commercial machinery. The circuit was powerful at every step. The Yankee vessel laden with home-made rum sailed to the African coast. The rum was bartered to great advantage for negroes. The negroes were carried to and sold at a large profit at the West Indies and the distillation in Newport and Boston started afresh the round of New England money-making. Sometimes trade was so brisk that the market was stripped of rum.

In the year 1752 Isaac Freeman wanted a cargo of rum for the African trade. He sent to Newport, where there were then thirty great rum distilleries in full blast. His correspondent wrote that he could not have it for three months. "There are so many vessels loading for Guinea we can't get our hogsheads of rum for cash. We have been lately to New London and all along the seaport towns in order to purchase molasses, but we can't get one hogshead."

The shipmasters were not above watering the rum to make it go as far as possible. Old Merchant Potter instructed his captains to "trade with the blacks, worter ye' rum as much as possible, and sell as much by short messur as you can."—Brockton (Mass.) Times.

Extracting Information.

The man who sits in a city railway station at the "Bureau of General Information" must, like "the little busy bee," gather honey "from every opening flower." When off duty, he should be refilling his memory with all sorts of knowledge, for at the bureau he must be "on tap" to every man, woman or child thirsting for information. A similar burden rests on lawyers in large practice, and on clergymen whose popularity makes the public their parishioners.

That eminent preacher, the late Charles H. Spurgeon, was once asked by an American visitor, who had noticed that an orphanage, a theological school, a church and many correspondents kept him busy from morning to night:

"Pray, Mr. Spurgeon, when and where do you compose your sermons?"

"I am always at that," replied the preacher. "I get something from every one I meet. I shall suck a sermon from you before I am through with you."

A distinguished British seaman, the late Admiral Sir George Tryon, used to act on the preacher's rule. When secretary to the British Admiralty he was obliged to pay the penalty attached to the post of dining at city banquets, guild and private dinners. Being invited to more dinner parties than he could go to, he used to pick and choose among them. His wife, for a long time, was ignorant of the rule which guided her husband in refusing certain invitations and accepting others.

At last she discovered that he accepted only those invitations which would lead him to places where he might meet some one who could give information of value to him in his profession. He cared nothing for the gossip which makes up the talk at a fashionable dinner party, but he was on the lookout for useful information, and was ready to extract it from any source. Like Spurgeon, he learned something from everybody.—Youth's Companion.

A little sense will pay a woman full as well as kindness and patience.

DECLINE OF SPAIN.

GREAT LOSS OF TERRITORY IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

Once Owned Nearly All of Both Americas—Cuba All that Is Left—That Likely to Be Dropped Because Too Hot to Hold.

Sold and Lost in War.

In losing its hold upon Cuba Spain gives up almost its final possession in the New World. It still holds a tiny island, but uses it only as a coaling and provision station.

Columbus found a continent across the Atlantic and took possession of it in the name of his sovereign. Then Spain "owned" the New World. But other explorers immediately took possession of corners of it. England took a big slice. People came from Holland and parts of England, and, banding themselves together, finally called themselves the United States.

In 1801 Spain found herself deprived of the continent she had discovered 350 years before to a great extent. The entire eastern coast was gone, both in North and South America, and there were alarming inroads in the center. But Spain still owned California, Florida, Central America and all the western part of South America.

To-day she owns nothing. Cuba is practically gone from her. She does not govern it, neither does she get its products. The rest of North America has passed away by conquest, by grant or by purchase. South America, true, has Spaniards living in it. But they have formed independent colonies and are known as Chileans, Bolivians, Peruvians and Colombians. They love Spain, but they love themselves more. They will not pay direct tribute or join in her government.

Spain must soon withdraw to the Eastern hemisphere, where she has a lovely little peninsula, and confine herself to that territory and a few rich little islands in the Pacific that still belong to her.

In losing North and South America Spain has shown not such bad generalship, nor in the opinion of her sovereigns such bad judgment. England is the only country that has been able to divide herself gracefully and govern lands across an ocean. She does it by a broad policy that allows home rule and almost absolute independence on the part of the Governor General. Victoria Regina's name is upon the official notepaper and her head upon the money, but she does not "grind" the people or compel them to pay more than they would have to pay to their own government of they were "free."

Spain in giving up her western lands had made some pretty good deals. Others were not so good. The outcome of the Cuban war will tell whether she has profited by the Cuban struggle. If she gets it absolutely back it will be hers forever to hold in a state of menial subjection to punish and starve for generations to come. But if she parts with it and makes it self-governing, she will not get the tribute from it which the island needs to pay its own debts.

Spain's first loss, in the early part of the century, was the great district calling itself Louisiana. Spain had got Louisiana in 1762 from the French, who originally discovered it. But when Napoleon became Consul he got Louisiana back, and the big "New Orleans territory," and held them secure. This embraced all the southern and middle portions of the United States, and was the largest and richest piece of land then known.

The United States got it from the French in 1803 by paying $15,000,000, and it is said that the Spanish have never ceased to mourn that they could not have held it until this purchase, which would have enriched their then diminished coffers greatly.

Spain's next loss was Mexico, by conquest, in 1813. On that date Mexico declared herself free. And then began a long series of wars, in which all countries joined, but which resulted in Mexican independence on hard and sure grounds in 1848. Spain lost heavily by this war.

Texas still was Spanish territory. But by act of United States Congress in 1845 Texas was purchased from Spain. It had a debt of $7,500,000, which it seemed as if it could never pay off, and Spain allowed the United States to take Texas if it would assume that debt. There was vigorous opposition at the time, as the country was in a state of financial distress. But Congress insisted, and with what good results the subsequent history of Texas shows.

Spain by this act lost a territory of 318,000 square miles, and twice as large as Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania all three put together.

Florida meanwhile had been purchased of Spain in 1819 for $5,000,000. There were 67,000 square miles, and the whole country was rich in vegetation and minerals. It was called the floral region of the New World and was named for the Spanish Easter, upon which day it was discovered.

England, all this while, had been taking pieces of country from the original Spanish owners. Part of its present Canadian territory it got because the Spanish wanted to join the English. Much it got from the French, who had taken it forcibly from the Spanish. A little it got by purchase.

So rapidly did the land pass out of the hands of the Spanish Crown that, within a generation the lower half of North America from being a Spanish country became part of the United States. California was added to the United States in 1848, after the Mexican struggle. It embraced the immense tract that is now divided up into six States, and in 1849 it became the Territory of California. A few men, now known as "the forty-niners," went there and came back with such astounding reports of the richness of its fruit, the fineness of its wood and the variety of its ore that others started out. There were fairy tales told of its glittering sand. In 1850 it became a State and soon proved to be the purse of the United States, holding money that could be traded off with foreign countries for that which the United States needed.

Neither Spain nor Mexico would have parted with California, including Oregon, if they had known what lay there. The old Spanish residents tried to keep the secret, and from that fact comes the romantic Spanish stories of the West.

DARK PORTIONS SHOW SPAIN'S POSSESSIONS IN 1801 AND TO-DAY.

A Magnetic Drill.

The use of magnets for lifting purposes and as a substitute for clamps is rapidly extending, and to see the ease and facility with which a five-ton casting can be picked up and carried around the shop is very striking. With the old process holes have to be bored in masses of metal in all sorts of odd and inconvenient places and at angles so that very often it is necessary to rig clamps for holding the drilling machine to its work. The application of the portable electric motor for this purpose was a long step in advance, and this method has been of great service in dealing with the armor of the new cruisers. When a portable drill, however, is coupled with a magnetic clamping device the ideal conditions are realized. Dr. Louis Bell recently described a drill of this pattern. It consists of a motor and its worm-driven drill, together with a universal mounting of four adjustable feet. When placed fairly upon a ship's plate or other mass of iron these drills have an adhesive force of nearly half a ton each. The drill can then be adjusted and clamped by the simple turning of a key, and it will then bore holes up to an inch in diameter as fast as it can be safely worked. The whole affair weighs only about 200 pounds. These portable drills in small sizes, particularly when the clamping is magnetic, are invaluable in general machine shop practice, and in modern building work.—Engineering Magazine.

Cost of Trolley Power.

A table taken from the annual reports of the railroad commissioners of New York and Massachusetts for nearly all of the street railway properties shows the cost of the electric power required to run a car one mile, under average conditions of load, etc. The table gives the number of cars owned, the car mileage per year and the cost of the electric power per mile and per passenger. Of the nineteen companies operating less than 250,000 car miles four are obtaining power at a cost of less than 2 cents per car, six between 2 and 3 cents, five between 3 and 4 cents, one between 4 and 5 cents and three at more than 5 cents; of the five companies operating over 5,000,000 car miles per year one obtains the power for less than 1 cent per car mile, three between 1 and 2 cents, and one between 2 and 3 cents; other similar figures are also given between these limits. The Brooklyn Heights Company has the cheapest power, 0.86 per car mile, followed by the Binghamton with 0.94; the cost of power for Massachusetts roads includes repairs and depreciation of the station plant, which is not the case of the New York roads.—Street Railway Journal

An Unfortunate Admission.

Husband (shaving)—"Confound the razor!" Wife—"What's the matter now? You're dreadfully cross-tempered." Husband—"The razor is so abominably dull!" Wife—"Dull? Why, I ripped up an old skirt with it yesterday and it cut beautifully!"—Tid-Bits.

A woman as a circus clown is worse than a woman in politics.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR, ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8 1897

E. R. Moses, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, at the Irrigation Congress held in Salt Lake, said in part:

"The people of the United States must know of their country in order to judge intelligently of the wants and needs of any part of it, and then they must have that love of country so strong in their hearts that they forget self, section birthplace and State in their great desire to build up America as 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.' When this is done there will no longer be a flaunting of the bloody shirt at every husting or in every spread-eagle speech, the constant repetition of 'A solid South,' a grasping East,' and 'A wild and woolly West.'

"The time has come when this Nation, like the other nations of the earth, must ever be alert in making due and ample preparation for the comfort and happiness of her people.

"This Government, founded, as it was, upon that grand and paternal proposition, 'To secure the blessings of liberty and hapiness to ourselves and our posterity,' can no longer forget her posterity than a father can his child. Forget them, I say, by withholding from them for settlement the many thousands of homes that lie in this Western country—homes that are their birthright as much so as the homesteads that are now the castles of so many true, brave and noble American citizens. Heretofore this Government has been generous with her free homes for her people.

"The people living in this section are most patriotic, and many of the 2,000,000 or more idle and homeless people in the crowded and congested cities of the East are looking for the time when these Western lands are made available for a settlement. Philanthropists and humanitarians see the great opportunity for solving one of the most vital and serious questions of the times—the settling of the worthy unemployed and homeless upon these lands; while politicians and statesmen realize the fact, if they do not carry it into practice, that the safety and perpetuity of this Government lies in having homes for its worthy, homeless citizens.

"The time has come, in the minds of all who fully know the condition of the East and West, that this country can no longer remain half settled and half unsettled, any more than it could have remained half free and half slave. Individual and co-operative efforts have gone as far as they can go. Uncle Sam owns this unsettled land and it has now come to the parting of the ways; either the Government must open these lands or turn them over in fee simple to the States and Territories in which they lie, that they may open them for settlement. The settlement of the West means only, that the products of the soil go East for the products of the loom and the factory; that the settling of the surplus population in the West relieves the East of great financial burdens. The opening of the West will not only give homes to the present homeless, but to future thousands, instead of forcing them abroad, like England, France and Germany do their homeless people, for want of territory.

"If any bill is passed for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid America, it must first be drafted by this body or the people of the West. The last Irrigation Congress passed upon a bill, a very good one, for a starter, known as the 'Public Lands Commission Bill.' It was introduced in the House of Representatives near the close of the session and awaits resurrection. It has firm supporters in both Houses, and with proper efforts on the part of this Congress could become a law.

"More acres are under cultivation by means of irrigation than ever before, and perhaps more miles of irrigating ditches have been built in the last few years than in all previous years.

"Through the annual Congresses an impetus has been given another line of industry that has worked night and day to perfect pumps and machines to draw water from the bowels of the earth at such a minimum cost as to make it profitable to irrigate in this way. The ingenious mind has been set at work to conserve the stormwaters that run in torrents to the sea. The eyes of the East and South have been opened to the fact they, too, can ditch, drain and apply the water at proper times and receive better results. We irrigationists are satisfied that Congress will have to adopt our plan of preventing the overflow of large streams by the storage of waters near the heads of such streams, in such a manner as to feed the streams at times of low water, and at other times to be used in irrigation, navigation and manufacturing industries; and, in this way, the damage to life and property now caused each year by overflows will be prevented and large tracts of arid lands can be reclaimed by these waters and opened for settlement.

"The people of the Nation would soon find it a paying investment if Congress would apply the appropriations annually made to prevent floods, temporary makeshifts, to the storage of the waters as well as for the use of agriculture and horticulture. Following in the wake of irrigation and closely alied to it, is colonization. The people of the West do not want these lands made tillable unless they can teem with the life and are settled with the best brain and brawn of the old and the young, rich and poor, who desire homes in this sunset land of America."

Senator John P. Jones is interested in a project to build a narrow gauge railroad from Skaguay to the Klondike county.

THEY DO NOT DIE.

Some days ago a San Francisco paper published a number of autographic certificates of people familiar with death scenes, declaring that a young man in a Southern California city had died; that all the evidences of actual death were present, not a single indication was lacking. The wife of the man came in and insisted upon attempting resuscitation, whereupon vigorous applications were made and after an hour or two the breath of life returned, and the man is now up and about. Then follows the statement that as he began to breathe he exclaimed: "O, why did you bring me back." His subsequent relation was that he was dead; that his spirit took its departure from the body, and he was inexpresibly happy. He saw his father at his bedside, who accompanied part way upon a journey through fair fields of surpassing beauty, and in the far distance he heard music of such entrancing character that he is unable to describe it. Presently he felt a powerful influence drawing him back to his body, and with a pang of awful pain he revived and found himself once more alive. The father of the young man declares that as he saw his son die, a great longing to go with him was felt. The youth himself says he is now convinced that there is life beyond death, and he is satisfied and anxious to die in all fullness.

There have been scores of just such instances related. They are all similar; a pang of great pain, then ineffable content and peace, and on return great pain and woful regret. A lady, whom we know to be of unimpeachable veracity, was near to death. Apparantly she did die, and her friends were convinced that life had left the body. After some hours she revived. Her story is that her spirit left the body, and seemed to pervade all space. She was perfectly happy, with not a thought for anything left behind. She felt that she was expanding and filling space, and what she saw and heard filled her with supremest joy. Striving to go out further she looked back and saw a slender golden thread connecting her with earth. At that instant it began to contract and draw her to her body, which she plainly saw, surrounded by weeping friends. She resisted, but the more she struggled the more she was drawn back, and finally, with awful pain, she reentered the body. To this day she sighs with regret that she was restored.

Such instances are of record by the hundreds. But they do not prove death or glimpses of the other world. They only testify to a condition in which the bodily senses in part are suspended from action, while the fancy of being is quickened into abnormal activity. In that state he or she revels in paradisical delights. Those resuscitated after apparent drowning, all agree that after the first pang when the lungs fill with water, there is only the most exquisite pleasure, perfect content, and a longing desire to thus continue.

Search of the testimonies of all human experience gives us not a single point upon which to hinge the belief that one human being who has thus passed into the great unknown has ever returned to give account of his experience. Against this universal testimony there stand only the records of the miracles, which we do not propose to discuss, since they involve questions of faith. It is proof of the glorious wisdom of the Great Cause, that it is not given us to know by experience what the hereafter is. All the stories of those who have apparently died and gone out of the body are simply recitals—honest enough—of fancy free in clairvoyant or cataleptic state, in which joys revealable to fleshly senses have been experienced. These are recited with perfect conviction that they were spiritual experiences, but they were not.

The eternal, unchangeable laws of nature; the unalterable decrees of a merciful God, forbid that in one or many instances the barriers of those laws should be suspended or their action reversed. The conception of God forbids that to the few there shall be revealed any part or portion of the future state with capacity to return and relate any such experience. The young man in the south did not die; he did not go out of the body; he did not see glorious fields, nor revel in music of the spheres. He no doubt believes that he did. But the hashheesh eaters have these experiences without any pretense that they are severed from the mold of clay. The opium eater floats in the atmosphere of the seventh heaven and his mortal powers are incapable of telling of the heavenly raptures he experiences.

The Mason Valley copper smelter is completed, and has started up on a run of ore from what was the old McConnell claim. Messrs. Nelson and Hardy, of the Boston-Nevada Copper Company, promoters of the project, were on the ground when the start was made, and a great many Mason Valley people were also present to witness the inauguration of an industry which, it is hoped, will bring an era of prosperity to that section of the country. The promoters of the enterprise are well satisfied with the working of the plant, and they certainly deserve success, for the plant has cost them close to $50,000. The plant is of forty tons capacity per day, but for a start is not being run to quite its full capacity. The company estimates that it has ore enough in its own mines to keep the smelter in operation most of the time, but custom ore will be worked, and it is understood that the price for working will be $7 per ton. This will stimulate the mining industry in Mason Valley greatly.—*Dayton Times.*

Attorney-General Fitzgerald, in response to an inquiry from the State Department of Highways, has given the opinion that under the present law a county has authority to issue bonds for road purposes, and that a Board of Supervisors has no authority to transfer money from the general fund to the road funds and expend it for road purposes.

It may be well to suggest that all who drive horses widen their tires against the time when the law goes into effect—the first day of 1900. Elsewhere steam rollers are now in line with this policy and it won't hurt any teamster or farmer to join the procession whenever it becomes necessary to make any repairs to his vehicles, even if he anticipates the enforcement of the act; he won't be arrested for it. Whoever has not yet tried broad tires has a pleasant surprise in store; he will witness a great saving in horseflesh and a decided improvement in the roads wherever the enlightened mind has applied this broad policy. Wide tires are like snowshoes; they get over the crust of the earth without crushing through to the inner nothingness; in so doing the work saved for each horse is immense. Under the law, soon to be enforced, the required widths run all the way from three inches (for a 2¾-inch steel or thimble-skin axle or for a 1⅞-inch tubular steel or iron axle) to six inches (for a 4-inch, and larger, steel or thimble-skein, or for a 2¼-inch, and larger, steel or iron axle, or for a 3¼-inch, and larger, tubular steel or iron axle). People who are now buying new wagons should bear these facts in mind.

BORN.

RICKEY—At Carson, October 1, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rickey, a daughter.

WILLIS—At Independence, Cal., October 3, 1897, to Mr and Mrs Geo. F. Willis, a son.

DIED.

CONKLIN—At San Francisco, October 5, 1897, A. R. Conklin, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 62 years.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - Under-Sheriff.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney, Inyo County, Cal.
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

WM. T. BUNNEY,
COUNTY TREASURER.
Independence, Inyo Co., Califnernia.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
Agency London & Liverpool & Globe and Hartford Insurance Companies.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.
—o—x—o—
Office—East Line Street.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ, Deceased. } Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be Made.

I. J. Woodin, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, the Ninth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said I. J. Woodin to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Sept 7th, 1897.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT of THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. Edwards, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.
Dated September 23, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. } Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Welch, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, I. J. Woodin, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at his office in the town of Independence, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, California.

Dated September 24th, 1897.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edwin M. Crocker, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, James R. Moffett, administrator of the estate Edwin M. Crocker, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Administrator of the estate of Edwin M. Crocker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., February 11th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Henry Warner, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JOHN WILSON deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

J. E. LAIRD,
Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., May 7, 1897.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., August 23, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Monday, the Eleventh day of October, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Frank Fuller, Jacob Belser, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague, all of Aberdeen, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., September 28, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eliza Ann Mudget, of Freeman, Kern Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 771, for the E½ of N.W¼, sec. 8, Tp. 23 S., R. 38 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Calif., on TUESDAY, the Second day of November, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles W. Whittock, Ira Brown, William T. Grant and D. P. Hargis, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1897.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMT OF INTEREST PAID.	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1897.
Hunter W. L.	431	June 30, 1887	10,259 Dec. 13, 1886	M. D.	14 S.	35 E.	10	40	NW¼ of NE¼	$40 00	$80 00	$	$
Bell Andrew	446	Dec. 13, 1886	10,260 June 4, 1887	"	7 S.	35 E.	36	160	W½ of W½, SE¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00		
Davis, John	441	April 5, 1887	10,261 June 17, 1887	"	15 S.	35 E.	36	600	NW¼ of SW¼, E½ of SW¼, NW¼, and E½	600 00	600 00		
Ronn, William	464	April 19, 1887	10,262 Sept. 20, 1887	"	15 S.	35 E.	16	480	W½ of SW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	480 00	480 00		
Williams, Thomas	472	July 6, 1887	10,263 Aug. 25, 1887	"	11 S.	36 E.	36	160	NE¼	160 00	160 00		
Graham, William H	473	July 11, 1887	10,264 Nov. 9, 1887	"	11 S.	36 E.	36	160	SE¼	160 00	160 00		
Mack, P. H	742	Dec. 12, 1888	10,265 March 20, 1889	"	17 S.	35 E.	15	160	W½ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00		
Brewster, John	110	Sept. 6, 1886	10,266 Nov. 4, 1886	"	14 S.	35 E.	17	640	All	640 00	640 00		
Cashbaugh, Augustus A	1504	Oct. 11, 1890	10,267 Dec. 4, 1890	"	17 S.	35 E.	15	40	NW¼ of NW¼, N½ of SW¼, and W½ of SE¼	40 00	40 00		
Gordon, Clara V	1748	April 6, 1891	10,268 April 15, 1891	"	17 S.	35 E.	13	160	NE¼ of SE¼, and E½ of SE¼	160 00	160 00		
Gordon, Clara V	1749	April 6, 1891	10,269 April 15, 1891	"	17 S.	35 E.	14	40	NE¼ of SE¼	40 00	40 00		
Jungen, William	1783	July 8, 1892	10,270 July 25, 1892	"	14 S.	35 E.	25	160	All	160 00	160 00		
Foster, Alexander L	1924	June 3, 1893	10,271 July 25, 1893	"	14 S.	35 E.	36	640	All	640 00	640 00		
Hastings, Elizabeth	1926	April 13, 1894	10,272 July 25, 1894	"	14 S.	35 E.	1	320	Lots 1 and 2, of NW¼, and Lots 1 and 2 of SW¼	320 00	320 00		
Benson, John A	1950	Dec. 2, 1895	10,273 March 4, 1896	"	15 S.	35 E.	9	160	SW¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of NW¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00		
Benson, John A	1950	Dec. 2, 1895	10,274 March 4, 1896	"	15 S.	35 E.	9	160	SW¼ of NE¼, W½ of NW¼, and W½ of SE¼	160 00	160 00		
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2019	Nov. 16, 1896	10,275 March 25, 1897	"	14 S.	35 E.	13	173	Lots 3, 4 and 5	173 31	46 00		
Perry, Thomas W	2019	Nov. 16, 1896	10,276 March 25, 1897	"	14 S.	35 E.	13	40	E½ NE¼, and E½ SE¼	40 00	80 00		
Perry, Thomas W	2019	Nov. 16, 1896	10,277 March 25, 1897	"	14 S.	35 E.	14	160	NW¼ of NW¼, and NE¼ of NW¼	160 00	160 00		
Carroll, A. A. de la Cour	2041	April 9, 1897	10,278 May 25, 1897	"	14 S.	35 E.	15	40	NW¼ of NW¼	43 28	10 00		
Cocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1897	10,279 March 18, 1898	"	14 S.	35 E.	25	160	SW¼ of SW¼, and NE¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00		
Cocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1897	10,280 March 18, 1898	"	14 S.	35 E.	26	160	SW¼ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00		
Cocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1897	10,281 March 18, 1898	"	14 S.	35 E.	27	160	SW¼ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SW¼	160 00	160 00		
Cocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1897	10,282 March 18, 1898	"	14 S.	35 E.	34	160	NW¼ of NE¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	160 00	160 00		
Cocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1897	10,283 March 18, 1898	"	14 S.	35 E.	35	160	NW¼ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	160 00		
Cocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1897	10,284 March 18, 1898	"	14 S.	35 E.	36	160	NW¼ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼	160 00	160 00		
Cocker, Edwin A	2060	Dec. 21, 1897	10,285 March 18, 1898	"	15 S.	35 E.	1	240	Lots 1, 2, and 3, and S½ of NE¼, and NW¼ of SE¼	240 00	80 00		

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Independence, Inyo County, Cal., June 22, 1897.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES
District Attorney of Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE—
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is in
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice
A. N. BELL.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE——
TAILOR
——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
D. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

Notice No. 310.

United States Land Office, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the Inyo Independent, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

Irv. H. Mulholland, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

Notice No. 309.

United States Land Office, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22 72 ch. 1.500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the Inyo Independent, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

Irv. H. Mulholland, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.
In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.
Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE CAL

FRIDAY. OCTOBER 8.....1897

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Oct. 2:

Refined silver	56½
Copper	11¼
Lead	4-05
Wool	12@14

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending October 8, 1897:

W. H. Hickey to Edward Sternberg—Half interest in mlning claim near Ballarat; $50.

United States to Arthur Bell—Patent to 160 acres land at Blackrock.

Superb fall weather.

Stated meeting of Masonic Lodge tomorrow night.

Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald spent several days visiting in town this week.

A lawsuit in the Justice's Court brought all the men in from the Keys camp yesterday.

Arthur Nobles made final proof on his homestead entry south of town last Tuesday.

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., came down from Bishop last Monday on Superior Court business.

It is reported that the Searles borax plant in southern Inyo and northern Kern has been sold to the Smith syndicate.

Mrs. Julia Roughney of Big Pine desires to thank the friends who so kindly came to her assistance during her recent illness.

The Los Angeles Fair begins next Wednesday and continues nine days. It will be the biggest race meeting ever held in the State.

Sam Gruber and Mose Brockman came in from Mazourka yesterday with a sack of gold dust. Klondike isn't in it with this country.

The sheep men are now going south with their bands and all the ranchers in this vicinity have sold their fall feed at good prices. It comes very acceptable about tax time.

R. S. Miner, Esq., arrived at Independence last Monday and expects to leave for Los Angeles next Monday to look after the interests of Inyo county in the sheep license cases.

The rain of last week will cause a temporary cessation of dry washing in the Mazourka district. While there are no phenominal strikes reported there is a very steady output of gold.

Sheriff Given, Dave Johnson, J. W. Murphy and C. H. Prahm left town yesterday morning for Stecker's Bench on a deer hunt. Both deer and grouse are reported to be very plentiful there.

There are a number of volumes belonging to the Independence School Library which are not on the shelves where they should be, and parties having them out are requested to return them at once.

On Sunday, October 10, preaching services will be held as follows: Independence, at 11 o'clock a. m.; Lone Pine at 7:30 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gorman left for San Francisco last Tuesday. Mr. Gorman will represent Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., at the Grand Lodge and Mrs. Gorman will remain about a month visiting relatives.

Schober's team passed through town Tuesday on the way to Mojave. It had in trail the Babcock chemical fire engine purchased at Bodie for Randsburg. The value of such machine as a fire extinguisher depends wholly upon the speed and alacrity with which it is handled, but it is the only recourse of a dry camp.

The amount of taxes to be paid this year will be about two and a half cents less on the hundred than last year, although the rate is higher. Figure it out for yourself. Last year the rate was 2.15 on the 100, this year it is 2.50 on 85, the State Board of Equalization having reduced all taxes in the county 15 per cent.

In Esmeralda county, Nev., where all, if any, of its paying business is done, the Carson and Colorado Railroad is assessed upon a valuation of $1,650 per mile. In Inyo it is assessed by the California State Board of Equalization at a valuation of $2,137 14 per mile—no 15 per cent reduction on this, but on account of such reduction on all other property (except money) the State and county tax rate is raised from $2.15 to 2.50 and the rate in nine specially taxed school districts in proportion. If this scheme doesn't operate as an outrageous "cinch" on the railroad it would mighty hard to figure out one that did.

R. S. Miner leaves for Los Angeles today via Independence and Mojave to attend to the four cases now in the Supreme Court from Inyo county on appeal from Judge Arnot's decisions in the sheep cases tried in that county to test the right of sheep owners to drive sheep to and fro through that county without paying the sheep license tax. There were 37 cases, civil and criminal, brought against sheep owners for refusing to pay their licenses, Judge Arnot deciding them in favor of the county, and these four test cases will be argued before the Supreme Court at Los Angeles on the 14th, Mr. Miner representing Inyo county. The decision in these cases will be anxiously awaited by our people, as they will settle the question of transit—or should settle it.—*Bridgeport Chronicle.*

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PROCEEDINGS OF REGULAR SESSION.

October Term.

MONDAY, October 4, 1897.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald and A. C. Freeman, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding regular meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the county on different funds as follows:

ON GENERAL EXPENSE FUND.

J. H. Shannon, B'd Education	$43 50
Miss M. E. Truscott "	48 50
Geo. F. Willis "	38 00
Mrs. L. B. Rhine "	35 00
S. W. Austin "	34 80
Yuen Lee, interpreting	3 00
H. P. Cartier, carpenter work	4 70
R. K. Love, Justice fees	5 00
Bancroft, Whitney & Co., codes	40 00
A. P. Smith, Constable fees	29 80
H. S. Crocker & Co., stationery	21 50
R. K. Love, Justice fees	3 00
A. Carlisle & Co., stationery	78 70
A. P. Smith, Constable fees	1 60
A. M. Given, sundry expense	13 10

ON HOSPITAL FUND.

H. P. Cartier, carpenter work	1 00

Board adjourned, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the county on different funds as follows;

ON GENERAL EXPENSE FUND.

H. Levy, boarding prisoners	$36 85
A. W. Eibeshutz, supplies	29 55
P. W. Forbes, postage	6 00
W. T. Bunney, postage and express	9 20
L. Wood, merchandise	15 25
D. J. Hession, exp., postage, tel'g	32 35
R. S. Carrasco, Constable fees	11 75
J. E. Laird, transcribing testimony	10 00
A. V. Davidson, Justice fees	16 66
I. H. Mulholland, printing	113 25
F. Rhine, supplies	17 78
Independence Water Co., water	13 00
W. A. Chalfant, job printing	2 00
A. C. Freeman, services rendered	6 00
W. A. Chalfant, advertising, p't'g	8 95
W. A. Chalfant, stationery	53 00

ON HOSPITAL FUND.

A. W. Eibeshutz, supplies	3 00
F. Rhine, supplies	10 78
J. M. Horton, care of indigent	20 00
R. S. Crumley, digging grave	5 00
G. L. Albright, coffin	12 50

ON BRIDGE FUND.

F. Rhine, supplies	1 48

Board adjourned, to meet Tuesday, October 5, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1877, 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the county on different funds as follows:

ON HOSPITAL FUND.

A. C. Freeman, care of indigent	$ 5 60
Mrs. M. Lewis, hospital contract	225 00
J. D. Blair, County Physician	100 00
R. E. McDonald, in sum of $220 for medical services rendered indigent sick, allowed in sum of	76 00
W. J. McArthur, in sum of $76 for nursing indigent, allowed for	40 00
Walter James, digging grave	5 00
O. I. Mairs, team hire, indigents	28 00
J. D. Blair, medical services	20 00
M. H. Church, care of indigent	7 50

Claim of Thomas Leatherdale, in the sum of $25, being for services rendered in making coffin, and claim of J. Harry Cole, in the sum of $20, being for services rendered in making coffin, were ordered returned for correction.

Board adjourned, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Statement of fines and fees collected in Justice Court, Third Judicial Township, was examined and approved.

Report of Mrs. M. Lewis, relating to County Hospital, examined and approved.

Report of Road Viewers for proposed road in Road District No. 1 over lands of Mrs. J. H. Stoutenborough, G. H. Nease and others, being under consideration, was ordered to be laid over till next regular meeting.

Board adjourned, to meet Wednesday, October 6, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, October 6, 1897. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred Stewart, Fitzgerald and A. C. Freeman, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

Supervisors Frank Shaw and Frank Fitzgerald were appointed a committee of two to examine into the condition of the County Hospital.

Supervisors Stewart and Eldred were appointed as committee of two to examine and report on the condition of affairs connected with the Court House and the various county offices.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

The committee appointed to report on the condition of the Court House and various county offices report as follows:

To Chairman of the Board of Supervisors: We, your committee appointed by the Chairman to examine the books of the county officers, beg to make the following report:

We have examined the books of the Clerk, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer and the Tax Collector, and find them in good order and kept in a comprehensive and business-like manner.

We would recommend that iron bars be put in window of the Treasurer's vault; also that an awning be placed at the window of the District Attorney's rooms. We also recommend that the Treasurer be requested to correspond with some lock and safe company to ascertain what the probable cost of a time lock would be for the Treasurer's safe.

J. R. ELDRED.
J. J. STEWART.

The committee appointed to inspect County Hospital report as follows:

To the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo Co., Calif.: Your committee appointed to inspect the County Hospital respectfully report as follows:

1. We find the buildings, wards, dining room, kitchen and sinks in good order and clean condition.

2. Have interviewed the patients and find they are well satisfied with their good accommodations and medical attendance.

3. We find that there are four male and two female patients now at the Hospital, and that there are accommodations now ready for 14 male and 6 female patients.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
FRANK SHAW.

Ordered—That the sum of $200 be paid to R. S. Miner for counsel fees as special counsel for Inyo County in the sheep cases, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the General Expense Fund accordingly.

Ordered—That the Auditor draw his warrant in favor of L. L. Elrod for the sum of $170, being in payment for vault door.

Road petition of citizens of Road District No. 1, praying for the viewing, laying out and opening of a proposed road in District No. 1, commencing at the center of Section Thirty, T. 6 S., R. 33 E., M. D. M., the same being the point where the public road running north from the town of Bishop turns east to go to Laws; thence running west through the center of Section 30, T. 6 S., R. 33 E., Sections 25, 26, and to the center of Section 27, T. 6 S., R. 32 E. (distance three miles); thence south one-half mile, thence west along section line about three miles to an intersection with the public road running from Round Valley to Bishop, accepted, and S. P. McKnight, James Nevins and Mathias Murton are hereby appointed viewers to view and report on the same.

Board adjourned, to meet Thursday, October 7, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, October 7, 1897. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Quarterly Report of County Auditor and Monthly and Quarterly Reports of the County Treasurer were examined, accepted and approved.

Petition of citizens and electors in Judicial Township No. 5, praying for the appointment of W. W. Hickey to the office of Constable of said Township being under consideration, on motion of Supervisor Fitzgerald, seconded by Supervisor Stewart, said petition was granted and it was ordered that W. W. Hickey be and he is hereby appointed Constable in and for the Fifth Township, County of Inyo, State of California, and the Clerk is hereby directed to issue certificate accordingly.

Board adjourned, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Ordered—That a monthly allowance for the months of October, November and December, in the year 1897, be allowed to each of the following named persons, and the Auditor ordered to draw warrants on the Hospital Fund in the sums following, to-wit:

A. J. Gould, warrant to be drawn to O. I. Mairs	$20 00
Emeline Thiebaut	10 00
Mrs. Wayland and Mrs. Barnes—warrants to be drawn to A. C. Freeman	20 00
Mrs. Abechuco, warrant to be drawn to J. J. Stewart	10 00
James Hukill	5 00

Claim of W. A. Chalfant, for telegraphing, allowed on the General Expense Fund in the sum of $1 60.

Written opinion of the District Attorney presented and read as follows:

OCT. 7th, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors: Gentlemen—I have under consideration the legality of a demand of D. Delaney, for the sum of $292 65, purporting to be for "Cash paid for labor and material on county road."

From information received from your honorable body it appears that no authority for making such expenditures was conferred or attempted to be conferred by the Board of Supervisors or the Commissioner of the Road District in which the road referred to is situated; and that said road was not declared a public highway, nor established as such until after such expenditures were made on said road.

Even had the Board of Supervisors attempted to authorize the claimant to expend the moneys claimed to have been expended, "for wire, and right of way," I fail to see how such could become a legal charge against the county, as the necessity of the first, for the use of the county, is not apparent, and expenditures for right of way are authorized by the Board in a regular proceeding for the purpose of laying out a new road or altering an old one, or by the judgment of a court in a condemnation proceeding.

If the labor was done, or material furnished for the improvement of a county road, and at the request of the proper authority, it then would be a legal charge against the county.

The expenditures having been made upon land in which the county had no interest, they could not become a legal charge against the county.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney.

Board adjourned, to meet October 8, 1897, at 8 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

A Case Without a Verdict

Ballarat has been the scene of one of the most exciting lawsuits on record. In order to thoroughly appreciate the merits of the case, it will be necessary to begin at the beginning. A certain citizen of Ballarat borrowed a worn-out wagon, value about four bits, from a native son known as Indian Charlie. By some untoward means the vehicle became in want of repair, and a dusky son of the native son took it to one of Ballarat's leading smithies to be mended, and thereby hangs a tale. The smith could not collect the bill, and so finally attached the wagon and sued both the native son and the borrower for the sum of $16.50. Interest in the case was most intense; nothing but the case was talked of. A newly imported cook cleared the distance between the kitchen and the court room at one leap, being retained as attorney for the plaintiff. The attorney for the defense demanded a jury trial, and a jury was duly impanelled. Court was held in Pleasant Canyon, probably because all things combined made Ballarat too warm. When the jury filed into the court room and delivered the verdict to the judge, his honor turned to the attorney for the defense and asked: "Have you $13.50 in your jeans to pay the jury?" "No," replied the lawyer, "we do not need it." "Then you cannot have the verdict," said his honor. And thus the case stands. The jury decided in favor of the defense, but the judge refuses to read the verdict; the borrower of the wagon has it again in his possession; the plaintiff's bondsman has to stand the costs; the blacksmith is without his bill, and both he and the bondsman are probably sadder and wiser men.

NEMO.

Judge Conklin.

A telegram to P. H. Mack on Wednesday morning announced the death of Judge A. R. Conklin at San Francisco on Tuesday night. On Monday N. E Conklin and Alvah Conklin were telegraphed for and they left for the city immediately, but arrived too late to see their father alive. No particulars have been received, but it is supposed that death was caused by paralysis. The deceased lived in this county for many years. About eight years ago he was appointed Superior Judge of Kern county and left here for Bakersfield. He was subsequently elected to fill the same position and upon the expiration of his term of office last December he removed to San Francisco, where he died. His wife and four children, all grown, survive him. Judge Conklin was a well known man throughout the State. He was at one time a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Hon. M. M. Estee and was a past Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of this State.

C. E. Elliott of Oakland, Cal., and Miss Grace McAfee of Fish Lake, this county, were married in Reno last Tuesday. Mr. Elliott is one of Oakland's most progressive young men, and is a prominent contractor and builder of that place. The bride has spent the greater part of her life in Esmeralda, and is known to nearly all our people as a charming and accomplished young lady.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

While news concerning the Randsburg Railway is now always largely discounted, still it is a fact that the enterprise is still going ahead, and there are now six loads of ties coming down the coast for the use of this road, and as soon as these arrive work will be commenced.—*Randsburg Miner.*

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy 27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sphurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:15 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

A swallow is considered one of the fastest of flying birds, and it was thought until recently that no insect could escape it. A naturalist tells of an exciting chase he saw between a swallow and a dragon fly, which is among the swiftest of insects, the latter finally escaping.

It is stated that animal life appears to be almost absent in the neighborhood of the north pole. Beyond latitude 83 degrees the Fram met with neither whales, seals, walrus nor bears, though dog fishes were seen as high as 85 degrees.

VENOM INHALED WITH THE AIR.

And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers, and other forms of miasma-born disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

Rural Raggs—Wouldn't yer help a man along what was starvin'? Mrs. Hiskiff—Certainly. But I don't see what help a man wants to starve.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

PURE FOOD.

Tobogzan Map'e Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. E. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

Mrs. Fussanfeather—I understand that Mr. Tallman kissed you on the stoop last night. Miss Fussanfeather—Why, yes, mamma; he's so tall he had to.

We can afford to say "Get every sort of *Schilling's Best* tea of your grocer, and get your money back on what you don't like."

Your tea-trade for the rest of your life is worth the risk—and besides, there is no risk.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses; the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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Correct irregularities, from any cause, when all other remedies fail.
$1.00 BY MAIL (sealed) Circulars Free.
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We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.
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Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.
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818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ANTI-JAG A marvelous cure for DRUNKENNESS, can be given secretly at home. It is harmless. All druggists, or write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broad way, New York. FULL INFORMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 795. New Series No. 38

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

MISER SCHRAGE.

Most of His Life Spent in Prostration Before His Golden Idol.

The remains of Christopher Schrage, the Chicago miser who was robbed in March, 1896, of $45,000 in money and securities, were interred recently at Whiting, Ind., the home town of his son, Fred Schrage.

C. SCHRAGE.

Life had few attractions for the white-haired economist outside of the strong iron box in which he kept the residual treasures of fifty years. Old age and want, an ill-matched pair, made a piteous plea for the shriveled and starved body of the bondholder, but with all their importunities they could not melt the golden heart of his golden idol.

Of the $45,000 in bonds, securities and money which a cordon of robbers filched from Schrage last year, $30,000 had been recovered, and this fortune fattened in Schrage's safe while the old man starved. For at least a month before his death Schrage had practically abstained from food. Before a protesting body had confined him to his bed he spent much of his time searching the garbage boxes near his hovel at 711½ Jefferson street for morsels of food, and when weakness shut off his last supply he would accept nourishment only from the hand of his friend and tenant, "Patsy" Gurley.

When Gurley entered the room of the miser early one morning he found the old man lying on his back, his limbs distended and the long, yellow fingers of his grimy right hand pointed toward his treasury. A dingy kerosene lamp smoked on a table near by and cast a yellow light on the pallid features of the sleeper. Wearied with watching, the old man had closed his eyes and detailed the bony fingers of his hand to keep vigil over the precious coffer.

The rising sun dispelled the ghastly shadows of the scene and a friend extinguished the yellow light that burned extravagantly at the bedside, but Schrage slept. He will not awake in a world of stocks and bonds.

The story of Schrage's life is a nightmare. His biography is a tale which might well have been told in the days when weazened old hermits lived on roots and herbs and commuted a life of available happiness into the insane glances that periodically they cast into coffers of worthless gold.

Schrage began life seventy-six years ago. He was born in Germany, and when a youth followed the flag of the emperor, coming to America late in the '60s. With the savings of his early days he purchased a tract of land, which is now a part of the site of Whiting, Ind. With his wife's assistance he managed to make a fair success at farming, shipping his produce to Chicago.

Hard work was the first stage of his insanity, and when he arrived in Chicago a few years later, he prepared to emerge into the second stage. He bought a house and rented rooms to lodgers.

With the income he received he made loans in small amounts to his friends and exacted heavy interest.

When his fortune began to assume an air of independence he commenced to cut down expenses. His son and daughter, unable to endure their home surroundings, left for Whiting, Ind., where the former is now successfully engaged in business. The daughter was unhappily married, but was divorced several years ago, and is now the wife of Herman Westenfeldt of Whiting. Nearly five years ago Schrage's wife is said to have died from starvation, but it was not until June, 1895, that the old man met his first real sorrow. That was the occasion on which he was robbed of three watches and $225 in cash.

Shortly afterward he bought an iron box in which he deposited his treasure, but the ill luck followed him, and in March, 1896, he was robbed of $45,000. Schrage never recovered from the shock incident to the second robbery, which apparently had the effect of aggravating his penuriousness.

Of late years he had been in the habit of inspecting his money and bonds night and day, and at times would be found staring like a madman into his strong iron box. Mrs. Fred Schrage, daughter-in-law of the miser, and Mrs. Anna Harms, a friend, made occasional visits to the Schrage hovel, but could not induce the old man to spend a cent for food.

The theft of the bonds became famous owing to the long investigation of the alleged connection with it of Alexander Ross, former assistant chief of police; Ed Smith and others. As the result of the trial of the men indicted for the robbery, among them "Sleepy Burke," all were given their liberty, with the exception of Gordon, who is now serving a term in Joliet under the indeterminate sentence act.

Could See Through His Nose.

Several authors of the sixteenth century mentioned the existence of a man who, having lost his eyesight, could see through his nose. The story, much doubted at the time and pronounced fabulous by physicians, is nevertheless true if the researches of E. Doullot prove correct. It seems that the victim had lost his right eye early in life and later on while climbing a cherry tree fell upon a fence, the pickets horribly mutilating the left eye, the cheek and the nose. The surgeon called in considered the eye entirly destroyed, sewed up the wound and it healed in time, forming a large scar where the eye had been. A year later the man, then considered stone blind, lay in the grass when he surprised himself by discovering that he could perceive through the cavity of the nose the sky and the color of the flowers on the meadow around him. From that time on he practiced for five or six years to see with his nose, which to him became practically the organ of vision. He gradually become more proficient in seeing in this way and could see everything beneath him, while he remained quite insensible to the light from above.

The condition of this man can be explained scientifically. Although the lens of the eye had been torn from its socket by the fall the optic membrane and the nerves at the rear of the cavity of the eye had retained some of the seeing power. When the eye had healed together a small hole in the bone over the nose must have formed, which acted as a lens in the same way as a pin hole can be used to take a photographic picture. This also proves that the retina of the eye acts like a camera obscura where the objects from the outside become visible when the rays of light arrive there after passing through a small opening.—Philadelphia Record.

SURE WAY TO SAVE THE SEALS.

Plan of President Jordan Appears to Be an Effective One.

Last year President Jordan of Leland Stanford University was appointed by President Cleveland to make a thorough and scientific investigation of the habits of the herds, and the causes of their rapid decline, and the results of the study are unusually interesting, especially in the charmingly simple and effective remedy which President Jordan proposes. To insure immunity for the mothers, President Jordan proposes the striking plan of branding the females so thoroughly that they will be practically unavailable for skin hunters' purposes. He and his staff made a careful practical test of this method and found that heavy and ineffaceable brands could be burned across the back of the mother seal, in the parts where the skin is most valuable, without hurting or seriously incommoding the animal. They branded more than 350 animals in their experiments, and he calls into evidence the practice of giving the Aleutian Indians 5,000 seals each year for food—a measure which involved the herding of about 10,000 animals in order that the quota of bachelors might be separated and killed. So much for the mothers and the more important sex; but President Jordan is not inclined to turn the noble army of bachelors over to the tender mercies of the seal hunters. He thinks that it would be feasible to herd up, say, 50,000 bachelors in July, on St. Paul's or St. George's islands, and keep them fenced in during August. Since the climate conditions of Behring Sea confine active operations in the open water to these months the poachers would be at a loss for game sufficient to justify their rather costly paraphernalia with such a number of animals subtracted from the field and with the females unmarketable—and the industry must die.—Scribner's Magazine.

Voyaging to Heathen Lands.

The recent voyage of a certain brig from Boston to the gold coast of Africa, as described for publication by her captain, is interesting reading.

It will doubtless interest the temperance and missionary societies to know that the brig left Boston last fall, laden with 170 hogsheads of rum for the little-known gold coast. Although she took some other articles, most of the profits of the voyage were to come from the rum.

So utterly primeval is this isolated part of the African coast that the cargo hod to be landed through the surf from the vessel. Through some remarkable aboriginal instinct the natives scented the cargo almost before the brig was in sight, and as soon as she was at anchor dove through the waters like hungry sharks.

Among the interesting facts about the African natives related by the captain is that since there are no beasts of burden and no conveyances on the gold coast the barrels of rum are rolled inland by hand, so that liquor has been thus rolled hundreds of miles into the country.

It is further related that the natives have become so infatuated with rum carried from various countries to their coast that a vessel which proposes to have its cargo landed must carry it as currency, or no business can be done. Gold is a depreciated currency, as against rum on this lonely coast.

The wonderful 4,000-mile voyage of this brig to the gold coast with 170 hogsheads of New England rum offers some most interesting suggestions for missionaries and temperance reformers to ponder.—Boston Globe.

Derivation of Names of Dishes.

Gumbo is simply okra soup, gumbo being the name by which okra is often known in the South. Chicken gumbo is soup of okra and chicken.

Macaroni is taken from a Greek derivation, which means "the blessed dead," in allusion to the ancient custom of eating it at feasts for the dead.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them m'sickquatash.

The sandwich is called for the Earl of Sandwich.

Mulligatawney is from an East India word meaning pepper water.

Waffle is from wafel, a word of Teutonic origin, meaning honeycomb.

Hominy is from auhuminea, the North American Indian word for parched corn.

Gooseberry fool is a corruption of gooseberry foule, milled or pressed gooseberries.

Forcemeat is a corruption of farcemeat, from the French farce, stuffing i. e., meat for stuffing.

Blanc-mange means literally white food; hence chocolate blanc-mange is something of a misnomer.

Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word charlyt, which means a dish of custard, and chocolate russe is Russian charlotte.

A Useful Ant-Eater.

When a horde of hairy yellow caterpillars infested the linden trees at the Zoological Gardens recently, Head Keeper Manley, who is in charge during the absence of Superintendent Brown, was sadly puzzled for a way to get rid of the pests. Poisonous sprinkling mixtures, tar and coal oil were all applied to the trees, but the results fell far short of what had been hoped. The caterpillars flourished in spite of all, and seemed to increase in numbers. Then the ingenious head keeper had a happy idea. He took the South American ant-eater from its cage, and securing it with a collar and a long cord started it up one of the trees. The way the creature laid about with its long, sticky tongue, scooping in caterpillars by the dozen, more than realized Manley's greatest expectations. It took to them with as much relish as though they were its natural food, and in the course of half an hour completely cleaned the tree. Manley put the ant-eater up another tree and it ate until it was gorged. Since then it has been turned out three times a day, and so great have been its industry and appetite that the caterpillars are nearly exterminated.—Philadelphia Record.

PRINCE OF DENMARK AND THE DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG.

The betrothal of Prince Christian of Denmark and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, recently announced, is said to be very pleasing to the German and Russian courts. The lady is second cousin to the present czar and the prince is his first cousin. Both are related by marriage to the royal family of Great Britain. Christian is a stalwart young Dane, second only in stature to the giant Prince George of Greece. He is a superb horseman, an all-around sport, and a fine soldier. His fiancee, the Duchess Alexandrine, is nine years younger than her royal lover. Her father, the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is one of the richest of the princes of Germany, and Alexandrine is his eldest daughter. She is a very handsome woman for a European princess and is said to be highly cultured. Foreign court papers, of course, have it that this match is a "genuine love affair."

NATIONAL W. R. C. HOME.

This Magnificent Structure Stands at Madison Ohio.

No charitable institution in the land is more worthy of benefits or gifts from a patriotic people than the Home founded and supported by the National Woman's Relief Corps, at Madison, Ohio, for those whom cruel war left without support or protection.

CLARE H. BURLEIGH

One writing of it says: "It is really one of the wonders of the world. The half has never been told, and you will never realize what a grand institution it is until you visit it."

It is located at Madison, Ohio, on the famous Western Reserve on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. There are now twenty acres of land, five having been purchased last year. There are fine drives, well-kept lawns, with flowers in abundance, besides gardens and orchards. The main building was erected and furnished by the Ohio Legislature at a cost of $35,000. It is known as the "Ohio cottage," and is a model of perfection. It was dedicated on July 17, 1890, with elaborate ceremonies, and turned over to the Woman's Relief Corps. The two original buildings were used for a seminary. Of these one is now fitted up for a hospital. The Home is maintained by a per capita tax assessed on every member of the W. R. C., and by contributions from friends, either cash or supplies. Also a percentage of pensions received by inmates is required of them, to be applied to the support of the Home.

PLUMA L. COWLES.

NATIONAL W. R. C. HOME AT MADISON, OHIO.

There are at present sixty-four inmates, some of them with remarkable war records as army nurses. The oldest is nearly 90, and is in excellent health. Seventeen others are octogenarians.

Mrs. Clare H. Burleigh, the present superintendent of the Home, has exhibited marked ability and tact in caring for aged persons. Bright, cheerful, affectionate, with gifts of speech and song, she has won all hearts, and holds the reins of love and kindness gently, but firmly. She is a descendant of patriots, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of three ancestors—a great-great-grandfather, and two great-grandfathers who fought at Bunker Hill.

Her brother, Mr. George Hoyt, was a recruiting officer for John Brown's company. He later attained a brigadier-general's rank in the Union army, and after the war was appointed attorney-general of Kansas. At the time of her husband's death in 1894 he was a distinguished lawyer and judge of Massachusetts, and judge advocate of the G. A. R.

Mrs. Pluma L. Cowles, the secretary of the Home board, is also a Daughter of the Revolution and wife of Mr. Edwin R. Cowles, a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and a leading church worker and business man of Geneva. She was appointed by the Governor of Ohio, with six others, a member of the Ohio Cottage Building Committee, and has been connected with the management of the Home ever since.

The Board of Directors is composed of Agnes Hitt, national president, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ida S. McBride, national secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.; Annie Wittenmyer, Sanatoga, Pa.; Charity Rush Craig, Viroqua, Wis.; Emma B. Lowd, Salem, Mass.; Margaret Ray Wichens, Evanston, Ill.; Pluma L. Cowles, secretary, Geneva, O.

Everything Inverted.

In Japan—if the bull may be permitted—after-dinner speeches are made before dinner, thus insuring brevity, and furnishing the topics for conversation. In "Feudal and Modern Japan," the author states that it is the absorbing desire of the young ladies to grow old, that they may share the reverence given to age.

The best rooms of the house are in the rear. A Japanese entering it takes off his shoes instead of his hat. If he takes up a book to read, he opens it at the back. He reads from right to left, instead of from left to right. The letters are arranged vertically instead of horizontally. The larger margin of the page is at the top instead of at the bottom, and the foot notes are at the top.

If he writes a letter, he will take a roll instead of a sheet, write along the curve of the roll a missive which begins exactly as one of ours would end, and vice versa, and then putting it into an envelope opening at the end, and addressing it to United States, Ohio, Cincinnati, Smith, John, Mr., he will seal it, turn it over and put his postage stamp on the back.

WRITES JUVENILE FICTION.

Western Author Whose Stories Are Popular with Young People.

Writing juvenile stories so as to interest and hold an army of boys and girls numbering not less than 100,000 week after week and year after year, is a task involving not only skill and judgment, but positive genius. There has come about a vast change in juvenile literature during the past decade.

Eastern publishers say that it is the Western reading field that pays best just now. A Western man holds the palm for juvenile fiction. Weldon J. Cobb has not been known in this line under his own name until quite recently, as the same was controlled by a large Eastern publishing house for exclusive use in the mature field, until some three years since. As Dr. Willard McKenzie, Ralph Hamilton, and Paul Ingelow, however, Mr. Cobb has since 1885 been very prominently before the reading public. To his "Ready Boys" was given the best reception attending any story of its class, while "The Tattooed Boy," which won the Munro prize after the casting of 272,000 votes, was the work of the same author. He is a busy writer, one New York publisher putting out nine books from his pen in a single year.

Mr. Cobb proceeds on the basis that the average boy of to-day is ten times better informed and more critical than the youth of the last generation. One of the best signs of the time is the getting away from the trashy and improbable, and in this work Mr. Cobb has been a crusader. In complete harmony with his readers, he gets very close to their predilections and preferences—in such near touch, indeed, that among the seven hundred odd juvenile athletic and social boys and girls' clubs of the country his name is a household word.

WELDON J. COBB.

Some of this author's best works are "The Oldest Man in the World," "The White Dwarf Elephant," "The Gilded Boy," and his first great story, "Honor Bright," which reached a sale of nearly 200,000 copies. Mr. Cobb resides with his charming wife and two happy children in La Grange, Ill., a beautiful Chicago suburb. He is about 48 years of age, and while rather retiring in his social disposition, seems to understand how to reach the juvenile heart.

Justifiable Doubt.

"No, I never talk to an inferior."

"But have you ever met one?"—Courrier des Etats Unis.

HER LIFELIKE STATUE.

It Signalized Her Departure From the World of Artists.

Before her marriage she had been a famous sculptress. She had made several portrait statues of well known men, and every one predicted for her a still more brilliant future, when she suddenly set all predictions at naught by marrying a wealthy man who disapproved of her keeping up her professional work. She was very quiet under this restriction, but was supposed to rebel inwardly. Therefore when at a dinner party one evening she asked her old friend General Bashar to come to see her on the following evening and inspect her last piece of work, which she thought the best and most lifelike she had ever executed, he supposed he was expected to use his influence to prevail upon her husband to permit her to resume her place among the working fraternity of artists.

"I am sure you will like it, general," she said, with a winning smile. "It fairly lives and breathes. I confess I am in love with it myself."

On the appointed evening the general, with some misgivings over the delicacy of the task intrusted to him, presented himself. Instead of inviting him to the studio his hostess, to his surprise, offered to bring her last bit to him.

"Oh, it's a statuette, is it?" he asked.

"Well, yes, you might call it so," she answered, as she went out of the room. In a few minutes she returned, bearing in her arms—a baby!—Chicago Times-Herald.

Strange Mistake.

Old Mrs. Jones entered the drawing room unexpectedly and spoiled a very pretty tableau.

"I was just whispering a secret in Cousin Jennie's ear," explained Charlie.

"I'm sorry," said the old lady gravely, "that your eyesight has become so bad that you mistake Jennie's mouth for her ear."—London Tit-Bits.

YOUNG GIRLS.

Their Conduct and Health Often Mystifies Their Mothers.

Young girls often feel, and consequently act, very strangely.

They shed tears without apparent cause, are restless, nervous, and at times almost hysterical. They

seem self-absorbed, and heedless of things going on around them. Sometimes they complain of pain in lower parts of body, flushes of heat in head, cold feet, etc.

Young girls are not free from incipient womb troubles.

Mothers should see to it that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is promptly taken; all druggists have it. The girl will speedily be "herself again," and a probable danger be averted. Any information on this subject, or regarding all female ailments, will be cheerfully given free by Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Write her.

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To MOTHERS.

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I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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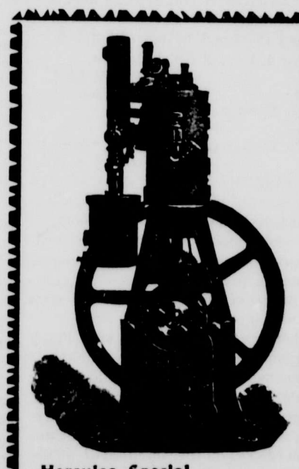

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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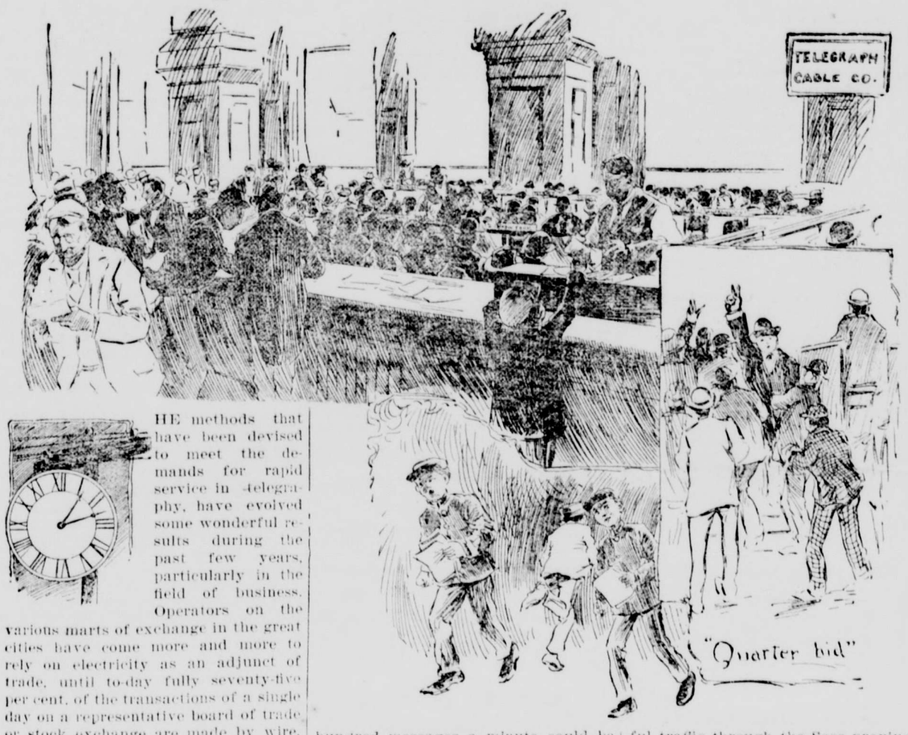
THE TELEGRAPH CORPS AT THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.



THE methods that have been devised to meet the demands for rapid service in telegraphy, have evolved some wonderful results during the past few years, particularly in the field of business. Operators on the various marts of exchange in the great cities have come more and more to rely on electricity as an adjunct of trade, until to-day fully seventy-five per cent. of the transactions of a single day on a representative board of trade or stock exchange are made by wire. So perfect have become telegraphic methods in this particular, that New York was queried from Chicago recently and an answer returned in thirty seconds. The humble citizen who has tried to telegraph his wife at some near suburb that he will not be home to dinner, and who on his arrival about bedtime finds the police looking for him, and is routed out of his comfortable bed several hours later to receipt for the message he filed down town early in the morning, will smile with incredulity when he reads how differently they do things on 'Change. But the demands of the commercial world and the sharp competition of the rival companies have resulted in a system so perfect that "impossible" feats in the race of trade against time are performed on the Board of Trade every day.

At a fair estimate 75 per cent. of the actual transactions on the board are executed on telegraphic orders. Add to these purely "order" messages the mass of gossip in the form of opinions, crop estimates and reports, and advice and market letters, and it is easily seen how the wires are kept hot. The trading on the exchange originates in three ways: Orders are given personally by members present on the floor; they come over leased lines to the so-called "private wire" houses, or over public wires from the floors of other commercial exchanges in different sections of the country. The character of business done demands the greatest possible celerity in every stage of its handling, and for this reason it is generally arranged with the companies to have their instruments and operators close to the trading pits in the various exchanges.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, two completely equipped offices, duplicates of each other in every respect, are used. Fifty-two main line wires center in each, and a force of one hundred operators may be employed on them. These lines radiating from the exchange floor spread out over the country in all directions and bring the principal trading centers under the fingers of the telegraph company's clever young men. Six of the lines take care of the New York business, two of the six terminating on the floor of the produce exchange there, one each tapping the Stock, Cotton and Oil exchanges, and the remaining one working a set of instruments in the main office of the company. Minneapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo and a few other important cities have two wires each, and the remaining points get along with a single one. The long, narrow operating tables, cutting the space into rows of slender aisles, have the instruments grouped upon them according to the cities they serve, and so contracted are the quarters that the operators' shoulders are wedged together as they sit at their keys.

This company of experts is directly under the chief operator and four assistants. From the opening to the close of business the overseers circulate among the men, watching the message hooks to see that there is no accumulation of business or delay in transmission. Twenty-eight messengers attend to deliveries on the floor, and as the operators are the flower of the office force, so the lads are especially trained for the business and are the brightest to be had. Their preliminary education on the floor involves the acquisition of the knowledge of the personnel of every firm on the board, and they must know personally by name every trader operating in the various pits. If they change from one firm to another the messenger must know it and be careful that messages for the old house do not fall into the hands of the ex-employe.

The business that this force can handle is simply enormous. Most order messages are short—generally under ten words. Three such messages have been handled by a single operator in a minute in the ordinary course of business.

Eighteen hundred messages in the four hours between 9:30 and 1:30 have been handled frequently over the two New York Produce Exchange wires. This is an average of two complete messages a minute for each of the operators. Over the fifty duplexed lines, therefore, if worked to their limit, two hundred messages a minute could be handled. Accuracy is the great thing. A wrong figure might make a difference of thousands of dollars to the sender or receiver of the message, and when one considers the high pressure under which the men work, with scores of sounders about them snapping out, and with a thousand brokers splitting the air with trade jargon yelps, the percentage of error is so small and unimportant as to be hardly worth considering.

Up to a year ago the orders received over the private wires were carried from the private offices to the floor representatives of the firms by a corps of active boys, but lately a group of private telephones was installed in the trading hall, with wires leading to the offices of the private wire houses. Now a mild young man, with an ear muff receiver bolted to his head, sits on a high stool at the telephone, receives the quotations by signal from another employe in the pit, repeats them to his house below and transmits buying orders to traders in the various pits.

A simple system of signals is employed more or less by everyone on the floor, to indicate the fractional fluctuation during active trading. The right hand is used in signaling, each finger and the thumb standing for an eighth of a cent. Two fingers held up represent one-quarter of a cent; three fingers, three-eighths; four fingers, one-half, and with the thumb, five-eighths. With the fingers extended close together and the thumb across the palm, three-quarters is indicated; seven-eighths is shown with the hand closed and the thumb extended at right angles, and the even cent by the closed fist. If the fingers point up the price shown is bid; reversed, pointing down, the figure is asked by sellers.

Where messages are received for points to which no direct wire runs from the floor of the Board of Trade, the same are shot through pneumatic tubes to the main offices of the telegraph company, and thence distributed by messenger boys. The best record on a message and reply, New York, is eighteen seconds. The same record has been made with Minneapolis.

Mistakes are seldom made. One or two curious errors, however, have been due to the similarity of the dots and dashes in numbers and words. One commission man was puzzled by the receipt of a message advising him that "angel cars" had been received consigned to him. The mystery was cleared up when a different division of the dots and dashes in the word "angel" disclosed the figures 170. Another broker was mystified by being wired to ship several cars of grain to J. Bloom Splagent. Knowing no one of that name he started an investigation, and discovered that it was "J. Bloom, spl. agent," to whom he should ship.

An order to buy 10,000 May "cats" caused a good deal of merriment here one morning. Of course it should have been "oats." And a delivery clerk thought he had discovered a new kind of a job when he received a message addressed to "James Gilles, Pie Clerk Steamboat——." Later it was translated to James Gillespie, and reached him on his boat.

Slave Trade in Morocco.

Late accounts from Morocco show that the Moors still carry on slave trading at the very doors of western civilization. A powerful administrator of the Gharb district, named El-Ameen-Oold-el-Dawia, recently purchased three slaves, one of them being a handsome-looking woman of about 27 years, for which this official paid £22. This slave buyer is a persona grata at the shereefian court and makes presents to influential court personages. At times these distinguished courtiers find they possess more slaves than they require, so they send these wretched beings to the "public auction market" in the capital, and generally obtain good prices for them.

Generally the slaves are taken from negro families that have been brought up from their childhood in Morocco, and dealers are continually bringing others from the Soos provinces. At least two dealers journey to Tangier itself twice a year, bringing boys and girls, who are sold privately to the rich Moors of that city. Moorish government officials do not stop this disgraceful traffic through the Soos provinces, nor prevent the sale of slaves in the chief centers of Moorish civilization.

Through the measures taken by the late Sir John Drummond Hay in 1885, while British minister at Tangier, public sale of slaves was forbidden in Tangier city, but public sales of slaves are still allowed in every other place, and even in Tangier, though greatly lessened, sales are regularly effected privately.—London Mail.

FIRST BARBER IN CHICAGO.

Colored Man Who Shaved Lincoln in Early Days Still in Business.

The first barber to open a shop in Chicago is still doing business, although not exactly at "the old stand." He is an aged colored man, Louis Isbell, who came to Chicago and began removing beards and cutting hair in 1838. Although 78 years old, still he has a shop at 335 West Randolph street. Isbell is a fine-looking old man, with long white hair falling almost to

LOUIS ISBELL.

his shoulders. He is remarkably spry and active for one of his years. He does not do as much work now as most barbers who run shops, although he is always in his place of business ready to take a hand in case of a rush. He has two barbers working for him and spends most of his time sitting about in the shade thinking of old times, ready to talk of the days when Chicago was young.

The old barber was born in 1819 at Prestonsburg, Ky. He was especially fortunate for one of his race in those days, for he was released from slavery when he was only 5 years old and removed to Paris, Ill. There he lived with his parents until 1838 and there he picked up the rudiments of the barbers' trade. When he began to approach man's estate Isbell decided to leave the little country town in which he was raised and strike out for himself in Chicago. His shop soon became the favorite of all the politicians of that day and in the years in which Isbell was in business there he shaved Abraham Lincoln, who came to Chicago to attend court on several occasions; Stephen A. Douglas, "Long John" Wentworth, General Beaubien, William B. Ogden, Walter Newberry and many other early Chicagoans.

It Stood the Test.

A public writer had a partition wall fixed up in his study and ordered the carpenters to make it in such a way that no sound could penetrate through it.

"The best thing will be to fill it in with shavings," said one man, and set to work.

When he had finished, his employer went and stood on one side of the partition and called out to the man who was on the other side:

"Do you hear me, Jantke?"

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

Another Kind.

"Light," said the minister, "is the natural symbol of truth."

"How about the light that lies in a woman's eyes?" asked the layman.—Judge.

Poor Eyesight in Schools.

In the public schools of France more than 24 per cent. of the pupils are nearsighted; in those of Germany, 35 per cent.; in those of the United Kingdom, 20 per cent.

No man ever amounted to anything who could answer all the fool questions asked at a school or civil service examination.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

If the word "boom" were not in existence now it would be hard to find a word to fittingly take its place.

"The end of the Ottoman empire is near," the foreign correspondents are saying, just as they did forty years ago.

The roll of membership of the League of American Wheelmen last week footed up 57,025. Of these 7,661 are Pennsylvanians.

In Kansas thrashing an acre of wheat is estimated to cost $1.18, while the housing, after the thrashing is completed, costs 30 cents.

Twenty new paper-making machines are to be added to the New England mills this year, each machine having a capacity of fifteen tons daily.

That flowers are generally beneficial in a sick room, instead of harmful, as formerly supposed, is fully established according to many physicians.

A trout of the Lochleven species weighing 11¾ pounds and measuring 2 feet 7 inches in length and 16¼ inches in girth, was recently taken in Kinghorn Loch.

The favorite team of the Emperor of Germany is a pair of chestnuts, one of which was raised in Susquehanna, Pa. The other came from Binghamton, New York.

"Ink suitable for love letters" is advertised by a Parisian stationer. It is made of a solution of iodide of starch and characters written with it entirely fade in four weeks.

Experiments with plants tend to show that in clear weather the evaporation by night as compared to that which takes place in the day appears to be in the ratio of 1 to 5.

The Japanese are very much alike physically. Recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment showed no variation except two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

Compressed food, which has proved a failure in our army, was found useful to the British expedition to Ashantee. The desiccated soup was not damaged by the climate.

Until 1871 there were no shad in Pacific waters. In that year a few thousand were introduced by the United States Fish Commission. Last year the catch sold for nearly $40,000.

The first house built in Southeastern Indiana, and now the oldest house in the State, is still standing at Greensburg. It is the log cabin that was built by Thomas Hendricks, uncle of the late Vice President Hendricks, in 1811.

The latest invention to facilitate field operations is the typewriter bicycle. This consists of a typewriter mounted on a serviceable wheel, which can follow the movements of an army through an ordinary stretch of country.

It is said there is to be a concerted action to do away with the Australian ballot in Maine. By the way it has been manipulated it certainly has not accomplished what its friends claimed for it, and it has been a big bill of expense.

The pranticoles in confinement in the Zoological gardens, London, are announced as once more nesting and the female, which is now sitting on two eggs, is assisted by the male, who relieves her from time to time in her task of incubation.

It has been discovered after numerous experiments that a dark hair is much stronger than a light one. One dark hair can carry a weight of 113 grammes, while a light-colored hair will break if a weight of 75 grammes is hung from it.

The Hampshire, England, county council has issued an order forbidding the taking or destroying of the eggs of the following birds: Common buzzards, honey buzzards, kingfishers, Montagu's harriers, nightingales, owls and woodpeckers.

The very latest flying machine is the invention of a Washington boy, 16 years old, who is believed to have a remarkable talent for this sort of work. He has built a model which flies and which descends easily when the motive power is exhausted.

The total number of excise certificates issued in Brooklyn under the Raines law is 3,667, of which 3,375 are of the first grade. The total receipts were $2,087,088. Exactly 1,035 saloonkeepers have been forced out of business through the new law.

The Katboke and Clambake Clubs are two rather unique organizations of the men of society in Newport. The former is a new feature of the present season, but the latter has before this summer delighted the hearts and tickled the palates of its members.

Stowe house, the residence of the last line of dukes of Buckingham and more recently of the comte de Paris, is offered for sale. Of it Pope wrote to Bolingbroke: "If anything under paradise could set me beyond all earthly cogitations, Stowe might do it."

London's new census shows a population of 4,411,271 for inner London, and of 1,756,421 for outer London, a total of 6,161,692. This idea of having an outer and inner enumeration will be a great boon to Chicago, which will now proceed to snuff out the British metropolis.

For the first time in its history Harvard has conferred the degree of master of arts on a negro. Booker T. Washington is the man honored, and it is an honor worthily bestowed. His great work in education in the South fully entitles him to the very unusual recognition.

The first United States coins bore the likeness of Martha Washington. The general was greatly annoyed and had the die altered, fearing that his political opponents would construe the image on the coin as indicating a desire for royal honors. Our coinage once comprised a $3 gold piece. The authorized act for this coin was passed Feb. 21, 1853, and its coinage was begun in 1854. It is said that very few of these pieces are now in existence.

It is popularly supposed that the sudden downpour which usually follows a bright flash of lightning has in some way been caused by the discharge of the electricity. The most advanced weather sharps are now making experiments which it is believed will prove that the contrary is the exact cause; in other words, that it is the sudden increased precipitation which causes the lightning flash instead of the lightning flash causing the sudden increase of the rainfall.

The keeper of a saloon hotel at 74 Stanton street, New York, was arrested the other Sunday for violation of the excise law. The saloonkeeper was a queer one. A number of bricks were on the bar. One of them bore a placard marked "Ham sandwiches, 10 cents." On another brick was a placard, "Tenderloin steaks $1.70, to order $9." On another was a card, "Cats without teeth, 72 cents; ladies, 71 cents." A fourth brick had a card marked, "Fried dogs, 35 cents; extra, 75 cents." Another was labeled, "Spring chickens, $1.65." A piece of wood bore a card labeled, "Hamburger steak, 40 cents; extra fine, 29 cents."

Nursery Biscuit.

The following recipe for nursery biscuits is taken from Womankind: Nursery biscuits are highly recommended for the younger members of the family. To make them, set a sponge in the usual way, say, with one quart of milk—adding flour to form a stiff batter; let it rise; when raised, add one more quart of milk with four ounces of sugar dissolved in it, also the usual amount of salt. Then, for this quantity, take one pound of arrowroot and then add to it what flour you think will with the arrowroot form a rather stiff dough; add half a pound of butter and rub it in very firm; break down the sponge with the other quart of milk—break it down very fine; then add the flour, arrowroot, etc., and mix. When mixed either knead it very fine or pass it through rollers; let it raise, then knead or break down again, as the dough must be very fine. When again raised, break it up into one-ounce pieces, mold them up nice and clear—overhand molding—set them on a board, wash them with water; then place them on level baking pans, set the pans in boxes, turn another box over them and let them prove up light, but not light enough to fall in the baking. When proved bake in a steady heat; they must be fully baked. When baked, place them away to dry right through—a dry prover would be best—when dry they are ready for use. To use them, put one in a teacup, cover it with lukewarm water; let it remain until plumbed up, then add milk, sugar, honey or what is needed, and with a spoon beat it into a pulp; it is then ready for the infant. If properly made, one of them should "pulp up" and fill a large teacup.

The Conjurer Astonished.

Mr. Charles Bertram, the well-known prestidigitateur, tells some very interesting stories in his recent Reminiscences. Among them he relates how one of his most ingenious tricks had an unexpected ending, more amusing to the spectators than to the performer.

He had borrowed a ring from a lady in the audience, and jokingly requested her to place a value upon it. This she did, assessing it at $20. He then tied a piece of ribbon to it, placed the ring on a plate in full view of the audience, and proceeded to make an omelette.

Having mixed the ingredients, he threw the ring and the ribbon into them, and pouring a little spirits upon them, went through the make-believe of cooking the omelette in a pan.

On setting fire to the spirit there is a blaze, and a lid is placed upon the pan. When the lid is removed, instead of an omelette, a dove is found with the identical ring attached to its neck by a ribbon.

"All went well until I removed the cover of the pan," continues Mr. Bertram. "There was the dove sure enough, with the ring tied to its neck; but during the applause of the audience, the dove flew up, winged its way round the hall, and dashed out of an open window into Piccadilly. I never saw it or the ring again."

The conjurer mournfully adds that he had to make the best of a bad bargain and pay the lady $20 as a compensation for her loss.

City Fathers Go on Strike.

The Austrian government is confronted with a strike of somewhat novel character. So great is the exasperation in the German districts of Bohemia in connection with the recent imperial decree which makes Czech equally with German the official language that the municipalities of a number of important cities and towns have declined to perform any longer the various duties with which they have until now been intrusted by the government, such as, for instance, the collection of certain taxes and the summoning of the army reserve men. The government has responded by dissolving a number of the municipalities, and matters are in such a critical condition that the suspension of the national constitution is being openly discussed as more than probable.

Pay of French Convicts.

Many of the convicts in French prisons are paid for their labor, and earn about one shilling and fivepence a day. Half of this they are allowed to spend for extra food, postage, etc., and the rest is saved, to be given to them on their discharge.

There is at least this to be said in favor of this hot weather: We are not troubled with Klondyked feet.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Did you ever see so ugly a face as Miss Passay's?" "I don't know. She's not so bad as she's painted."—Pick-Me-Up.

"Mamma, if I am good will I go to heaven?" Mamma: "Yes, dear." "How'll I get back?"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"Waiter, it is almost half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup." Waiter: "Sorry, sir, but you know how slow turtles are."—Tid-Bits.

Greeble: "Is that your baby?" Crawdon: "No, sir; the possession is on the other side. He is not my baby; I'm his father."—Boston Transcript.

"Why did you manufacture this bad money?" the magistrate said sternly. "Cos I couldn't turn out no better," replied the counterfeiter.—Tit-Bits.

"She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth, and I suppose she's got to be pretty." "Isn't there a limit? What if it was a tablespoon?"—Detroit Journal.

Bacon: "What do you suppose is the meaning of this long rain?" Egbert: "Oh, I think possibly it is out of compliment to Queen Victoria."—Yonkers Statesman.

"My darling, I always feel like taking off my shoes when I enter your sacred presence." "Well, I would rather you did it now than after we are married."—Life.

Fuddy: "I never ride a tandem wheel unless I can have the rear saddle." Duddy: "That's funny." "Not at all. I don't care to have anybody talking behind my back."—Boston Transcript.

Fair poetess: "Think, only think, how many possibilities there are contained in this dingy case of type!" Proofreader: "Yes, just so; especially of typographical errors."—Somerville Journal.

"Doctor," asked the seeker after knowledge of the clergyman, "why do people get on their knees to pray instead of standing?" "They want to save their soles," replied the clever minister.—Harlem Life.

"Oh, mamma," the beautiful girl exclaimed, "he adores me so, and he is so noble and handsome and——" "Yes, my child." "And he brings such lovely references from his last wife."—Detroit Journal.

The butler: "Hand hevery night at the hour of midnight the ghost happears and groans and wrings its hands." American tourist: "Ah! Must have died in the cucumber season."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"They may say what they like against him," said the convicted one's defender, "but his heart is in the right place." "Yes," assented the other, "and so is the rest of him, for a few years."—Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Tenspot: "Isn't it odd that the encores are always much more enjoyable than the regular numbers of the programme?" Mr. Tenspot: "Yes, it is. I wonder why they don't sing the encores first."—Judge.

"There," said the man of schemes, "is a limit to the toleration of the public." "And you found it?" "Yup. I met a total frost when I started out with a lecture on 'How I Intend to Find the North Pole.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Reporter: "How many years have you been in public life?" Statesman: "Twenty-four." Reporter: "But your biographer says twenty-eight." Statesman: "He includes four years when I was vice president."—New York Journal.

"Oh, say, Proudly, I was very sorry to hear that you had lost all your money." "Lost all my money," snorted Proudly, and he produced a roll that filled his fist. "Let me take twenty till to-morrow, old man."—Detroit Free Press.

"When I grow up, mom, I want you to make a minister out of me." "Why, Johnny, I am glad that such is your desire. I will speak to your father about it." "Yes'h; I want to go to Europe every summer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What did that man do to make himself so famous?" asked the altrurian, gazing curiously on an individual who formed the center of a social group. "To the best of my knowledge," replied the cynic, "he did the public."—Washington Times.

The dentist: "Would you like your teeth made with patent adhesive springs? They hold each set perfectly true." The humorist: "I don't know. It doesn't seem quite right to mix up the true with the false in that manner."—Washington Star.

He: "I wonder why that young man and young woman occupy two seats? I should think they could easily crowd into one and give some of the other passengers a chance to sit down." She: "Oh, I suppose they've been married for a year or two."—Cleveland Leader.

Wife (wearily): "Ah, me, the days of chivalry are past!" Husband: "What's the matter now?" Wife: "Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak on the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over, but you got angry simply because poor dear mother sat down on your hat."—Tid-Bits.

Pleas in Mitigation.

"All the evidence goes to show that you were scorching," declared the Court. "Anything to say for yourself?"

"Yes, your Honor, that woman with a rollin' pin in her hand, ridin' after me as hard as she could peg was my wife."—Detroit Free Press.

When a woman finally gets a good hired girl, she is always sure to say of her that she is "awfully slow."

EDWARD HANLAN TEN EYCK.

Fastest Sculler of His Age America Has Ever Produced.

Young Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, who at Henley splashed to victory in the Diamond Sculls, the single scull championship of the world for amateurs, represented Massachusetts in the big English regatta. His triumph did not please the British because of the suspicions of semi-professionalism that attach to him. Ten Eyck is unquestionably the fastest sculler of his age ever produced by America. He won his first and junior race at the regatta on the Charles River, July 4, 1895, and in 1896 he was the winner of the national intermediate championship at Saratoga. In that event his time was faster than that made in the senior race, and this led to his match with the champion, Whitehead, in the following October. He carried off the senior championship of New England on Labor Day last

EDWARD HANLAN TEN EYCK.

year, and rowed away from Whitehead in October at Lake Quinsigamond. Ten Eyck is still a schoolboy. He is but 18 years old, but is marvelously developed for a lad of that age. His attitude and action in a shell are the very poetry of sculling, and veterans say they never saw a smoother or more masterful oarsman handle the blades. He is an American all the way through. Born upon the banks of the Hudson at Peekskill, he was, one may say, reared upon the water. His grandfather was a ferryman, and his father, the noted professional oarsman, first learned to handle the sculls on the same stream. He measures about 5 feet 8½ inches and weighs, when in condition for rowing, about 162 pounds. He was trained for the event which he has just won by his father. The question of his amateur standing was brought up by a man from Worcester, who was persuaded to withdraw his objection. The Diamond Sculls were offered years ago and made a perpetual prize which nobody can win outright. Each year a solid gold bar, inscribed with the winner's name, is added to the sculls. That is all there is in it for the winner so far as the sculls are concerned. Ten Eyck will receive a handsome silver cup as a token.

LOVE OF ADVENTURE, NOT GOLD

Wealthy Young Chicago Widow Has Gone to Alaska Gold Fields.

It is not a love of gold, but a love of adventure, which impelled young Mrs. A. W. Little, of Chicago, to start for Alaska. She was born and reared in the cradle of luxury. Her slightest

MRS. A. W. LITTLE.

wants have all been gratified since she was a child. In society she was a favorite. Her friends include some of the richest and most influential persons in Chicago, Boston and elsewhere. She is now endowed with money and position. But sweetness has palled on her taste. She is determined to leave luxury behind, and brave the hardships of frontier life—merely for a change, for the benefit of her health, and to occupy her mind. For, although still young, Mrs. Little has for a year been a widow, and the ordinary life of civilization seems empty to her.

"I am going up there," she said before starting, "just to see the country and watch frontier life while a gold excitement is at its height. I feel it is the experience of a lifetime, and in spite of the hardships I am anticipating it with eagerness. I do not intend to stake out a claim or anything of that sort, although I may get the fever after I reach there. I am makng plans to enjoy myself. I have bought a kodak and ordered my dogs and sledges to be ready when I get there. I shall stay just as long as I feel like it."

Chinese Playing Cards.

A pack of Chinese playing cards is a genuine curiosity. They are generally printed in black on thin cardboard, the average width being about that of the finger of the human being. In some cases they are only a half inch broad and about three and a half inches in length. The length, whatever the size, is always at least six times that of the width.

Some of the packs have queer representations of our "kings" and "queens" and "knaves" stamped upon them in black; others are decorated with the figures of animals, birds and fishes.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22..... 1897

The United States Supreme Court has rendered an opinion against the railroad in the case of the Southern Pacific Railway Company vs. the United States, sent to Washington from the Ninth circuit. The case involved about 700,000 acres of land in Southern California, and grew out of the fact that the forfeited land grant of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company was overlapped to some extent by lands claimed under Government grant by the Southern Pacific. The Atlantic & Pacific Company originally claimed the lands in controversy, and its original maps of location along the line of these lands were accepted by the Land Office, but Congress declared the lands forfeited, and thereupon the Southern Pacific, whose grant overlapped that of the Atlantic & Pacific, set up title to the lands. The Circuit Court, however, decided against the Southern Pacific, and the Supreme Court has affirmed that decision so far as concerns the railroad company, but remanded to the lower court for decision the case of about 100 persons who had purchased part of the lands from the railroad company.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, after a term of over thirty-four years, has retired from the United States Supreme Court. Although his resignation does not take effect until the 1st of December, it is known that he will not resume his seat on the bench during the interim. If, in any case, Field ever joined in an opinion adverse to the money powers the fact is not generally known. The President has determined that Attorney-General McKenna, also of this State, will be nominated for the Supreme bench unless some cause intervenes between now and December to prevent it. This accords with precedent both ways and gives President McKinley an opening for the reorganization of his Cabinet generally, with the probable retirement of Secretary Sherman.

The sixth great annual convention of California miners is under way at San Francisco, with Inyo unrepresented as usual—an inexcusable neglect of our own interests that might have been easily and ably met by asking Senator Reddy to appear for this county. The program includes discussion of river improvements and restraining dams; a Federal Department of Mines; Revision of the Federal mining law and co-operation with other mining States therefor; the mineral lands bill; the Mining Bureau; the next international gold mining convention; working low-grade ores; electricity in mining; a California mining exhibit at the Paris Exposition. The State Miners' Association is doing good work.

The story, duly verified by the Walker Lake *Bulletin*, is told of a Carson minister that a member of his congregation, named Helen Hunt, picked up a small bible lying in the aisle of the church one Sunday morning. As there was nothing in the book to indicate to whom it belonged, she spoke to the pastor and suggested that he announce the fact of her find on the following Sunday. He did it in this way: "The person who lost a small bible in flexible cover, in the main aisle at last Sunday's service can go to Helen Hunt for it." Then he wondered why the people smiled.

The boom cry of one of Colorado's once most noted mining towns was: "It's day all day in the daytime, and there is no night in Creede." Per contra, the last refrain from the great White Pine excitement was: "It's a woild night on Treasure Hill, and Mulligan's busthed!" Pike's Peak "busted" many an outfit, but wait till you read about Dawson—sometime next summer.

The political campaign in Nebraska promises to become very warm. Mr. Bryan, who has thus far only made occasional speeches in the State, has started out to make a thorough canvass, speaking twice a day at various places in the State until the close of the campaign Mr. Bryan thinks the situation has steadily improved for the silver forces in Nebraska.

Marshal Blanco has started from Madrid for Cuba to begin the work of pacification. No money will be spared to buy off the chiefs of the insurrection and for such honorable warfare as that. Some of the Cubans are talking about anexation to the United States, a la Haiwaii. But Spain is evidently bent on doing something before the American Congress meets.

When an officer was killed while apprehending a stage robber and while lead was needed from his gun, Detective Thacker, of the Wells-Fargo corps, got to one side. He appears to appreciate the philosophy of the thought that a live official has more opportunities before him than a dead hero.

Mr. Nye and another Bodie man have purchased the naptha launch *Comet* from Bryson & Cohn of Carson. It was hauled to Bodie and will be placed on Mono Lake. The price is said to be $350, although the boat originally cost over $1,000.

Admiral John L. Worden, who commanded the *Monitor* during its engagement with the *Merrimac*, died in Washington October 18th.

As applied for, the United States Supreme Court has advanced the argument of the Durrant murder case and set it for hearing November 15th.

ADDRESS OF PAST GRAND ORATOR JACOB VOORSANGER AT THE OBSEQUIES OF M. W. ALVAH RUSSELL CONKLIN, PAST GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, IN MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge: It is said that at the obsequies of the Emperors of Austria a peculiar proceeding is witnessed by the mourners. Three times will the priests ask admission, the first time on behalf of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Francis Joseph; and I am told that admission is refused. The second time the solemn knocks at the door of the mausoleum are given and admission is asked on behalf of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and again it is refused. The third time weeping mourners ask admission for Francis Joseph, a fellow mortal, and instantly the doors are opened and the ashes received. So, Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge, and friends all assembled, it seems to me that the most fitting tribute of obedience and submission that, as Masons, we can pay to-day to the Supreme Architect of the Universe is to ask admission to the Grand Lodge above, not for Grand Master Conklin, but for our brother, our fellow mortal, Alvah Russell Conklin, shorn of all his titles, returning to his God just as he came. It seems to me, brethren, that that is the most important lesson of the day. We who are accustomed to the thought that life is a gift from heaven, we who are under the instruction and guidance of the Worshipful Master in the East, seeing him illustrate by precept and example the transient nature of human life—we who understand and know that it is within the design of an Almighty God to give and to take; to open the doors of our lodge room and to close them again; to put the evergreen at the door of each family that he selects—it behooves us, as fellow mortals and Conklin's brethren who knelt together before the same altar to say, as we should, His will, not ours, be done. And if it happens, as it happens to day, that instead of the common soldiers who fall on the battlefield they who lead the cohorts are called first in order to give an account of themselves, even then it behooves us, as men who believes that He is just, to say again: Thy will be done.

And now, Most Worshipful Grand Master, since we are here in the midst of these gloomy surroundings and the pall of death is near us and the tear of grief is hanging upon the eye of fifteen thousand Masons, may we not ask once again: What is the character of this masonry that guides man through life and accompanies him with a loving heart to his everlasting home? The answer will come again, as it always must come: The test of masonry is not the trappings and adornments of office; nor does it consist of high titles or high sounding praise; the test of masonry is character, righteous lives, noble deportment, high citizenship, walking justly, acting kindly and walking with God so far as one may. Anyone who understands masonry differently understands it wrongly. Both the condition and the reward of a Mason are his own life. To his brethren the surest and safest teaching, the best testimony of his integrity is his life itself. And therefore are we today mourning because of the gone-out life of our departed Past Grand Master. His life was his masonry; his character was his degree; his deportment and his humanity, they were his titles to his high office; he, as little as we, care aught for the trappings that surround us. Among us all perhaps he was the one whose philosophy was deepest in this respect. I, who associated with him while he was Grand Master, can testify to this fact. Humble he was, as if he were but the commonest apprentice, just led within the Temple to learn his craft. Modest he was, like the humble bearers of burdens who, in days of yore, obediently carried out the instructions of their master masons. In all things considering not himself, but only the honor and wellfare of the organization that for the time being was confided to him, the simple lesson of masonry illustrated by a noble life, and he understood and taught it often. He taught it by precept and example, that the fruit of man lies not in the reputation the world is pleased to give him for his efforts, but in the inward character, in the deportment, in the walking before God and man, and, brethren, so much testimony we place upon the bier of Alvah Russell Conklin, with our hearts' affections and our benisons, to go with him beyond the grave. He was in all respects a man. The elements were so mixed in him perhaps that nature would stand up and pronounce his high title to manhood. We understand these things when we are among ourselves, and these are the times when we can communicate these mysteries of masonry to the world at large. The highest title of a Mason is to be a Man. Brother Conklin's title consisted in having served his God, his country and his fellow men. Brother Conklin's high position as a Mason was not made high by honors conferred upon him by his brethren, but by the character he exhibited in his deeds, by his loyalty and patriotism to his country in the time that tried the souls of its citizens; by the most exemplary conduct as a kind husband, father and relative, and in all things by exhibiting that loving kindness that proves to his brethren that the seat of God is in the hearts of men; and I thank my maker that I know my friend Conklin to be so created.

And so, brethren, we may say to-day to the widow of our departed brother, and we may extend these salutations to all who are mourning and grieving for him, that fifteen thousand Masons in California sincerely grieve because one of the illustrious leaders of the cohorts has been called up to the Grand Lodge above; one of the chiefs of our profession, one who sat in the East; one from whose lips came words of wisdom; one who led us in paths of rectitude; one whose example was strength to guide his brethren into avenues of true happiness and piety. Because in his coming and his going there was the brilliant writing of one of God's angels who wrote him down as one who loved his fellow man. And therewith he must depart; the Lodge is called up; the signs of salutations are given; he departs in peace for the Grand Lodge above, where there are neither passwords nor mysterious emblems; where every white soul comes before its God, with only one pass-word, the test of rectitude on earth. So he enters before his God with confidence; and in the grave shall his mortal remains abide until the resurrection. Thence shall, from season to season, as the earth receives again the rays of God's sun, sprout forth those gentle flowers which no Mason who has the sprig of acacia in his bosom regards in vain, for they are symbols that nothing dies, but that everythiag in God's time shall bloom again. But to Masons particularly that is a sign that men like Conklin never wholly pass away. Though the earth holds their remains; though their souls depart for heaven, their memories, their deeds live forever. And as the Grand Lodge of California meets from year to year those choice spirits rise up in its midst and though they shall not speak again their presence in our hearts shall be eloquent, for though men pass away their deeds live after them, and in the temple of posterity there is a niche for every noble life. Let me say again: The noblest test of masonry is character, and the reward of life is fife itself. Conklin was such a Mason and therefore he ranks amongst our noblest chiefs.

Madame, the Grand Lodge of California mourns with you, his children and his relatives; our pain is like yours. We mourn with you and we pray to the Grand Master above that solace and consolation and comfort may come to you as time grows older and as you will be better able to understand the wise designs of the Omnipotent Merciful in life and in death. We tender you our most affectionate salutations, as the relict of one whom we honored in life and regret in death, and before you, at the bier of their departed leader, the Masons of California deposit a wreath of immortelles—a loving token that his memory shall not die in our midst.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

j1 27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... .....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

Chales A. Dana, who attained world-wide distinction as editor of the powerful New York *Sun*, died on the 17th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lake, James Hillyer, Ossie I Mairs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

LEGAL.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., September 25, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eliza Ann Madget, of Freeman, Kern Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 771, for the E½ of N W¼, Sec. 8, Tp. 23 S., R. 38 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Calif., on TUESDAY, the Second day of November, 1897

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles W. Whittock, Ira Brown, William T. Grant and D. P. Hargis, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, made on the 9th day of October, 1897, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door, in the town of Independence, Inyo County; all the right, title and interest of the estate of said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 3, and the North half of the southwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 10, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated October 12th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 11, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the Twentieth day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 559, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Alvah L. Conklin, Charles Walter, Granville H. Melone and James Hines, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. EDWARDS, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.

Dated September 25, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. } Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 13th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WELCH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, I. J. Woodin, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at his office in the town of Independence, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, California.

Dated September 24th, 1897.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand		$ 9,566 43
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 185 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Dolan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
" " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16,834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
A M Given, Tax Collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	288 86	
7 Mrs J H Ulch, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	8 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,109 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Medina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	35 00	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	50	
S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	452 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,936 12	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1,240 00	
Salary	1,448 88	
Road District No. 1	71 00	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	320 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	136 50	
Bridge	124 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,132 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving	20 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 85	
Union School	12 00	
	5,475 79	
Aug Salary Fund	1,024 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 30	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 93	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Taboose Library	22 00	
Sandry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7,037 77	
Sept By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 00	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,010 00	
Independence School	8 50	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Taboose School	6 00	
Station School	114 75	
Riverside School	46 70	
Round Valley School Library	20 59	
County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
To General Ex. for error	.50	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19,936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$		2,289 21
General Expense	764 89		
Hospital	733 83		
County Bond			1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13		
State General	1,705 97		
General Road	589 90		
Road District No. 1	522 01		
Road District No. 2	232 77		
Road District No. 3	143 40		
Road District No. 4	234 31		
Road District No. 5	192 36		
Unapportioned County	101 43		
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84		
Bridge	355 41		
Institute	38 00		
Teachers' Library	15 33		
Property Tax	1,720 15		
County School	8 58		
To the School Districts:			
Riverside	131 80		
Round Valley	201 63		
Irving	621 13		
Bishop	596 30		
Station	116 90		
Warm Springs	104 76		
Big Pine	262 75		
Milton	242 02		
Independence	315 96		
Fish Springs	154 62		
Union	216 19		
Lone Pine	750 39		
Liberty	121 21		
Valley	205 30		
Taboose	98 55		
Keeler	95 80		
To the various School district Libraries:			
Milton	1 85		
Round Valley	3 85		
Irving	80 07		
Bishop	11 82		
Station	4 03		
Warm Springs	8 88		
Big Pine	15 60		
Independence	29 53		
Union	13 39		
Riverside	9 96		
Lone Pine	13 52		
Fish Springs		75	
Liberty	3 74		
Taboose	6 19		
Valley	1 89		
Keeler		75	
Independence Bldg	3 00		
Station Building	490 00		
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02		
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13		
Union Bond		191 98	
Big Pine Bond	88 53		
Fish Springs Bond	42 18		
Lone Pine Bond	51 74		
Taboose Bond		82	
Oct 1—To Cash on hand		8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45	

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	332 00	
Road Dist No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fine

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

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INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

TAILOR LONE PINE——

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54,.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the nertherly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22 1897

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Oct. 18:

Bar silver	58¾
Copper	11⅜
Lead	3.75

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending October 22, 1897:

W. W. Hickey to Edward Sternberg—750 feet in Tip Top mine, Shepherd Canyon; consideration, $50.

United States to Arthur D. Bell—Patent for NW¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S., R. 34 E.

Peter B. Donahue to Jefferson G. James—Interests in the Last Chance, La Mula, Jesse James mines, etc., Panamint District; —.

Louisa Neylon and husband to J. H Bulpitt—12 acres near Bishop; $500.

M. Laprarie, Harry Cook and George Thorpe to Mazourka Mining & Water Co.—Elhow Placer Claim; consideration, 6000 shares capital stock.

Robert O'Neal and M. Merten to G. W. Dixon—Lot in Bishop; $450.

Chauncey Lotta to Marie L. Coffin—SE¼ of Sec. 4, T. 14 S., R. 36 E.—$100.

United States to P. W. Forbes—Patent to 319 acres in Tp. 7.

Frank Bennett to C. J. Teagle—Third interest in Golden Star mine—$500.

Jas. McCarty to Jno. Meyers—Hardscrabble mine, Fish Springs—$50.

J. E. McConnell to D. H. Crocker—3 acres near Big Pine; $100.

A. H. Wormlight to Sarah C. F. Wrinkle—320 acres at Georges Creek; $1000.

J. W. Clark and wife to G. W. Deyo—40 acres near Laws; $350.

Frank Cole to L. de Tourniel—250 feet in Friday group of mines, South Park district; $1.

J. Wood and C. E. Shepherd to L. de Tourniel—Surprise mine, Panamint district; $1.

J. C. Crocker to Margaret Saunders—80 acres near Big Pine—$5.

A. Banta to Bishop Creek M. E. Church—Academy property; $2,750.

Geo. W. Gilliam to Friederike Rhine—Interest in arrastra and mill site at Fish Springs.

Wells Barnes is clerking in E. Chenot's store.

J. White Smith returned to Bishop this week from Los Angeles.

L. W. Barnabey and J. C. Crocker of Big Pine were here yesterday.

Messrs. McPherson and Woodworth came down from Bishop last Monday.

Hay commands $30 per ton in the Panamint region, and grain from $45 to $50.

Philip Gehrig is making preparations to put up a large quantity of ice this winter.

Charley Anthony, of Darwin, is at Highland Springs, Lake county, "nursing his game leg."

The prospects are very favorable for a sale of the Curran mines in Jail Canyon, Telescope range.

Attorneys Vermilyea and Doyle of Bishop were in town last Monday on legal business.

Charles and John Collins passed southward yesterday with a band of fifty horses for the Los Angeles market.

D. M. Rogers and Willie Calloway are in from "the desert," buying hay and stock for the Garlock & Ballarat stage line.

Chicago people are negotiating for the purchase of the Radcliffe group of mines, on the summit overlooking Pleasant Canyon.

Miss M. V. Doss, late of Aberdeen, is teaching school at Garlock. Kern county gets its new schools organized quicker than does Inyo.

The young people of Fish Springs have united to establish a Sunday School. The meetings are held in the school house at 3 p. m. every Sunday.

It is reported here that Supt. Hoskins has found some very rich ore in the Hirsh mine and that he is taking out more gold than when he had a much larger force at work.

The Inyo county sheep license cases were submitted in the Supreme Court on the 14th instant. The sheepmen were not represented at the argument. A decision is expected in about ninety days.

Horace Bellows, a robust pioneer of Indian-war days and goat-king of the Haiwai Meadows, paid a business visit to Independence on Tuesday last. He says that the mountain range is dried out and that it is doubtful whether late storms will result in much benefit.

Mr. Ryan, who has a bond on some copper mines in Ubehebe Dirtrict, will arrive here to-dayon his way to re-examine the property. The present developments show a large vein of good grade copper ore carrying considerable gold.

T. B. Pheby is having a fifty-ton working test made of the ore from Tuba Canyon at the 3-stamp mill at Postoffice Springs. His company has ordered steam hoisting works and will prosecute work on the mines with a large force as soon as the machinery is in place.

Inyo County local papers "never have anything in them," but it's a terror of a job for a regular subscriber to keep track of his copy thereof. The people who fail to get a number that they did want so bad, and also fail to pay for any, always have the sympathy of the publishers.

The Panamint Country.

From parties recently in from Panamint Valley we learn the following notes of local interest:

The little mill at Ballarat, now in charge of Wm. Rudick, is running day and night on large "sample" lots of ore from all over the country, the same being hauled in by Calloway & Rogers' teams.

Pheby and Donahue are pushing things generally. Their principal mine at Tuba Canyon is opened by shaft 125 feet, and sinking suspended while a hoist is being put in. Near, or some distance below, the mouth of Jail Canyon, Shepherd & Wood have a stream of five or six miner's inches of water, which the Tuba Mining (Pheby's) Company are negotiating for, and if they get it reduction works will probably be located there. Some fifty tons of their ore has been satisfactorily tested at the Ballarat mill.

Ginser has sold his claims at Mineral Hill to Mr. Cross, who is engaged in development work.

W. H. Hickey has gone to Santa Barbara, having sold out his Postoffice Springs property to Wm. Jenkins of this place. Mr. Jenkins started from here last Tuesday with two loads of supplies and a small bunch of beef cattle.

The Montgomery mill in Pleasant Canyon is doing some custom work, but running mostly on ore from the company mines, taken out under a sort of tribute system.

Claim owners at Shepherd Canyon, in the Argus Range, including Davis, Rich, White, Hickey, McLaughlin and others, have out about 250 sacks of good ore ready for shipment across the valley to the mill at Ballarat.

Notes from the Los Angeles Fair.

Several Inyo people are taking in the festivities at Los Angeles.

John Barlow and his daughter Ella, John Underwood, J. White Smith, Fred C. Scott, R. S. Miner and Mrs. Emma Roberts and her daughter Eva are in town. The weather is beautiful, and all anticipate the best race meeting of the year.

The Mojave desert is quite lively near the mining camps. John McSweeny is driving a 20-mule team between Mojave and Mountain Springs, hauling for the Wilson mine at that place. George Lewis makes his headquarters at Mojave.

A few apples brought from Inyo have created quite a sensation among fruit dealers here. A good apple is the scarcest article to be found in this land of the citrous fruit. Our farmers could doubtless dispose of their winter apples at a good price in this market.

The Kramer-Randsburg Railroad is an assured fact. Two hundred teams are at work at Kramer and the contract will be finished by the 25th of November. This will mean a railroad to Keeler in the near future and a great change for Inyo county.

Fish Springs School Report.

Report of Fish Springs public school for month ending Oct. 15, 1897, Miss M. M. Gregory, teacher: Number of boys enrolled, 2; girls, 7; total, 9. Percentage of attendance, 91. Roll of Honor—Alice Jones, Mary E. Connor, Enid Peterson, Eva Jones, Nellie Lane, Maud Lane. Enid Peterson deserves special mention for perfect attention.

The case of the People vs. Wah Lee, the Chinaman accused of shooting Mrs. Gall at Darwin, was called for trial before Judge Lamar last Tuesday morning. District Attorney Forbes appeared for the prosecution and attorneys Richard S. Miner and F. E. Densmore for the defendant. The following jury was secured Wednesday morning: Wm. Boyd, Fred Schabbell, Wm. J. Lake, Wm. F. Matlack, H. D. Gill, D. Stubblefield, P. Laberge, H. Glade, H. Fehrman, G. W. Brady, John Keegan and J. E. Shepherd. The trial had not closed up to the hour of going to press.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND.
Keeler, Calif

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13 h
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

A Typical New England.

Indian Ridge, says Alvan F. Sanborn, speaking of a typical New England community in The Atlantic, has all the defects of all its qualities, and possibly some others besides. It is narrowly partisan in its politics; gossiping and meddling in its temper toward matters of purely private concern; religion, here as elsewhere, in spite of a general wholesomeness, is not entirely free from hypocrisy, morality from inhumanity and self complacency, integrity from cruel hardness, nor thrift and foresight from parsimoniousness and worry. It is very little alive to the finer issues of country living. Most of them are not so much as suspected by it. For all the mutual helpfulness and abounding sense of humor, the life lacks flexibility, mellowness, warmth, emotion and emotional expression. It is indisputably triste.

Nevertheless Indian Ridge exemplifies the best tendencies of the New England country. These tendencies, owing to its comparative isolation, have been manifested in unique and homely ways in some instances, but the tendencies are none the less sound and healthy on that account. They are present to a considerable if not an equal degree, not in all, not in the majority, perhaps, but in many of the rural communities in every one of the New England states. If all instead of a small part of these communities were even thus liberally endowed, there could be no plaint over the decadence of rural New England, for they have in them the germs of permanent progress. Rather they are themselves the very essence of corporate life.

Harnessing the Ether.

Tesla once made a remark which was full of the spirit of future progress in the matter of lighting. "It is of not little interest," he said, "to contemplate that we have a possible way of producing—by other than chemical means—a veritable flame which would give light and heat without any material being consumed, without any chemical process taking place, and to accomplish this we only need to perfect methods of producing enormous frequencies and potentials."

These words of Mr. Tesla contain a suggestion the full meaning of which has lately been more thoroughly understood. To produce something from nothing has ever been a great human problem not always solvable. Here is a scientist pointing out a scientific way of accomplishing the feat. The hidden meaning of the remark is not hard to discern. His words would seem to intimate that we have been employing exceedingly crude methods of light production; that in the laboratory of nature means and material exist which may be procured and used for the mere asking; that our proper course would be to first see how light is produced in nature, and then as far as possible to go and do likewise. The harnessing of the ether means the solution of many great secrets of the universe, the utilization of natural light, the subtle transmission of speech through miles of space, and the greatest triumph science has yet known.—Theodore Waters in Exchange.

Suicide.

An English statistician says there is not much of a psychological mystery in the fact that so many more people commit suicide in summer than in winter, and he does not think that the difference is in any large measure due to the direct effect of cold upon human minds and bodies. It must be borne in memory, he says, that drowning is the commonest method of self destruction and resort to it is difficult or impossible when rivers and ponds are covered with ice. This accounts for a part of the decrease. Another part is explained by the circumstance that in cold weather people live more in association, and there is thus less opportunity for committing suicide. He does not think, however, that it is possible to explain the matter wholly without reference to the depressing effects of cold on the nervous system and the exciting effects of heat. It requires some energy and determination to commit suicide, and this is lacking in a person suffering from extreme cold. All these considerations working together, the result is that many people endure through the winter a life which they have ceased to value and throw it away when the season comes in which the material difficulties in the way of continued existence are at their minimum.

All the Same.

At one of our large north country churches recently a fashionably dressed lady happened to go into one of the private pews.

The verger, who is known to be a very stern old chap, immediately bustled up to her and said:

"I'm afraid, miss, you'll ha'e to cum out o' that. This is a paid pew."

"Sir," said the young lady, turning sharply round, "do you know who I am? I'm one of the Fifes."

"I dinna care," said the old man, "if you are the big drum, you'll ha'e to cum out."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A Critic of Durer.

A woman visitor to the Durer collection on exhibition in New York had the present day assurance to criticise this old master as follows: "One can but notice how modeling, at least, has grown into an exact science, and what a difference there is between such figure drawing as Durer's and that of any bright young art student nowadays. Why, the flesh seems to hang in bunches upon his nudes. One would think that they were all afflicted with tumors."

One of the British Medical association delegates contends that every cow should be examined by a veterinary surgeon and marked before being admitted to the dairy and its milk sold.

It appears from the testimony of Gervas, the monk of Canterbury, who flourished about the year 1200, that organs were introduced more than 100 years before this time.

Window plants should not be taken out to the garden and syringed with cold water when in bloom. It will check the flowers and may destroy them altogether.

Li Hung Chang was over six feet in height before age bowed his head and bent his shoulders. His left eye is partially closed by a paralytic stroke.

It is not too much to say that in Britain a million of money might be saved annually on funeral and marriage ceremonies with no disrespect to the dead and an increase of comfort to the living.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff and Tax-Collector,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - Under-Sheriff.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney, Inyo County, Cal.
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
Independence, Inyo Co., Califnrnia.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
Office—adjoining Mairs' Hotel.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
Office—At His Residence.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.
—o—x—o—
Office—East Line Street.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

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DEALER IN
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Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - Proprietor
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - Proprietor.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

General Offices, Carson City Nev.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent
R. J. LAWS, Ass't Supt., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, Gen'l Fr't & Pass. Agent

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

General Offices, Carson City, Nev..

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent
E. B. YERINGTON, Gen'l Fr't & Pass'r Agent

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

DO WE NEED BIG MUSCLES?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

"Whatever made you make Brackins a present of a pocket-comb? He's as bald as a billiard ball." "That's just it. I wanted to make him think I never noticed it."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. — Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

Her Point of View.

They were discussing the construction of a new gown.

"From a hygienic point of view and merely as a matter of health," suggested the dressmaker, "I think it should be made"—

The haughty beauty stopped her by a gesture.

"Hygienic point of view!" she exclaimed. "Matter of health! What has that to do with it? When I want health, I will go to a doctor. When I want style, I come to you. We will now eliminate all absurdities and discuss this purely from a common sense standpoint. Will it be fashionable and becoming?"—Philadelphia Times.

"De man dat boasts ob his cha'ity," said Uncle Eben, "makes some folks criticise. But he ain' ez bad ez de man dat ain' got no scuse foh boastin, eben if he wanted ter."—Washington Star

Mr. Grocer: there are thousands of people who want good tea (many don't drink tea now, because it has been either costly or bad) and here is *Schilling's Best*—good tea at a fair price.

Don't you want to sell lots of such tea, and money-back it if your customers don't like it?

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 199

Wine Presses

FOR SALE BELOW COST.

DIFFERENT SIZES.

ALSO **Stemmers** AND **Seeders**

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215 BAY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS.

We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Good on the Coast.

SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO.,
818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ANTI-JAG A marvelous cure for DRUNKENNESS, can be given secretly at home. It is harmless. All druggists, or write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York. FULL INFORMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 796. New Series No. 39

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE VOICE OF THE CHARMER.

I.

"UPON my word it's too bad!" exclaimed Mr. Mainwaring, as having wished everybody good-morning he sat down to the breakfast table, and proceeded, before commencing that meal, to glance through his letters according to custom. "It really is too bad!" he repeated, crimsoning with indignation, and giving an angry stamp of his foot, in so doing treading on the foot of Jumbo, his wife's pet pug, and causing that much-pampered animal to give utterance to a loud yell, and retreat further under the table to the shelter of his mistress' petticoats.

"My dear," said Mrs. Mainwaring, pausing in the act of pouring out the squire's coffee, "what is the matter now? Nothing wrong with Sunbeam's little foal, I trust."

"No, thanks, my dear, not so bad as that," answered her husband, "but quite bad enough, in all conscience. It's that dreadful fellow Wilder, at the Lea farm, again. I wish to goodness he had never come near the place, with all my heart."

"Horrid man," agreed Mrs. Mainwaring. "I can't bear the sight of him. What has he done now, dear?"

"Done?" exclaimed her husband. "Why, stuck up barbed wire all over his farm, to be sure, and refuses to remove it on any pretense whatever, so Higgins writes me word.

"Here we have the hounds coming here on Thursday, and they find in Nightingale wood, as they are perfectly certain to do, for I know for a fact there are two or three foxes there, they are equally certain to run right across his land, and a pretty kettle of fish will be the result.

"Half the hounds maimed, and men and horses tumbling about in every direction."

"Oh! I can't bear the thoughts of it!"

"I shall simply have to ask Hartopp not to draw there, and a pretty fool I shall look. I really don't know what to do about it."

"Why not go and see the man yourself, and try and bring him to reason?" suggested his wife. "Surely, my dear, he would listen to you."

"Listen to me?" ejaculated the squire. "Not he. Besides, I know perfectly well what would be the result. He would meet my arguments with some of his republican sentiments, and I should lose my temper and make a fool of myself."

"Well," sighed his wife, "it's a very great pity, I'm sure. I only wish I knew what was best to be done. But never mind now, dear," she added, soothingly, "get on with your breakfast, and then afterward you can speak to Higgins again on the subject, and perhaps you will be able to devise some plan between you for bringing this horrid man Wilder to reason."

"And, pray, who may this horrid man Wilder be?" inquired a young and very pretty girl, who at this juncture entered the room and sat herself down at the breakfast table, after kissing both Mr. Mainwaring and his wife lovingly and wishing them "good-morning."

The squire looked affectionately into the fair questioner's face ere he answered her.

"Don't ask me, Gladys," said he laughingly; "don't ask if you love me. He has already spoiled my breakfast for me, and I feel perfectly certain that were I to tell you all about him he would spoil yours, and that would be a great pity, eh, my pretty niece?"

"It would, indeed," retorted the girl, "for I have such an appetite as never was. Joking apart, though, I am really curious, Uncle William," she continued, "so I will compromise with you—eat my breakfast first and you shall tell me afterward. Don't you think that a very fair arrangement, sir?"

The squire agreed at once to the terms, as, indeed, he would have to anything proposed by his favorite niece.

The only child of his one sister, lately dead, Gladys Onslow had taken up her permanent abode at Charlton Towers only three weeks ago, during which short period she had managed to convert every individual member of the establishment into being her devoted slave, including her uncle and aunt, who, childless as they were, quite looked upon her as their daughter.

As for the squire, he was perfectly helpless without her, and Miss Gladys was his constant companion wherever he went.

He declared she was a better judge of stock than his bailiff himself, and as for her knowledge of horseflesh, who was there about the place who could compete with her? And how she rode too! Many and many a time, when accompanying his niece in her rides, did her uncle regret that his salad days were over, and that he was no longer able to pilot her over this place and that, instead of looking on from the broad back of his favorite cob while she larked about at her own free will, for she was uncommonly fond of riding over a country, was Miss Gladys.

As her groom said, "The fence was never made yet that could stop his young lady when the hounds were running."

True to his promise, after breakfast the squire unbosomed himself to his niece with regard to his refractory tenant at the Lea farm—"the only farm, by the way, my dear," he added, "where I have not introduced you, for the very good reason why, because I have such a strong personal dislike to its tenant. I even avoid shooting over the place as much as possible, because I can't bear the sight of the fellow. Just fancy, my dear, afraid even to walk over my own property—my own property, forsooth. Nasty, cantankerous wretch!" wound up the squire in his wrath. "I wish somebody would knock him on the head. I do, indeed!"

"Fie, for shame, sir!" exclaimed his niece, laughing, putting her pretty hand over his mouth as she spoke.

"And his name is Wilder?" she continued, "and I knew such a dear old man of that name years ago—he was one of poor papa's tenants, indeed.

"I wonder now," she mused, "could it be the same man? He left to go to Australia, so I understood—for I was only a little girl at the time. And we were such friends, too!

"Uncle," exclaimed the girl, a flush of excitement coming over her face, "if you don't mind I will ride over this morning and see for myself.

"If it is the same man—and I have a very great idea it is, do you know—I will undertake that every bit of that horrid wire fencing is taken down between this and to-morrow morning. Say, I will even have a bet with you on the subject. Come, sir, what odds will you give me?"

"I won't bet. I utterly decline to bet, you little gambler," returned her laughing uncle, "for I hate losing money, but I will tell you what I will do, my Gladys, if you only succeed in your undertaking, I will give you the very best hunter or the prettiest bracelet that can be bought for money. I believe it's a real 'good thing' for you, too, you minx, you," he added, pulling her ear, "for now I come to think of it I believe I did hear that this objectionable tenant of mine had been in Australia before he came down here to sit upon my shoulders like the old man of the sea."

"Don't say another word, dear uncle," cried Miss Gladys. "I haven't my betting book about me, so I seal the bargain with this kiss (suiting the action to the word), and now I'm off to put my habit on and order my horse."

"Good-by, dear, we shall meet again—not on the Rialto, but at luncheon," and bestowing another kiss on the enraptured old gentleman the lively girl rushed from the room.

II.

The stable clock was just striking half-past 1, simultaneously with the rumbling of the gong announcing the fact that luncheon was ready, as Gladys Onslow with her attendant groom came cantering through the park.

The squire, who had been waiting for her for the last half hour, seized a hat and rushed hastily out into the stable yard, where he knew she would dismount, to await her coming with mingled feelings of delight at her return, and curiously to know how she had succeeded on her mission of diplomacy with his refractory tenant.

"Here I am, uncle, safe and sound, you see, and I've had, oh! such a lark! Brilliant's legs are full of thorns, I fear, poor dear," exclaimed happy Gladys, her face flushed with pleasure and excitement, and looking prettier than ever.

Off her horse she jumped in her accustomed impetuous fashion, and, having administered her usual hug, she took her uncle's arm and ordered him to take her in to luncheon at once.

"Well, and how did you get on, my child?" inquired the squire.

"Not a word, sir, until I get into the dining-room, and then you shall hear it all," was the fair tyrant's reply.

"Why, by Jove! I do verily believe you've got over that old curmudgeon, you artful little minx, you!" exclaimed her uncle in great glee, hurrying her into the house as quickly as possible, all agog to hear her news.

Through some back passages they went, and then, opening a green baize door, found themselves in the entrance hall.

"Come, now," said the squire, as they entered the dining-room, where Mrs. Mainwaring was waiting for them; "I won't wait a moment longer; so tell your aunt and me all about the result of your ride this instant, miss, or I'll retract my promise of the diamond bracelet I made this morning."

"Listen, then, ladies and gentlemen—or, rather, I should say aunt and uncle," said the fair Gladys, standing in the center of the hearthrug and raising her whip to insure silence.

"What should you say if, paying a visit to the Lea farm to-morrow morning, you were to find that every vestige of barbed wire had disappeared from its fences? Would you allow that the persuasive powers of your devoted niece were somewhat of a higher order than usual?"

"By Jove, indeed I should!" burst forth her uncle. "But you don't mean to say it's a fact, Gladys, that you have actually got that old bear to do as you say, do you?"

"Indeed I do, uncle; and he's not a bear at all, allow me to say—only rather rough, that's all, poor man. Old John Wilder is as good a fellow as ever breathed, if you only humor him a little—as you must in future, uncle, if only for my sake."

"Well, wonders will never cease, that's very certain," said her uncle; "and how on earth you manage it," he continued, "I can't for the life of me imagine."

"I will tell you," said Miss Gladys. "Arrived at the ogre's castle, having carefully kept to the sides of the footpath all the way, partly from diplomacy, partly because I did not want either Brilliant or myself to be annoyed by barbed wire, I inquired of the maid servant who came to the door if Mr. Wilder was at home. He was round in the straw yard, she said, and she would go and fetch him, if I would wait a moment.

"I waited accordingly, and presently the ogre appeared. 'How do you do, Mr. Wilder?' I said. 'Your servant, miss,' answered he, his grim features relaxing a little, I fancied, as he looked me over. 'You don't recollect me, I see,' said I, 'but you and I are very old friends for all that, Mr. Wilder.' 'Old friends! Why, who be 'ee, then, in the name o' fortin'?' he replied, looking at me so hard, oh! so hard, uncle. 'Have you quite forgotten little Gladys Onslow, who you used to be so kind to when you lived at Hazeldean farm down in Warwickshire?' 'Forgotten? No!' he almost roared, 'and never shall, that's more! And you're her? Coom, off your horse this instant, my pretty, and into the house and have a talk wi' me over old times.' Oh, uncle the poor old man, do you know, was so pleased. When I got off my horse and when he held out his hand and I not only took it, but gave him a kiss into the bargain; he actually shed tears he did indeed. Well, I went in and had a glass of milk, and we had such a talk of old times as never was. And when we had finished I told him what I had come about. He listened attentively, and then he said, 'And so you want the stuff—the darned stuff, he called it, uncle—down, do ee, my dear?' I replied that it certainly would please me very much, and you and everybody else as well. 'Don't say another word,' he exclaimed, 'every bit of it shall be off my farm before nightfall. I only wish you had got something harder to ask me.'

"There, uncle," wound up Gladys, "that's how it was done, as the conjurers say. Now, tell me what you think of my talents as a diplomatist, and, above all, your opinion of my dear old friend John Wilder."

"My dear," replied the squire, kissing his niece, "I think you ought to be a prime minister at least, and as for your friend John Wilder; my opinion of him is altogether altered. We'll both of us ride over and see him again this very afternoon, and I'll thank him myself."

"And now," said her uncle, rubbing his hands, "which is it to be, Gladys, a new hunter or a diamond bracelet?"—Chicago Chronicle.

HOW COOLEY WORKED.

Former Chief Justice of Michigan Tells of His Famous Colleague.

Judge John W. McGrath, who retired from the Chief Justiceship of the Michigan Supreme Court at the close of 1895, was seen by a correspondent and asked as to his belief in the cause of the physical and mental breakdown of ex-Justice Thomas M. Cooley, who is now in a private retreat at Flint. He was also asked if, in his opinion, jurists were particularly prone to collapse of that description.

Judge McGrath is a big man. His figure of more than six feet is as erect as in his young manhood, but snowy white hair and beard tell the work of Father Time. He is strong and vigorous himself, and while laughingly declaring that his work had left him without a scar, said:

"Poor Cooley; he is a victim of his own tremendous energy, without the physical strength to bear up under it. As a matter of fact, I doubt if any man could have stood it. While his work on the bench had something to do with his final breakdown, for it always was and always will be most arduous work, his labors off the bench were alone more than most men care to undertake.

"His works on constitutional law, on torts, his many magazine articles and the preparation of 'Cooley's Blackstone' were all completed while he was engaged on work that would have completely filled most men's time.

"I believe he worked eighteen hours a day. I know that while on the bench he not only was the first one to arise in his own home so as to work before breakfast, but that his work table was placed in his sitting-room so that he could continue the grind evenings, and at the same time partially enjoy the company of his family and friends. He would turn sometimes to join in their conversation, only to bury himself a moment later in his writing.

"While I believe the life span of jurists is probably as long as is that of any other profession similarly deprived of exercise and fresh air, I do think that for many years there has not been an occupant of the Michigan bench who has retired without the work having left its mark. This is owing largely to the fact that they have strained every nerve to keep their docket clear.

"This example was set by that great four, Cooley, Christiancy, Campbell and Graves. Christiancy and Campbell are dead, and Cooley's mind has failed, but Graves is a hale and hearty old gentleman living in Detroit. In Ohio and many other States the business of the State bench is behind two, three or more years, while here every case is heard when ready, no matter how great the strain, and opinions are also rushed out on the same schedule.

"As to Judge Cooley, I never knew a man of such intense mental activity, and his breakdown came solely as the result of overwork. He was always a man of spotless reputation and most correct habits, and no other cause can possibly be assigned. His work on the Interstate Commerce Commission, his last sustained effort, was, in my opinion, simply the last wrench."

Not in It.

Mrs. Callipers—"Are you going to invite Mrs. Fowler to your party. She seems to be such a pleasant little person."

Mrs. Justup—"Goodness, no! She's pleasant enough and all that, but I understand that her husband only gets a hundred dollars a month!"—Cleveland Leader.

A Definition.

"What is money?" asked the philosophical boarder, musingly.

"Money," replied the cynical boarder; "is what your rich relatives don't leave you."—Puck.

We believe that we would like jelly better if newspaper accounts of accidents didn't use the expression. "Crushed to jelly."

Old Glory.—Our flag is the symbol of intelligence, equality, freedom and Christian civilization.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, Methodist, New York City.

Amusement.—A certain amount of amusement is absolutely necessary to health and happiness. It is the spice of life. It gives zest to labor.—Rev. M. Benham, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Culture's Enemy.—Culture and ignorance from time immemorial have been at war. The one elevates and emancipates, while the other degrades and enthralls.—Rev. G. C. Houghton, Episcopalian, Hoboken, N. J.

Brotherhood.—In the true religion the open sign of fellowship is well-doing, and the servants of humanity, whatever their varying names and tongues, are brothers.—Rev. N. M. Mann, Unitarian, Omaha, Neb.

Mutual Help.—The nations go far and best when they are mutually helpful. Wealth or power gained by crushing or cheating a weaker power is no gain, but loss.—Rev. E. S. Todd, Methodist, Baltimore, Md.

Mormonism.—When Joseph Smith prophesied to his Mormon dupes that the day would come when he would be President of the United States he was a poor prophet.—Rev. S. W. Brown, Methodist, Kansas City.

Human Creation.—We might as well try to stop the incoming tide as to try to alter the generally accepted fact that the law of human creation was by development.—Rev. E. B. Warner, Episcopalian, New Orleans, La.

Profanity.—Americans are said to be the profanest people in the world. The men swear, the women swear, and children with the lisp hardly out of their speech swear.—Rev. F. M. Goodchild, Baptist, New York City.

Sons and Fathers.—Those of the younger generation are no longer satisfied with the simple recording of their father's deeds. As their fathers were men of action and conviction, so would they be.—Rev. Lyman Ward, Universalist, New York City.

Missionary Work.—The devotion to a sublime standard is the only motive that can sustain the missionary spirit in the inevitable hardships and sacrifices that attend the preaching of the gospel to the heathen.—Father Joseph V. O'Connor, Catholic, Philadelphia, Pa.

Woman's Way.—The best service possible to any woman, however richly dowered, is to do womanly things in a womanly way, thus illustrating in her life and character the loftiest type of womanhood.—Rev. Arthur Little, Baptist, Dorchester, Mass.

Marriage.—There are tricks in love as well as in trade. One of them is to make things seem to be what they are not. As you value your life, young woman, do not marry a manikin, a hatter's show block, a tailor's lay figure.—Rev. Madison C. Peters, Reformed, New York City.

Yellow Journalism.—A stamp of newspaper is being spread broadcast over the land which not only is a disgrace to the high vocation of the press, but is debasing the tastes, destroying the loftier aspirations and ruining the souls of thousands upon thousands.—Rev. Robert L. McFarlane, Episcopalian, Medina, Ohio.

VICTIM OF THE X RAY.

Young Woman Is Terribly Burned and Made Bald by Its Intense Power.

Miss Josie McDonald of New York has had a strange experience with the X rays, and her pitiable condition is evidence of their terrible power. Miss McDonald had some teeth drawn and a violent pain in the jaw followed which the dentist could not account for. He took her to a laboratory where a photograph of her jaw was taken by the rays, the sitting lasting ten minutes. This photograph was somewhat

BURNED BY THE X RAYS.

blurred and a second was taken, the exposure of her cheek to the rays lasting fifteen minutes. The effect was soon after evident in the unnatural redness of the cheek and bloodshot eyes, and the next day the pain was so intense as to make her hysterical. Her face, too, was almost black, and her hair began to fall out.

Her family physician, Dr. Griswold, who was called, says the extent of the blistering is most remarkable. It runs down the neck, through the linen of the high collar. The discoloration is still very marked, and the doctor cannot say whether the hair will grow again. All of it on one side of her head has completely fallen off.

The Liquor Problem.

"I wouldn't of swiped the ham," said the contrite prisoner, "but I was half drunk."

"Ah!" said the city missionary.

"That's what done it. If I had of been paralyzed, as I ought of been at that time o' night, I wouldn't of got into trouble."—Indianapolis Journal.

Getting Down to Business.

"Have you made any new discoveries to-day with reference to that case we're working on?" inquired one detective.

"Not yet," replied the other. I haven't had time to read the newspapers."—Washington Star.

Then He Dodged.

Bacon—They had a fire down at Brickabrak's yesterday, and what do you suppose was the last thing they got out?"

Egbert—I don't know.

"Why, the fire, of course."—Yonkers Statesman.

LADIES WHO STOLE.

Strange Tales Are Told of Our Ancestors of Washington's Time.

We naturally have a very exalted opinion of the aristocracy of our country and can scarcely be convinced that the ladies of society in the early days of independence conducted themselves in any but the most dignified manner. Indeed some of their descendants would feel highly elated to know that they in any wise resemble their supposed courtly ancestors. It is to be hoped that they are not kin to the personages referred to in the following complaint:

One of our early statesmen actually complains that "between tippee beaux and fashionable belles an honest fellow will stand a good chance of being fleeced by the politest tissue of mistakes conceivable. The gentleman will help himself very casually to your hat if it is better than his, take up your umbrella with the most absent air imaginable, bear off your loose coat without once perceiving his mistake and pick up your gloves, 'they so much resemble his.'"

And now for the ladies' part in this proceeding:

"The lady will borrow your penknife, very accidentally put your pocket handkerchief into her muff or playfully take your ring from your finger or breastpin from your bosom, all as innocently as though it was the very thing you called upon her for, so that between ladies and gentlemen you will stand a good chance of being turned out, stripped of all your possessions, according to the newest rules of etiquette."—Philadelphia Press.

Kipling's Famous Poem.

It is the sentiment, says Arlo Bates in The Atlantic, and not the object, which arouses sympathy and kindles the imagination. No mistake could be more complete than to suppose that in this poem is to be found any argument in favor of the use of machinery as material for poetry. In "McAndrew's Hymn" it is the character of the stanch old engineer and his feelings by which the reader is moved. The wonders of the great engine are a hindrance, and not a help, if they are looked at in any way other than through the eyes of McAndrew. The piece succeeds or fails to the degree in which it makes his emotion real and contagious to the reader, and that, too, as emotion pure and simple, quite without regard to what has excited it. In so far as the attention is caught by tailrod, crank throws, feeding pump and "purrin dynamos"—finely suggestive as is the epithet in this last—the emotional effect is weakened at the expense of the intellectual.

Hot Milk as Nutriment.

If any one doubts the nourishing properties of milk, let a test be made of the following preparation of it: When very weary or weak from exhaustion, heat some milk to the scalding point, until a thin skin begins to wrinkle upon the surface, and then drink it as hot as possible. It refreshes almost instantly and restores the exhausted vitality to a surprising extent as soon as it is taken. It is more nutritious than any of the beef teas made from meat extracts or that made from fresh beef.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"Will you kindly allow me," writes MISS MARY E. SAIDT, of Jobstown, N. J., to Mrs. Pinkham, "the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and general debility, caused by falling of the womb. It seemed as though my back would never stop aching. I could not sleep. I had dull headaches. I was weary all the time, and life was a burden to me. I sought the seashore for relief, but all in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."

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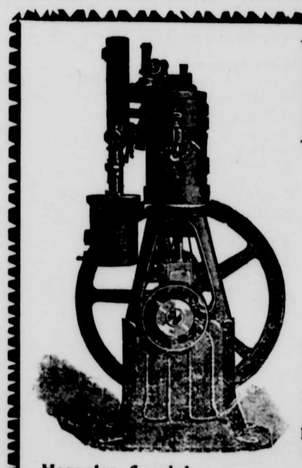

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Ditty from Juvenile Town.

There was once a dear baby from Juvenile Town
Jumped out of a cabbage leaf
His ears were like shells, and his hair was brown,
The former of pink, the latter of down;
But when he arrived he had nary a gown—
This imp from a cabbage leaf.

Now I'm sorry to say that in Juvenile Land
The babies wear only skin;
But when they arrive on our shores of sand
They must look about for a dress or a band
That will hide them all over the head and the hand—
These imps with nothing but skin.

And this is why Baby just hid in a petal
(He told me the other day),
For cabbages oftener are safer than nettle,
Or dahlias, or squash leaves, or things of such mettle,
For babies to hide in till we folk can settle
On clothes that are built the right way.

When We Go Fishing.

When we go fishing in the brook,
Joey and Cicely and I,
A crooked pin's our only hook.
That catches 'em! Sometimes we tie
The string tight to a willow limb
Just where the biggest minnows swim.

Then we lie down there in the shade,
And watch our bobs that tip and float;
And once a bridge of rocks we made,
And built a castle and a moat;
But, just as sure as we begin,
Why, Joey goes and tumbles in.

Then all the frightened fish they hide
Beneath the rocks and in the pool.
There's not a minnow to be spied!
The water settles clear and cool
With bubbles 'tween the rocks, and foam;
But then we must take Joey home.

Of course he cries at mamma's look.
She says: "Is this the only fish
That you can catch in Silver Brook?"
She knows, though, we'd get all she'd wish,
With just our string and pail and pin—
If Joey wouldn't tumble in!
—St. Nicholas.

How Five Kittens Came to be Named.

There was the mother cat and five kittens, and none of the kittens had names. Somehow the children had been so busy watching them tumble over each other and try to walk and then all go to sleep in a bunch, that they had not thought of naming them.

The mother cat was gray and four of the kittens were gray, but the fifth cat was black, jet black, and so without any planning or forethought the fifth kitten came to be called Blackie.

It was easy enough to distinguish her from the others, but how to tell apart the four gray ones was a question. At last it was discovered that three of the gray ones had white feet and the fourth one was gray all over. So again, without a thought of naming her, the children designated her as Gray Paws.

And then there were the other three. One of these had but one eye, the children announced sorrowfully, after the kittens were old enough to prove that they had eyes at all, and then in all tenderness and with no thought of reproach, the afflicted kitten became One Eye.

Still there were two left; two that looked almost exactly alike. Of course the children watched them every day and it did not take them long to find out that one of these was a very spunky kitten. She would spit at the others if they came near when she was eating, or if she was suddenly surprised by any one, and when this was discovered she was dubbed the Spitfire of the family.

But the remaining kitten was the one who made the others "stand 'round." If they did not do as she saw fit she boxed their ears. If the rest came around her saucer of milk she cuffed them away, and so of course she was the Boss.

And no one was more surprised than the children when we discovered that the kittens were all named, for every one was sure he had not named them.

And such a funny lot of names as it was: Blackie, Gray Paws, One Eye, Spitfire and Boss. But the names all fitted and some of them had been earned, and the kittens didn't seem to mind them in the least.—Youth's Companion.

Enlisting School Children.

Miss Eaton, of Pittsburg, is visiting the various public schools organizing Bands of Mercy among the pupils. The work is along the line of humane society efforts, though adapted to the minds of children, who are organized into societies with officers chosen from among themselves. Each member takes the following pledge:

"I will try to be kind to all living creatures and to protect them from cruel usage."

The plan is to hold appropriate exercises at stated periods, the literature for which is provided free of cost by Mr. Geo. T. Angell, a wealthy Boston gentleman, who is devoting a fortune to the work.

The children are said to be enthusiastic over the work, and it will undoubtedly prove successful. The movement already embraces bands aggregating over 1,000,000 members in various parts of the country.—Altoona (Pa.) Gazette.

Animals that Do Not Grow Thirst

How long would you be contented without a drop of water to drink? There are many different kinds of animals in the world that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the llamas of Patagonia and the gazelles of the far east. A parrot lived for fifty-two years in the "Zoo" at London, England, without drinking a drop of water, and many naturalists believe the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from green herbage, laden with dew. Many reptiles—serpents, lizards and certain batrachians—live and thrive in places entirely devoid of water, and sloths are also said never to drink. An arid district in France has produced a race of non-drinking cows and sheep, and from the milk of the former Roquefort cheese is made. There is a species of mouse which has established itself on the waterless plains of western America, and which flourishes, notwithstanding the absence of moisture.

Labor Laws in Russia.

While Emperor Nicholas has declined until now to endow his people with a constitutional form of government, yet it cannot be denied that he is introducing many reforms which show that he is possessed of an enlightened and broad-minded sense of his responsibilities. Thus he has just promulgated a ukase prohibiting, under severe penalties, any form of labor on Sunday, or on the fourteen principal Russian feast days of the Muscovite calendar. This practically assures the laboring population sixty-six legal days of rest in the year. Children are not permitted under any circumstances to work more than eight hours a day, while eleven are henceforth to constitute the maximum working day of grown men. On Saturday the working day is limited to ten hours.

Buried with His Money on Him.

Not long ago a miserly person, who had been teased almost to death by his heirs, endeavored to cheat them out of his money. Before he died he left positive instructions that he should be buried in a certain suit of clothes. His wish was carried out, but after the funeral his surviving relatives could find no will and no money. Finally one of them suspected that the old man had served them a shabby trick, and suggested that the body be exhumed and the clothing examined. This was done, and the coat, waistcoat and trousers were found to be lined with Bank of England notes.—Chicago Record.

Danger in the X Ray.

Fine complexions, according to a recent sensational announcement, can be made by an application of the X ray. Prof. Elihu Thomson, the electrician, says this is not true, and that to prevent serious physical injury the ray must be used at some distance from the body, with an exposure of not more than from 15 to 30 minutes. Not long ago he tested the power of the ray on his little finger, held close to the tube for 12 minutes. Redness and irritation quickly followed, the nail fell off later, and the flesh looked like it had been scalded. The scar still remains, at the end of eight weeks. Enough is known of the ray to warrant the rule that it shall be handled only by the expert.

A Protection Against Lightning.

"People living in cities are prone to believe that the increasing number of telephone, telegraph and trolley wires increase the danger from electric storms," writes Edward W. Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal. "On the contrary, the maze of wires is a protection, and lessens the danger, since it is shown that where the wires attract the electricity they hold it, and discharge it only at the end of the wires in the central station. The fact is that of the two hundred lightning accidents every year only an average of forty occur in the cities. The trees in the country are a far greater danger; they account for the proportion of four cases in the country to one in the city."

Preserving His Boots.

A new wrinkle may be learned from an English soldier who was noted for keeping his boots in better condition and making them last longer than any of his brother officers. When asked what he did to them to prevent the leather from cracking and keeping it soft and smooth his reply was "Mutton bone." When an explanation was demanded he said: "It is nothing, I assure you. My man asks the cook for a knuckle bone, which he cleans and then bakes. After rubbing the leather with cream, he then frotes them as hard as he can with the bone. Usually my boots last me three years.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Fighting Bells.

One of the family of the "fighting Bells" of Augusta County, Va., has died at the homestead at Long Glade at the age of 80. He was Alexander R. Bell, one of five brothers who together had nineteen sons that fought in Capt. Cushing's company of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, Stonewall Brigade, and were nearly all killed in battle or died of wounds.

A man or woman who reads poetry will finally attempt to write it.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

This Is a Vale of Tears.

REV. R. L. BACHman, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian divine of Knoxville, Tenn., in a recent sermon said: "Observation and experience constantly impress upon us the fact that trials, sorrows and sufferings are man's earthly inheritance. Frequent efforts have been made by certain philosophers to veneer human life with joy, peace and pleasure. But little success has attended their efforts. Man's actual experience has shown such veneer to be exceedingly thin. In spite of all that has been said and written to the contrary, the fact remains that it is a life of burden bearing, of struggle, of disappointment, of fathomless regret. Even to the most favored and fortunate it is unsatisfactory. The life which they live is often envied by others, while it is despised by themselves. No life and no conditions of life are exempt from trouble. At his best estate, man knows nothing of absolute contentment, knows nothing of unalloyed joy. As sorrow is the universal inheritance, God's chosen people must be partakers of it. By reason of their nature and their environments, they are compelled to eat the bread of sorrow and drink the cup of tears. To best endure afflictions is to so conduct ourselves as to enjoy the bliss of the future state. Contemplation of heaven best enables the Christian to bear the burdens of earth. Anticipation of future joy makes him more reconciled to present sorrow. This anticipation is the reliance of every Christian and the only solace we have in this desolate pilgrimage here below."

Self-Dependence.

Learn to be self-dependent, young man, that so you may be in future years the better citizen. The sooner you are aware of the fact that this world is for you, only so far as your own energies can claim from it a part, the better for you and the world. It is not years that bring manhood, but it is manliness. It is the determination of the young man to do his own full part in life that makes its days worth the living. The mountain never comes to us. We must reach it here only by slow degrees, and its summit, to the heart of true ambition, has never yet been reached. There is always a step ahead to take, always a load to lift, always a wrong to right, upon the long road of life. Too many of God's creatures live through life and leave behind an aimless flight of years for the simple fact, they began without ambition. Not having the strength of character that comes by the practice of self-dependence, they lived and died children in the land. In this land, too, where all is toil and exertion to him who in any calling would succeed. In it, a few are tall, some reach to the high ones' shoulders, but the most, the majority, are undersized or dwarfs, simply because they had not instilled into their being in early life a spirit of self-dependence.—Weekly Bouquet.

What Christ Can Make You.

If you are to be anything in the world Christ must make you. You can succeed only by His permission and help. Have you let Him into your life to work and to build up and to transform? You are neighborly with Him; but that will not do. He must be allowed to become something more than your neighbor. He must be admitted into your heart. He must be allowed to abide at the very focus of your being and in the very springs of your life. Mere neighborliness would never have made Paul or John. It took personal, enthusiastic faith and love and surrender to make them. That you may reach the goal of life, that you may realize your best possible self, that you may be what Christ can make you, I call upon you to make an absolute surrender of your soul and body and spirit to Christ. Open your whole life to His incoming.—David Gregg, D. D.

The Voice and Silence of God.

The voice of God is calling men always, everywhere, and, I believe, with all my heart, that this is the only true way to interpret that message of the sea. This is what the Psalmist meant when he said: "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." In just this way, through all the ages of human history, has all knowledge, all revelation been coming to men—the artist's inspirations, the poet's songs, the prophet's visions, the composer's melodies, all that man has ever learned of God, all that he can ever hope to know. The silences of God have been speaking to the silences of man, and human knowledge has been growing from more to more. And so it must ever be in God's great school of life, and the soul that listens best will learn the most.—Rev. J. S. Cutler.

A Common Sin.

Wastefulness is a sin. To spend foolishly or needlessly has no Bible sanction. God gives abundance, but He requires its right use and proper preservation. He commits His good things to us in trust. He regards what we have as loaned, not owned. He calls us His stewards, not proprietors. He holds us responsible for our possessions and acquisitions. He who squandres his revenues commits a gross offense and has a terrible account to render. Large substances wasted are a terrible thing for which to answer at heaven's bar. Riches are not intended to minister to extravagance, or to be hereafter, but are a gift to be divinely lavished on self, without regard to employed and accounted for.

Lead Me, O Lord.

I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road;
I do not ask that Thou would'st take from me
Aught of its load.

I do not ask that flowers should always spring
Beneath my feet;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.

For one thing only, Lord, I plead—
Lead me aright,
Though strength should falter and though heart should bleed,
Through peace to light.

I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see;
Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand,
And follow Thee.

Joy is like restless day, but peace divine,
Like quiet night;
Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall shine
Through peace to light.
—Adelaide Proctor.

The World's Best Interests.

The trained ear can detect sounds inaudible to the untrained; the trained eye can see into beauties invisible to ordinary mortals; the trained hand accomplishes things impossible to gross manipulation. The heart trained to interests outside itself looks upon a new world. Without interest in others, a narrow life remains narrow; with it even a sick room may become the center of world-wide influence. The shepherd tending his wandering sheep, the miner working amid dangers, the farmer wrestling with difficulties, the wife at her unpaid labors—all can live transformed lives if they feel their share in the world's best interests.

Steadfast.

It is always well for any one to be steadfast in anything and everything that is right, and especially should the Christian be steadfast in his religion. He ought to stand firm in his faith. The believer who is wavering and uncertain in his faith is weak in his religion and exerts very little influence for good. Indeed it is a question whether he does not do the cause of Christianity more injury than good. It is the person who stands fast and firm in the faith that derives the full benefits of his religion and is in turn helpful to Christianity.

The Lessons of Obedience.

The hardest lesson of all is that of obedience. Obedience is an unsavory word to the great majority. If we want to save our souls, if we want to be good citizens, we must practice obedience. Everyone in authority over us spiritually or temporarily demands our obedience. This obedience is not rendered to individuals in their personal capacity, but to God through them. No man owes allegiance to any other, save in so far as that other is God's delegate.

Loving Others.

To love others is the true counterpoise of our unsteady natures. Towering and infirm self-love is likely to collapse at any moment. The outflow of the heart upon others is in the ordering of God, the most infallible way of securing sanity of mind, so far as right human relations can secure it.

Shortness of Life.

The shortness of life is bound up with its fullness. It is to him who is most active, always thinking, feeling, working, caring for the people and for things, that life seems short. Strip a life empty and it will seem long enough.—Phillips Brooks

Notes and Comments.

The Jesuit missions in Alaska are in luck, as they are in the very heart of the gold region. The land consists of about three acres, which was purchased a few years ago for a church, school and graveyard. It is in the richest part of the Klondike region.

Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice is talked about to succeed the late Rev. Dr. William S. Langford as general secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions. Dr. Anstice was for many years rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, but recently became rector of the Church of St. Matthias, Philadelphia.

The Sisters of Notre Dame recently celebrated the golden jubilee of their arrival in America in New York. The order was instituted in Paris and Mother Theresa and four other French sisters came here and settled in St. Mary's, Pa. Now they are established in the leading cities. In the world there are 2,000 sisters, teaching 70,000 pupils.

The 44th annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, just issued, gives an interesting account of the work done by the association during the past year. The present membership is 7,300, the largest in its history, and the average attendance at the 15 branches was 5,202 daily. The number of students in the physical and educational classes shows a marked growth, 2,323 young men having attended the classes during the year.

Emperor William has begun at Berlin the practice of keeping the Lutheran churches of the metropolis open throughout the day on week days. Until now only the Catholic churches have been left thus open to stray worshipers on week days, and the extension of the custom to the Protestant edifices of an analogous character is giving widespread satisfaction, affording as it does to the people opportunities for quiet meditation and private worship.

MARCHESI METHODS.

HOW THE GREAT TEACHER TERRORIZES HER SCHOLARS.

Instructions In Singing From Her Not Altogether an Agreeable Ordeal—But She Conscientiously Labors Always For Her Pupil's Benefit.

In the musical world of Europe no teacher stands higher than Mme. Marchesi, and yet a first interview with her is an ordeal to be dreaded. She may tell you with almost brutal frankness that your cherished vocal projects are thin as air bubbles and that you had better turn your attention to cooking. Or, with one unusual gleam of her gray eyes and one sudden indrawn breath, making her thin lips still thinner, she may tell you that you are destined to lift the heart of the world in immortal song and wear the laurels of a great lyric career. Again, she may tell you with the same blunt severity that you have no looks at all for the stage, and after you have been accepted as a pupil you are still subjected to her merciless severity.

To be taught by Mme. Marchesi is not to have the luxury of an individual lesson, an hour's good, cozy, comfortable time all to yourself. By no means. That is not her plan. You are taught in class. You are thus introduced at once to an audience. You thus have an opportunity of conquering stage fright. You are thus submitted to the criticism of others. Not only your voice, but your manners, your gait, your way of holding your hands are studied. From head to foot you are scrutinized.

A small platform is in the center of Marchesi's salon, where the pupil stands and recites (or sings) her lesson. The class sit around the room and criticise. The pupil has to face not only the class, but the audience includes often the first musicians of the world. How does a sensitive woman bear the gun fire of Mme. Marchesi's criticism, her ridicule, her sarcasm and severity? One day one of the class was having her 15 minutes of lesson before a crowded room. Marchesi was in a sardonic humor that morning. Her remarks were brilliant, but more cutting than a Damascus blade. The audience felt that a climax was coming. It came. The girl's lip began to tremble as Marchesi's commentary sparkled and cut and sparkled again. Her lip trembled more and more. The agitation gained upon her whole body, till she shook like a willow in the wind. Poor dear, the other pupils held their breath. The room was silent as a tomb. You could hear Marchesi's watch tick in her pocket. Still the pupil strove to bring out the tone that those severe lips of Marchesi had commanded. At last the voice rolled out. The tone gained upon the room. The voice stopped.

"You sing like a fool!" literally hissed Marchesi, and the storm broke.

The girl burst into tears. Her sobs, coming upon the silence, were most painful. Not one of the pupils dared to rush forward with comfort or handkerchief. The girl threw the sheet of music on the floor and covered her face with her hands. Then, dashing the tears away from her face, she stooped down, gathered up the scattered music, tore it into shreds, tossed it to every part of the room, and rushed from the platform stage. All felt it was over with her forever, so far as lessons with Marchesi were concerned, and more than one heart ached for her.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Marchesi, rising delightedly from the piano, rubbing her hands together and walking, or rather stalking, majestically through the room and up and down and again seating herself at the piano. "Ha, ha! That girl will sing! She has the grand fire. She is dramatic. She has the fine passion of the devil." And the girl came back the next day and won Marchesi's bravos and hand clapping.

Upon another occasion Marchesi sat in judgment upon a pupil's hands as she stood upon the platform.

"Now, don't put up your lip like a baby," she says, "if I tell you that I never saw such a booby. You're as awkward as a country clown. Look at your hands! Just look at them dangling down at your sides like a jumping jack waiting to twitch on a pole. Mais, voila," she continued, softening a little, "if I do not tell you, ma chere, of these things now while you are in my salon, do you know who will tell you of them later on when you stand for the first time before one of the great audiences of Europe? The reporters will flay you alive and deservedly. Will they not note down every awkward gesture, every gaucherie? Will they not say, 'She has a divine voice, but she held her hands like a clown?' And when you read it in all the papers the next morning, ah, how you will exclaim, 'Why did not Marchesi correct me, tell me, reprove me, no matter how severely?' Now, hold your hands easily, one palm crossed upon the other, the right hand across the left, the forefinger and middle finger of the right hand between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Bon! Now, see what ease of position, what repose it gives to your whole figure as you stand there."

To look over the programme for the concerts Mme. Marchesi gives from time to time is to read a strange collection of names. Here are pupils from Japan. Here is a name from Norway. Here is a lady from Finland. Here are sturdy Scotch names. Here are American names—girls from St. Louis, San Francisco, the Maine woods, the gulf states. New Zealand has representatives on the programme. To look over Marchesi's album is to see some of the portraits of the world's great singers and their signatures.—New York Sun.

Source of Juvenile Income.

"Some clever fellow has invented tasteless cod liver oil."

"The wretch! Trying to beat innocent children out of a lot of dimes and nickels."—Chicago Record.

DESCENDANTS OF PILGRIMS.

Sir Walter Besant Figures That There Are 10,000 In America.

Many people in America claim descent from the pilgrim fathers. There might be a very considerable number, if we come to think of it. For instance, let us assume the number of married people among the first hundred who survived the first winter as 20 couples. We will allow them three children apiece. We will give to each of these children two—a large allowance, it is true. Then we have for each married couple, for the first generation, 3 descendants; for the second, 6; for the third, 12; for the fourth, 24; for the fifth, 48; for the sixth, 96; for the seventh, 192; for the eighth, 384; for the ninth and the present generation, 768, and for the original 20 married couples, 15,360. So that the living descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims can hardly be more than about 15,000. Out of these a great many have probably clean forgotten their descent. Probably there are not anything like 10,000.

If I were an American, I should certainly like to be one of that 10,000. Not that I feel the least attraction to a narrow and fanatic religion, but because the pilgrim fathers made so fierce a fight for existence and a place where they could think as they pleased and allow no one else to think as he might please. Ancestry, in this country at least, is chiefly a matter of selection. The people who keep up their genealogies drop out as they go along numberless branches. People who wish to recover their genealogies have got to "hitch on" at one of the dropped branches. Every marriage in a genealogy is a kind of junction, where many lines may meet. Now, the business of the genealogist is to look up all the junctions, to follow up each one and to choose the line which offers the most desirable alliances. Some years ago an ingenious gentleman offered to find royal descent for any one for £70 down. He did it, too, quite honestly. He said that if you could only get back 100 years or so it was perfectly easy to connect with Edward I or Edward III.—Sir Walter Besant in London Queen.

"My Own Notes"

I have made in a number of years of ardent collection quite a library of my own notes, and the fact that I have already lived two-thirds of my probable tether of life and am a "buccaneer" of the newspaper world by stress of circumstances sometimes gives me a pang. I recognize the ludicrousness of my collection for an impossible future of comfort and leisure, for even one possible posthumous work. I have never had leisure to produce one whole or complete piece of literature and probably never shall have a day's leisure in my life, but this irony of fate does not deter me.

I am like a collector of specimens of butterflies. He will never learn to fly, or the secret of it, or anything in particular, but he goes on collecting.

I shall never write the books of the sketch skeletons in my imagination, but I shall certainly continue to make endless preparations for a posthumous library of, according to my schemes and plots and themes, some 1,000 sturdy volumes.

The world of readers may thank God perhaps that these books will not appear in print, but I am just mad enough to get some zest in life out of making, in imagination, these schemes for books that can never be written. Perhaps it is as sane an occupation as old china collecting, stamp collecting, button collecting and, to jump to the extreme of Philistinism, the collection of dubious old masters, mostly daubs. I confess this speculation seems to me to be a fad no wiser. Looking at it from my point of view, as a book lover, I think what a library these daubs would buy.—Lotus.

Broke the Spell.

Up to the time of Cleveland's election it was a popular superstition with politicians that no candidate whose name began with the letter C could be elected to the presidency. The idea arose from the fact that no man whose surname presented this peculiarity, no matter how strong he was with the people, had ever been successful at the polls. There were two Clintons, George and DeWitt, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass and a number of others, who, though their prospects seemed bright indeed, met with a defeat when it came to the test. Several of the C's, George Clinton and Henry Clay, for instance, were strong candidates several times, but never could "make the riffle."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sections of a Kentucky Pedigree.

Bob Jolly of Cave City has a handsaw purchased in 1796 in Virginia. It was bought in that year by the grandfather of the Otter brothers, the well known Louisville merchants, who are no spring chickens at this writing themselves. Mr. Otter, the grandfather, shortly after moved to Kentucky and brought the saw with him. Mr. Jolly has owned the saw for 43 years. The rear wheels of the wagon in which Mr. Otter made his trip to Kentucky from Virginia are still to be seen on the place of Mrs. Caleb Freeman in the Cave City country. These are about 100 years old.—Glasgow Times.

A Smart Minister.

"Yardsley donated a caster worth 97 cents to the minister and put a tag on it marked $16."

"Yes?"

"Well, the parson took the article to Yardsley's store yesterday and traded it for dry goods. Yardsley's smile won't be able to be out again for six weeks."—Harper's Bazar.

Justifiable.

"The $1,000 beauty had to get a divorce from the human ostrich."

"Why?"

"He kept swallowing her curling iron and hairpins."—Chicago Record.

DESTROY A MILLION DOLLARS.

Women Experts Who Can Detect the Best Made Counterfeits.

"Every working day in the year Uncle Sam destroys a million dollars: deliberately tears up and grinds to pulp one million dollars' worth of paper money—genuine bank notes and greenbacks," writes Clifford Howard in the Ladies' Home Journal. "A million dollars in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one-hundred, and one-thousand-dollar notes are daily punched full of holes, cut into halves and thrown into a machine that rapidly reduces them to a mass of mushy substance.

"Whenever a piece of paper money becomes soiled or torn it may be presented to the United States Treasury and redeemed. Sooner or later every note that circulates among the people becomes unfit for further service, for it is bound to become dirty or mutilated by constant handling, and the United States government stands ready to give the holder of such a note a new note in exchange for it; or, in other words, the government will redeem it.

"The majority of the clerks employed in this important department of the government are women, many of whom are the most expert money counters and counterfeit detectors in the world. In fact, only experts can properly perform the work that is required; for not only must the soiled and mutilated money be accurately and rapidly counted, but all counterfeit notes must be detected and thrown out. When we consider that some counterfeiters can so cleverely imitate genuine money that their spurious notes will circulate through the country without detection, and are not discovered until they are finally turned into the treasury, some idea of the proficiency of these experts can be gained, especially when we bear in mind that these notes are often so worn that the imprint on them can scarcely be deciphered. It not infrequently happens that these bad notes are detected simply by the feel of them, which, in some cases, is really the only way of discovering the fraud; for while a counterfeiter may occasionally succeed in so perfectly imitating the design of a note to mislead even an expert, it is next to impossible for him to counterfeit the paper used by the government."

Men of Medicine.

Scrimpitt—Doctor, this bill of yours is preposterous! Ridiculous! Dr. Chargem (blandly)—Well, I don't mind saying that it's absurdly low!—Spare Moments.

Doctors now say that boiled cow's milk is not good for babies; it is better raw. The doctors are right; a raw cow gives better milk than a boiled one.—Tid-Bits.

Dr. Bluff—You must give up smoking or your health will be ruined. Mr. Puffer—Can't we compromise, doctor? I'll agree not to smoke any of the cigars that are given to me.—Philadelphia Press.

"But, my dear sir, you positively must follow my directions. You must take a cold bath every morning." "Why, doctor, that's just what I am doing!" "Oh—er—well, then you must stop it!"—Answers.

Doctor (who has been called to see a patient)—Do you wish to hear the truth? Patient—Certainly. Doctor—You're not afraid to die? Patient—Pshaw! Why, man I've been married twenty-six years!—Boston Courier.

Doctor (who has just entered, to Pat, who is standing in front of the gate)—Why, Pat, get right back into bed. Just see what a perspiration you are in! This fire must be put out. Pat—Shure, sor, Oi wor in that drippin' a shweat thot Oi'm shtandin' here t' be afther dryin' meself.—Judge.

"Your daughter is slow in getting her teeth," said the family physician, examining little Fannie's mouth. Fannie—Well, mamma ain't slow in getting her teeth in the morning. All she has to do is to take them out of the glass of water, and—— Mrs. Fashionplate—Fannie! you, Fannie!—Tammany Times.

Posing Sitters Before a Camera.

"As to the actual work under a skylight, only a few general hints may be given, as here each must 'work out her own salvation,'" writes Frances Benjamin Johnston in an article, "What a Woman Can Do With a Camera," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Do not attempt to pose people, or to strain your sitters into uncomfortable or awkward positions, in order to obtain picturesque effects. Watch them, and help them into poses that are natural and graceful. Study their individuality, striving to keep the likeness, and yet endeavoring to show them at their best. Avoid emphasizing the peculiarities of a face either by lighting or pose; look for curves rather than angles or straight lines, and try to make the interest in the picture center upon what is most effective in your sitter. The one rule of lighting is never to have more than a single source of light. Many portraits, otherwise good, are rendered very inartistic by being lighted from several different directions."

Roman Doors.

The ancient Romans were not allowed, except by special law, to open a door outward; but two brothers who had distinguished themselves in war with the Sabines were granted this privilege of opening their doors to the street, after the Athenian manner. It was attended, however, with this inconvenience—when any one passed out, he had to strike the door vigorously from within to warn any one approaching to keep his distance.

Children of the Century.

Mrs. Tenspot—I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Willoughby. Was it a long courtship?

Miss Skidmore—Not very. My cyclometer registered about 100 miles.—Judge.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29.....1897

The report is current that a plan is on foot to secure a division of Alaska, it being proposed to form a new Territory, to be known as Lincoln, and this will include the Yukon river basin, with its rich placers. According to the boundaries suggested, all that will be left in Alaska, if the division bill passes Congress, is a narrow strip on the sea coast running from a point below the mouth of the Yukon down to the present limits of the Territory. Those back of the movement are said to be in favor of Eli A. Gage as the first Governor of Lincoln Territory. State-building is all right, and as we are not there to give the matter personal attention we'll let it go at that.

Somebody who wants to explain what the editorial "we" signifies, says the meaning varies to suit the circumstances. For instance, when you read "we expect our wife home to-day," the "we" refers to the editor; when it is "we are a little late with our work," it includes the whole office, even the devil and the towell; "we are having a boom," the town is meant; "we received over 700,000 immigrants last year," and it embraces the nation; but "we have hog cholera in our midst" only refers to the man who takes the journal for two or three years without paying for it.

George C. Pardee and William R. Davis are both from Alameda county, and each is desirous of being the Republican candidate for Governor. Several meetings of themselves and their friends have been held to see which will withdraw in favor of the other, but neither relinquisheth. The Sacramento *Bee*, speaking from an independent standpoint, remarks that it may be that both are counting over the Dead Sea's fruit that will turn to ashes on the lips. And all that, too, without counting upon what the voters of California may do as between either one of them and a Democratic candidate.

Reports from the Yaqui country state that the Yaqui Indians resent the encroachment of white men in search of gold, and that the Indians are driving all the white men out of the oountry. The Yaquis have been doing that for many years, and since they have established peace with Mexican authorities doubtless the latter are in sympathy. It is an ideal country for the gold-hunter, according to evidence heard from those who have seen some of it.

The New Orleans Board of Health is paying out nearly $1,000 per day to special employees required in combatting the spread of yellow fever, and it is estimated that the city is losing one million dollars per week through trade diverted to other points. But the scourge has spread to other points, and it remains for Jack Frost to temporarily stop its ravishes, while a comprehensive system of sanitation in the future may stamp it out altegether.

Military experts are at present interested in a new self-moving car, which is to be a veritable carriage of death. It is to be driven by a 16-horse power engine the rate of over forty miles an hour over a country reasonably level. The climax and purpose of this remarkable machine is to carry two rapid-firing cannon. One man only is needed to run this terrible wheeled weapon of war, and this same man also attends to the firing and loading.

Leutgert, Chicago's infamous murderer, escaped conviction of wife-boiling by a disagreement of the jury. "The second trial will not be as long as the recent trial was," said the State's Attorney. "We know the defense now. We are also better prepared with our evidence, and much that was submitted during the trial just ended will be omitted in the new trial. We have considerable new evidence."

Not every one that knows that white and pink clover blossoms may be converted into a very dainty dish. Chopped very fine and served with pure, fresh cream, the blossom is said to make a most delicious salad. It tastes a little like cauliflower, but is more delicate.

The Postoffice Department has determined on a general extension of the money order system. Assistant Postmaster General Heath believes that any postoffice wanting money order facilities should have them.

The cripples of the country are to hold a convention at St. Louis. The trolly car, the bicycle, the folding bed, the hair trigger and shot-gun, the banana peel, the football and kindred topics will be discussed—and cussed.

The five largest rivers in the world are as follows: North America, Mississippi and Missouri, 4300 miles; Asia, Yenesei and Selenga, 3850 miles; Africa, Nile, 3240 miles; Europe, Volga, Russia, 2500 miles.

The mill at Copper mountain will begin operations to-morrow, and henceforth will pour skekels into the coffers of the company, and, incidentally, into the pockets of some of our people.—*Bodie Miner, 9th.*

Judge Seawell of San Francisco has decided that Philip L. Weaver was legally ousted from the superintency of the Almshouse and that Captain Edward A. Reddy is entitled to hold the place.

The Beggars of Italy.

"Bicycling Through the Dolomites," in The Century, is an account of Colonel George E. Waring's European trip. Concerning mendicancy in Italy, Colonel Waring writes: Perhaps there is no better index to the good or bad condition of the working people of a country than is afforded by the number of beggars one meets on the roads. The poles set up at the border of Austria, with their spiral stripes of yellow and black, do not mark the line between it and Italy much more clearly than does the advent of the beggar the moment the line is crossed. In Austrian Tyrol there are virtually no beggars. On the Italian side, even well dressed people in the fields will leave their work to beg coppers from the passing traveler.

One day, in the upper Innthal, a couple of bright looking, rosy faced children ran after us, asking for kreutzers. "Mawknix" upbraided them for such a shameful act, and they slunk away. He spoke of this with much indignation to a neighbor, who said their whole family were away in the fields at work, or they would not have dared to beg, and that he would see that they were well spanked when their mother came home at night. Nuns and a few favored cripples sometimes ask alms at the doors of the churches in the larger towns, and the poor box is always found inside, but the peasantry and the churches take care of their own poor, so that the vice of beggary is unknown among them.

In Italy, on the other hand, it is obvious that special conditions of deformity are artificially produced. Both legs broken and badly reset in childhood constitute a good source of income for life, and anything that appeals to sympathy is made the occasion for cultivating a very mistaken and mischievous charity.

She Never Kissed.

"I reckon if I was to ketch my daughter kissin of a man I'd just natchelly cut him into mince meat ground fine," said the old man from the swamps of the Bracken hills.

"Then your daughter won't kiss the boys?" ventured a Dover youth with spectacles.

"Well, I reckon not, young man," and the old man gave him a look that dazzled his specs.

"But—uh, you know, some girls—who are engaged—you know—sometimes kiss their—their—boys—you know—and—it's all right and proper—and"—

The old man looked at him real hard, and, after watching the youth wilt like a tobacco leaf in an August sun, thundered out, "Well, my daughter never kissed a livin man, not even her pap—ner a poodle dog, ner a cat, ner nothin."

"But there's no harm—and why—er—why—er?" stammered the brave youth.

"Well, I reckon the most principalist reson why my daughter never kissed nothin is that I never had any daughter."

And the thoughtful silence of the young man was so dense that you could hear the price of farm lands drop quietly, drop by drop, while the farm products hanging in the tobacco shed tier by tier.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Constantinople's Beauty.

No one ever neared Constantinople without being struck by its marvelous beauty. Mrs. Max Muller, in "Letters From Constantinople," thus describes it:

"Under all lights and at all hours the view of Constantinople from the Marmora is unique in loveliness. The gentle outlines of the low hills, the varied colors, the magnificent buildings form a whole, combining in one the beauties of Stockholm, Venice and the bay of Naples. When lit up by sunshine, the varieties of color are dazzling. The eye rests on mosque after mosque, with their snow white minarets, in sharp contrast to the almost black cypresses that mark the small, unused burial grounds surrounding each mosque or the vast cities of the dead at Scutari, beyond Pera, and outside the old city walls. The roofs of most Turkish houses are a rich brown, while large plane trees, with their bright green leaves, stand in every garden, and over all is a sky so blue that after a sojourn of several weeks one longs for the contrast of English clouds."

The Political Handkerchief.

There has just been sold by auction in France the complete set of an old newspaper which was probably unique. It was called the Mouchoir de Poche Politique (Political Pocket Handkerchief) and was published in 1831.

The proprietors hit upon the idea of printing it on cheap cotton stuff for the purpose of evading the high paper duty. The complete collection consisted of 144 numbers—just a gross of pocket handkerchiefs—for it is evident from the title that the publishers believed the newspaper would serve two purposes.

The price was 3 pence—3 shillings per dozen—not a high price to pay for news, articles, theatrical criticisms and a pocket handkerchief combined.

Unfortunately the cotton required too much ink, and the scheme had to be abandoned.—London Globe.

Larding Pork.

In larding with pork the fattest piece procurable should be bought (lean salt pork is not available for any use) and the strips always cut from that part between the streak of lean and the rind. This is the only portion firm enough for the purpose. The bits should then be laid in ice water to become crisp before using.—New York Post.

Canadian Jewelry.

It is something of a disgrace to Canada that her manufacturers of cheap plated jewelry are in the habit of stamping it genuine gold. The excuse given is that foreigners flood our markets with such fraudulent jewelry, and to hold their own Canadian manufacturers must commit the same fraud.—Montreal Witness.

In Denmark and in Norway the posts of shorthand writers at the respective parliaments of those countries are chiefly occupied by women, it having been found that women as a rule succeed far better than men in this form of reporting.

It is the suggestion of a housekeeper that to take down the brass curtain poles at the spring housecleaning, as well as the curtains, and wrap them in tissue paper until the autumn is well worth the trouble.

BORN.

LABERGE—At Independence, Cal., Oct. 24, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laberge, a son.

VAUGHN—Near Citrus, Cal., Oct. 27, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vaughn, a son.

DIED.

DAVIS—At the Inyo County Hospital, Oct. 24, 1897, HENRY DAVIS, a native of Illinois, aged 48 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BASEBALL TOURNAMENT AT BIG PINE ON --THANKSGIVING - DAY--

November 25, 1897

FREE TO ALL CLUBS

OF THIS COUNTY.

PURSES $60—$40—$20

Entrance fee, $15; not less than three teams to enter.

☞ All entries to be made on or before Nov. 15, 1897, to J. C. Miller.

GRAND BALL

AT WILLIAMS HOTEL ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

Jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It affordad almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 606.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 12 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Hillyer, Omie I. Mairs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

DESERT LAND—FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., September 23, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eliza Ann Mudget, of Freeman, Kern Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 771, for the E½ of N W¼, sec. 8, Tp. 23 S., R. 38 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Calif., on TUESDAY, the Second day of November, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles W. Whittock, Ira Brown, William T. Grant and D. P. Hargis, all of Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 9th day of October, 1897, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door, in the town of Independence, Inyo County; all the right, title and interest of the estate of said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 9, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 10, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated October 12th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 11, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the Twentieth day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 559, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Alvah L. Conklin, Charles Walter, Granville H. Melone and James Hines, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. EDWARDS, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.

Dated September 23, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. | Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN WELCH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, I. J. Woodin, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at his office in the town of Independence, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, California.

Dated September 24th, 1897.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of John Welch, deceased.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand	$ 9,566 43	
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 185 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Dolan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
" " " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16,834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	288 86	
7 Mrs J H Ulch, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,109 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Medina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	35 00	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	50	
S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	452 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,936 12	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1,240 00	
Salary	1,448 88	
Road District No. 1	71 60	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	320 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	136 50	
Bridge	124 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,132 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving	20 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 85	
Union School	12 00	
	5,475 79	
Aug Salary Fund	1,024 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 30	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 93	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Taboose Library	22 00	
Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7 037 77	
Sept By Salary Fund	1,069 68	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 00	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,010 00	
Independence School	8 50	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Taboose School	6 00	
Station School	114 75	
Riverside School	46 70	
Round Valley School Library	20 59	
County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
To General Ex. for error	50	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19,936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1,705 97	
General Road	589 90	
Road District No. 1	322 01	
Road District No. 2	232 77	
Road District No. 3	143 40	
Road District No. 4	234 21	
Road District No. 5	192 56	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	355 41	
Institute	38 00	
Teachers' Library	15 23	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	131 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 15	
Bishop	596 20	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 62	
Independence	315 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 29	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	490 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct. 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	352 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—NATHAN RHINE NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN TAILOR

LONE PINE——

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1.500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29.....1897

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Oct. 23:

Bar silver	58
Copper	11 18
Lead	3.85

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

Lee C. Smith vs. Mary E. Smith—Decree of dfvorce granted plaintiff.

Friederike Rhine vs. H. D. Gill—Filed complaint; filed demurrer; demurrer overruled.

C. D. Curless vs. G. W. Stiler et al—Filed complaint.

I. J. Woodin, Administretor, vs. Silas Reynolds—Filed complaint; filed demurrer to complaint.

Samuel H. Spratt vs. L. W. Barnebey et al—Filed complaint; issued injunction; filed demurrer.

Margaret Saunders vs. Maggie P. Goodale et al—Demurrer to complaint sustained.

Estate of Catherine McNally, deceased—Decree of settlement of final account.

Estate of James Daley, deceased—Order approving sales of personal property.

Estate of Wm. R. Berger, deceased—Flora E. Berger appointed administratrix.

Estate of Robert Harry, deceased—Will admitted to probate; James Harry appointed Executor.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record during the week ending October 29, 1897:

Geo. W. Naylor to Dan Lewis—Witness mine in Big Pine district; consideration, $50.

United States to James Lane—Patent to 160 acres near Fish Springs.

James Lane and wife to T. B. Rickey—160 acres land at Fish Springs; $200.

J. S. Stotler to Dan. Driscoll—Interest in Aurora mine, Tuba canyon; $5.

Miss Pansy Loomis has returned to her home at El Paso.

N. E. Conklin, Esq., arrived here last Wednesday from San Francisco.

The stock men have nearly all their cattle safely out of the summer ranges.

A. L. McGee ond John E. Jones of Round Valley were in town during the week.

See announcement elsewhere this week of the coming baseball tournament and ball at Big Pine.

Col. Judd and Mr. Palmer, both interested in the Mammoth mines, were in town Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burkhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Jullien were among vistors from Lone Pine this week.

Contractor Way and force are at work putting in an iron door on the south side of the Court House vault.

Messrs. Ryan and Moore left Alvord last Tuesday to examine the Mairs copper property in Ubehebe district.

Bert. Rhine arrived home yesterday morning, after a two weeks' absence visiting San Francisco, Bakersfield, Los Angeles and other points.

Attorney Richard S. Miner left for San Francisco yesterday morning. He contemplates making Independence his law headquarters after a while.

T. B. Rickey is making extensive improvements on his property north of town. He has a large force at work building ditches from Black Rock spring to irrigate lands south and east from there. He is now the sole owner of what was the Kirman & Rickey partnership property in Nevada and California, paying about $250,000 for his deceased partner's interest.

The Government is now receiving bids for carrying the mail on the different routes. We expect that bidders will, as usual, offer to work for Uncle Sam for about nothing. We cannot understand why people will carry the mail for next to nothing. If Eastern bidders take the contracts for ridiculously low figures the local people should make them pay a fair compensation under a sub-contract.

The case of the People vs. Lee Wah was given to the jury at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. The jury remained out till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when Foreman Lake stated to the Court that it was impossible for the jury to agree on a verdict, and thereupon the Court discharged the jury. The charge was "an assault with intent to commit murder," and we are informed that some were in favor of bringing in a verdict of guilty as charged and some favored a verdict of a lesser offense. In all probability the defendant will have another trial.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist.

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

BIG PINE, Oct. 29, 1897.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—The hamlet of "Bigpine" hits the glowing tints of the approaching winter with a crop of new dwellings, indicating a healthy growth. Prof. Dixon, of the academic department of the school, has erected a stately edifice southwest of the knowledge shop, a portion of which is used for the district. This addition to the McConnel suburb nicely punctuates the prediction of a certain modest scribe as to the future muchness of the hamlet. Dr. Middleton has transformed the Wm. McDonald residence on the Uhlmeyer tract into a neat and comfortable dwelling. Mr. Pratt—an energetic miner and prospector, and an early Inyo pioneer—now occupies a neat house erected on the Naylor ranch, just west of the Eugley place. Mr. Chas. Salier, from the ravishing clime of the once fairest domain of the Eternal City, has built himself a reminder of his early Italian home opposite the Campbell ranch, and permanently severed his connection with Europe. Dan Hall, the expert engineer of a Saline Valley borax ship, is putting up a fine cottage near the school house, on the Naylor ranch

S. H. Spratt has lately concluded a successful run of the Baker creek saw mill.

The good people of the hamlet will probably "thank" for the bountiful output of the earth on the sacred Thursday of next month. The young braves of the tribe have secured one of the noblest baseball outfits ever shipped to Inyo, and will give a three days' tournament of the national game—no organization of Inyo barred. In addition to this attraction, foot-racing, rapid horse-travel, turkey-shoots and "sich" will be done after the old-time hamlet methods. Should wind and weather permit, visitors can visit the now popular resort of "Klondyke lake" and witness the sailing of the *McRey*, a yacht constructed by Ruckford & Callow, and the pulling of Uhlmeyer's yawl over the billows of this wonderful sea. Should the time he propitious, look out for catfish galore. The "Ladies' Aid" will do itself proud a little later on with a Fair, the object of which is to get funds to complete the insideness of their neat little church.

Hoping these few lines, etc.

SWAMPER.

Panamint Notes.

Billy Langdon and Julius Goldsmith came in Tuesday from the Panamint country and report considerable work going on there.

Pheby & Son are milling 100 tons of rock at the little three-stamp mill at Postoffice springs from the mines they have bonded in Tuba canyon, but nothing can yet be said as to the value of the ore.

Peter Donahue has just taken out about 300 sacks of fine rock that will probably mill from $40 to $45 per ton, and this will be run as soon as the mill has finished for Pheby & Son.

Montgomery Brothers are working seventeen men, taking out ore and developing.

A nice piece of gold was taken out of the Cooper mine about two weeks ago. It came from the hanging wall of a very narrow stringer, was about thirteen inches long, almost round in shape, and contained very little quartz. There was about $300 in the piece and if it had been found in Trinity county there would probably have been a big blow about it.

King & Son struck a good rich stringer in Pleasant canyon a few days ago, but nothing is yet known of its extent.

Stotler, the storekeeper, has some rich ore out ready for the mill which will be crushed as soon as the mill can be had. —*Randsburg Miner.*

Jim Miller will start about 900 head of cattle from here for Amadee, beef in one and stock cattle in another drove. Since arriving here about ten days ago he has bought over 700 head of cattle. He has been buying for the Eastern market altogether this fall in connection with Thos. Keogh, and in Lassen, Plumas, Sierra and Modoc counties they have left about $280,000, and in this State and Nevada Mr. Keogh has spent over half a million dollars this season. The majority of the cattle bought in this county averaged about 5 cents for steers and 4½ cents for cows weighed and delivered at Amadee. These large inroads upon the ranges of this section by Eastern buyers is quite a blow to San Francisco buyers, who have laid back and let Eastern men take cattle out from under their noses. It seems to be the general impression, and we guess it is right, that San Francisco will have to pay a good price for all the beef she gets this winter.—*Alturas New Era.*

In Arizona recently a man was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars or go to jail for ten days. He had only three dollars, and the court accepted that sum in lieu of three days imprisonment. By some carelessness on the part of the jailer, however, the man was kept in jail for the full ten days. Naturally he made objection and demanded redress, to which demand the court replied that it was no doubt just, but there seemed to be only one way in which could be granted. If he would commit a second offense he should be sentenced for ten days as before, and then be allowed three days' discount or rebate.

Another duel has been fought in Europe, and, contrary to the usual results, it has been attended by the death of one of the principals. There is probably no significance to be attached to the fact that the dead man was a journalist.

The report just issued by the Postmaster General's office shows that the receipts from the postal service are over $11,000,000 short of the expenditures.

The prisoners in Pittsburg's penitentiary have gone into the counterfeiting business, silver half dollars being their specialty.

BOTTLED BACTERIA.

Fears Hitherto Expressed as to Their Dire Effects Are Passing Away.

The average layman has long been sustained by a secret belief that the vast majority of bacteria are harmless, and, considering that he daily consumes millions of them in eating, drinking and sleeping, it is consoling to find the belief confirmed by an eminent authority.

Another scientist contributing to an English review does something toward relieving bacteria of their evil name by explaining how much they have to do with successful butter making. Butter, as every one knows, is best made from sour cream and does not keep well unless the cream is soured before churning. This result is usually attained by letting the cream stand till it sours of its own accord. But a series of experiments carried on in Sleswick-Holstein have proved that the souring of cream is produced by the presence of certain bacteria, which can be cultivated and introduced in such a way as to cause artificially the necessary souring.

A doctor named Witter has studied the subject, and "so skillfully blended certain cultures together that when the mixture was added in due proportion to sterilized cream to effect souring, the butter made therefrom was of most delicious flavor, pure and of great commercial value, inasmuch as it kept admirably.

The dried seed or powder of the bacteria used in this process can now be bought put up in bottles. A proportion is added to a small quantity of skimmed milk, which is subjected to a moderate continuous heat till the bacteria have developed. The "fermentation starter" is then added to the cream. The pure culture is only used occasionally, enough of the "starter" being left over every day to begin operations with on the next. The excellence of Danish butter is attributed to the care taken in choosing the "fermentation starter."—Popular Science Monthly.

HUMMING BIRDS.

Their Wonderfully Fashioned Diminutive Nests and Their Tiny Eggs.

Suddenly a glint shot from the point where my gaze was dreamily focused. That was all, but suspicion and savage instincts were aroused. For ten minutes my eyes followed the contour of each of the small boughs 20 feet above me, mere twigs from a higher and greater branch, which in turn declined from a mighty, outstretched arm of the giant. Presently suspicion centered in an insignificant, lichen covered wart on the upper side of a branch as large, perhaps, as a lady's wrist. It was like a dozen others, yet not exactly like them. The lichen seemed to me just a shade grayer and more regular, and the knot was a trifle too round. I feared to take my eyes away, lest it were lost before I had proved it to be only a natural excrescence. The sudden glint again struck my eye, there was a strange, tuneful hum, and—eureka! Directly above the point I was watching there hovered, with wings vibrating themselves into a misty point, an exquisite ruby throat. Then it settled on the diminutive cup of lichen, and I had found my first humming bird's nest.

By climbing far up above and then crawling carefully down on a separate limb, one could look over the nest, scarcely a yard away, to admire the tiny white eggs and the even more fairy-like nest, marvelously woven inside with the finest and softest fiber, and coated on the outer periphery against the weather with delicate lichen, which just turned the rim so as to shed any insistent raindrop that might penetrate the manifold roof of leaves overhead. The whole would have fitted in a circle made by joining the index finger and thumb.—"The Oakdwellers," by C. D. Lanier, in Scribner's.

Death Through a Tarantula.

One of the quickest and most complete and justifiable killings that ever I saw came about through a tarantula. It was at a mine camp, and the camp bully had a tarantula impaled on a stick. A man newly arrived from the east stood gazing, fascinated with horror, at the squirming reptile, working its black fangs in the effort to reach something that it could fasten them into. Suddenly, without warning, the bully thrust the tarantula straight into the tenderfoot's face. His whiskers saved him from the fangs, but he let out a yell as if he had actually been bitten and jumped back, I fully believe, ten feet. Then, as the fellow came poking the tarantula toward him again, the tenderfoot drew his revolver and turned loose on his tormentor. His first shot would have been enough, as it went straight through the fellow's body, but the tenderfoot had his excitement to work off, and he never stopped shooting until his revolver had been emptied and the man with the tarantula was a sieve. "Served him right," was the verdict of the coroner's jury, and the case never went to court for trial.—New York Sun.

Wesley Is There.

One of the most beautiful English church edifices is Barnet church, Herts. In this church, according to The Methodist Times of London, are groined niches in which respectively are appropriately placed well considered and cleverly modeled statuettes of England's six greatest preachers. The list is as follows: St. Augustin of Canterbury, the apostle of England; St. Aiden, bishop of Lindisfarne; St. Hugh of Lincoln; Latimer, the martyr; John Wesley and Canon Liddon. So far as we are aware, this is the first time John Wesley has been placed in an Episcopal church on a level with such goodly company.

A Cruel Cut.

"I have seen better days," began the mendicant.

"So have I," said the approached hastily.

"But I don't think this rain will last long."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Experienced Fingers.

Nettie—He's such a deep man. That is why he is so successful in business. Nobody can fathom his thoughts.

Laura—Pshaw! I have most of his thoughts at my finger tips.

Nettie—You don't say?

Laura—I'm his typewriter.—Pittsburg News.

Great Racket.

Grimly—What makes it so infernally noisy at this boarding house every night?

Mrs. Grimly—The women here have a whist club.—Detroit Free Press.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
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GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
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TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
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CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
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Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
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BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sphurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:55 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and snorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Beats Boston.—The most exciting game at Klondike is when the miners play poker with beans for chips. The man who wins 20 beans is sure of a meal.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Alios Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Mysterious Glass Balls.

The small island of Billiton, between Sumatra and Borneo, has long been famous for its rich tin mines, which are controlled by the Dutch government. In describing the geology of Billiton before the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam recently Mr. Verbeek gave an account of the mysterious "glass balls of Billiton," which are found among some of the tin ore deposits. They are round, with grooved surfaces. Similar balls are occasionally found in Borneo and Java, as well as in Australia. Mr. Verbeek thinks they cannot be artificial, and there are no volcanoes near enough to support the theory that they are volcanic bombs. Besides, he says, the glassy rocks produced by the nearest volcanoes are quite different in their nature from the material of the balls. He suspected that the mysterious objects were ejected ages ago from the volcanoes of the moon and afterward fell upon the earth.

A Summer Cure.

In a news item in The Sun a doctor is quoted as saying that a day's abstention from food will cure summer complaint. Some years ago the writer cured dysentery of several weeks' duration by taking a few wineglassful doses of the following formula at half hour intervals—viz, a tablespoonful of table salt and two of cider vinegar in a pint of water. The relief was permanent. The remedy was recently used by a person suffering from a customary summer complaint, and two doses effected a cure of the complaint.—E. R. D. in New York Sun.

The late Duke of Marlborough, in alluding to the size of Blenheim palace, used to say, by way of a joke, that it was the only residence in England which required $4,000 worth of putty a year to keep the window panes in order.

Tomintoul, in Banffshire, Scotland, is the highest village above sea level in Scotland—if not in Britain. Until recently this village was comparatively unknown in the tourist world.

Within the last decade the population of Europe has increased by about 30,000,000, of whom Russia contributed 12,510,000 and France only 67,000.

A FAMOUS BAKERY.

How the Bollands Became Cakemakers For the Royal Family.

In one of the old buildings which bear the architectural imprint of Queen Anne's time in Chester, England, is a bakeshop—not an ordinary bakeshop, for the royal arms jut out from the second story, and immediately above is a sign bearing the name "Bollands." And the proximity of the sign to the royal arms is no idle commercial myth to insnare new customers.

In the annals of the tradesfolk of Chester there never was a greater man than Richard Bolland, the original owner of the bakeshop. In 1836 the Duchess of Kent and her young daughter, the Princess Victoria, visited the city for the purpose of officially opening a new bridge that was to bring all kinds of importance and prosperity to the town. Of course it was an immense event for Chester, and every one did something to make the visit of the great folks memorable.

Richard Bolland was ambitious, but poor, and he churned his brains mightily to devise some attractive method of showing his loyal appreciation of the visit. In a happy moment he decided to make some small cakes of transcendent excellence, put them in a fancy box and present them to the young princess.

Happy thought! Potent cakes! Great Bolland!

The next year the little princess, whose palate had been enchanted by the flavor of the Chester cakes, became queen of England, and one of the first acts after her accession in 1837 was the appointment of Bolland as one of the queen's warrant holders. So much for the power of a box of small cakes.

How long the flavor of those cakes lingered in the royal memory is shown by the fact that 25 years later, when the Prince of Wales was to be married, Victoria gave a commission to Bolland to prepare the wedding cake for that great event. It was no ordinary wedding cake that Mr. Bolland produced either, and its exhibition earned him such tremendous fame that every English bride of wealth and prominence who has married since then has had the Chester baker prepare her wedding cake.

Descendants of the original Bolland now conduct the shop, but they use the same recipe that proved so successful in the days of Victoria's childhood, and still bake cakes for the royal family.—Philadelphia Press.

The Leper and the Flagstone.

One of the principal legends connected with St. Patrick's altar stone, according to a writer in Donahoe's Magazine, is called the "Legend of the Leper and the Flagstone." This story runs as follows: When St. Patrick was embarking for Ireland to enter upon his mission, a poor leper came to the seashore just as the ship was about to weigh anchor and earnestly begged to be taken on board. It is probable that he had heard something of the holiness of the saint and the proofs of divine favor conferred upon him, and that deep within his inner consciousness there was born a hope, vague at first, but gradually growing stronger, that in the company of St. Patrick he might expect some amelioration of his pitiable condition. Something in the man appealed to the saint, who was so deeply touched by his pleadings that he expressed a wish to have the despised leper taken on board, but fear and prejudice had such an influence over the sailors that they would not allow the leper on board, and the ship began to move out while the afflicted man continued to plead from the beach. The saint took his altar stone and cast it on the water within reach of the leper, telling him to sit on it and remain perfectly quiet. Again was the faith of the man shown, and as soon as he had seated himself the stone began to move over the water. It followed immediately in the wake of the ship until it reached the harbor of Wicklow, and the leper thus reached the shores of Erin in safety. St. Patrick again took possession of the stone.

HER PICTURES ON SALE.

Embarrassing Discovery Made by New Orleans Society Beauty.

Mrs. Edward Bright, one of the most beautiful of the society leaders of New Orleans, has just succeeded in buying up a large stock of her own photographs, which were offered for public sale in many retail shops in this city. Mrs. Bright, who as Miss Ella Mehle was the belle of New Orleans, was a queen of the Mardi Gras and was photographed in her costume. In some

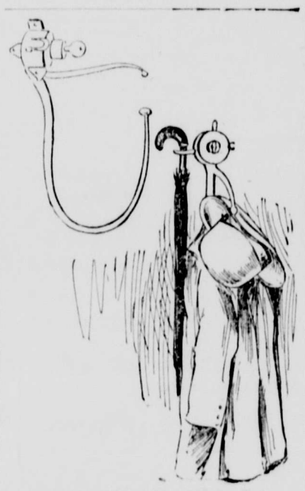
MRS. EDWARD BRIGHT.

way the negative escaped from the hands of the photographer and found its way to New York. Prints were made of it for the purpose of illustrating a new process of photography. Of course nobody knew who the beautiful original was, and the prints were scattered broadcast. So long as the picture went to the photograph trade only, Mrs. Bright did not hear of it. But when some enterprising photographer reproduced it in large sizes, labeled it "A Southern Beauty," and sold it to fancy shops, which offered the pictures for sale at 15 cents a copy, Mrs. Bright's friends in New York soon wrote to her about the matter, and the lady was naturally indignant. Her husband engaged a detective and ordered him to buy up all the copies he could. Disguised as a peddler of photographs he purchased all that were offered for sale. When he chanced into the shop of a dealer named Rosenbaum, in Park row, he found 600 of the prints. These had been bought at auction for $3. When the detective offered to take the lot Rosenbaum demanded $33, which was promptly paid. Then the dealer told the detective that he had a bundle of pictures of two more "Southern beauties," but when they came to be examined they were found to be not society women, but concert hall performers in New Orleans, in whom the detective was not interested. Now that the story is out, it is probable the supply of Mrs. Bright's pictures will increase and the offerings be so large as to go beyond the capacity of Mr. Bright's bank account to pay for.

LOCKS YOUR COAT AND HAT.

Invention to Prevent Theft and Mistakes in Public Places.

Sneak thieves who have been harvesting hats, coats and umbrellas from hooks in restaurants, barber shops, and other places will find something to thwart them in an invention just patented by a Chicago barber. The device is a combination hat, coat and um-



SAFETY COAT AND HAT HANGER.

brella hanger, which locks securely apparel placed in it and foils any attempt of a sneak thief to purloin the hat, coat, or umbrella of another without breaking the hook and attracting attention.

After a hat and coat have been hung on the lower arm of the device and the umbrella placed in its place the upper arm is brought down on the hat and coat, this movement also fastening the umbrella, and then the key is withdrawn. Each lock has a key of its own and no mistake can be made in taking another's clothing. This latter mistake is of frequent occurrence in public places, and it is thought by the inventor he has solved the problem of preventing such mistakes.

In a restaurant where the new device is on trial one picks out one of the new hooks on the wall, places hat, coat and umbrella in it, brings down the upper arm, withdraws the key, which then goes into the vest pocket, and proceeds to eat. After the meal the key is used to release the apparel. The mistake of keeping the key cannot be made, for after withdrawing the apparel the lock retains the key.

Oom Paul's New Coach.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has so far departed from his usual simplicity in matters of this kind as to order from London a state carriage which, it is said, will cost him no less than $3,500. The arms of the South African republic will be painted upon the panels of the doors; silver eagles, the national emblem, will pose with spread wings upon the silver lamps and upon the four corners of the upper part of the carriage, and the interior will be lined with light blue satin.

Big Death Rates of Cities.

The city having the greatest death rate in the world is Rheims, Germany, the proportion being 28.62 per 1,000 in each year. Dublin follows with 27.05, and New York with 26.47.

"You men are a covet-us set," said a young lady.

GREAT SEPOY REVOLT

INSURRECTION NEARLY LOST INDIA TO ENGLAND.

The Rebels Were Six to One and Precipitated Frightful Outrages—The Awful Massacre at Cawnpore and the Siege of Lucknow.

War in India.

The disturbance in the Indian empire brings to mind the atrocities of the last Sepoy revolt and causes civilization to shrink from a repetition of such horrors.

The Indian mutiny of 1857 was brought on by many and varied causes. The immediate provocation was the serving out of greased cartridges to the Sepoy troops, who regarded the presence of the fat of cows and pigs in the cartridges as an insult to their religious customs and beliefs. But the prime, the fundamental, cause was that the native forces were much too large relatively to the European. There was only one European soldier to six native soldiers. Thus becoming aware of the fact that in their hands resided the great balance of power, it was not difficult for the natives to find some pretext for an insurrection. The rebel troops were not only great in numbers, but their equipment and discipline was fully equal to that of the European forces. At first the insurgents were scattered over the country in tribes, who continued to harass the European residents by despoiling their property and taking the lives of the men, while the women and children were tortured to death. But as the revolt became more general the rebels concentrated their forces under one leader, Nana Sahab, who with many able subordinates organized the strongest insurrectionary force the world has ever seen. The whole fighting strength of the mutineers was not less than 242,000 men, while the European forces in India at that time did not exceed 40,000. So great was the disaprity between the opposing forces that it seemed as if the English forces would be almost enveloped by the insurgents.

The first organized outbreak took place on May 10, when the rebels marched upon the city of Delhi and butchered hundreds of the English residents. About the same time uprisings took place in many parts of the northwest provinces, and much destruction was wrought. The whole country was inflamed with war. After numerous engagements in which much blood was shed on both sides, the forces of Nana Sahib marched upon Cawpnore. At that time there were about 1,000 Europeans in this city, of whom 500 were women and children. The overwhelming numbers of the Sepoys soon overcame the paltry handful of English troops, the city was entered and many lives were taken. The residents surrendered under the promise that they should not be harmed. They were put into boats and thought they were being sent as prisoners to Allahabad. But no sooner had the boats left the shore than they were fired upon by the rebel troops, and of the whole number only four men escaped.

The women and children were reserved for a more cruel fate. Hearing that Gen. Havelock was within two days march of Cawnpore, Nana Sahib marched out to meet him. He was forced by Sir Havelock's forces to fall back upon Cawnpore. When he saw there was some danger of being defeated the rebel leader gave orders for the women and children to be put to death. With fiendish ferocity characteristic of their nature they soon devised a mode of torture which was as effective as it was terrible. An old well was found, and after being run through with spears or hacked with swords, the helpless women and innocent children were hurled headlong into the well. Havelock and his army arrived just in time to be too late to rescue the women and children. He and his men were horrified to see the awful death which had been meted out to these poor unfortunates.

The struggle went on in other parts of the country. Although the British forces were far outnumbered, they were nevertheless firm and dogged in their resistance to the enemy. Many of the rebels were cut to pieces, many were taken prisoners, and many more were forced to capitulate. On May 30 and 31 the troops of Lucknow, the capital, mutinied, and soon every Sepoy regiment in Oude followed their example. The rebel forces organized an attack upon the city that was stubbornly resisted by the European troops within. Night and day the gallant defenders were forced to stand at the loopholes and pour forth a deadly fire upon the bloodthirsty insurgents. Hearing of the beleagured condition of the town, Sir Henry Havelock crossed the Ganges and marched upon Lucknow. Before reaching the town he fought eight victorious battles, at the end of which time his forces were so overcome by fatigue and were so few in numbers that he was in doubt as to whether to proceed. Just at this time Sir James Outram arrived, and, thus re-enforced, they marched upon Lucknow, Gen. Havelock in command. They fought their way through the besieging lines and to the delight of the almost worn-out defenders entered the city. But as the force within was now strengthened so the rebel forces increased their energy and fought more vigorously than ever for an entrance into the capital. But the British fought manfully and held out against the foe. In November Sir Colin Campbell arrived, and the insurgents were compelled to raise the siege. By this time England had put fresh forces in the field, and ere long British supremacy asserted itself. The Sepoys were disarmed and placed under English surveillance, and soon law and order was restored. But it was a dearly bought victory. Many precious lives had been sacrificed, and much treasure had been spent.

Keeping His Word.

"You will remember," said the vaudeville performer on salary day, "that you said you'd take me on trial."

"Yes," said the manager.

"And if I suited, you said you'd pay me big money."

"Oh, yes; so I did. Here you are. Fifteen silver dollars. I always keep my word. If you find any bigger money in circulation than the silver dollar, let me know and I'll have this changed for you."

THE GARROTE.

Spain's Horrifying Method of Executing Condemned Murderers.

The garrote by which the anarchist who killed the Spanish premier was executed is named after its inventor, a Spanish ironworker, who witnessed a bungling execution of a relative on the gallows, which was the method employed by Spain up to about thirty years ago for carrying out the sentence of death.

Garrote wondered that a more expeditious and, therefore, merciful method had not been discovered. He little thought then that he would be the one to furnish his country with a substitute for the gallows, but the thought haunted him so long that he at length found it assuming ordered form in his mind, and in time the ponderous death-dealing machine that has immortalized him in his country came to be a fact.

The two points of excellence claimed for the garrote are these: That it can be made with reasonable care to kill instantly, and that it sheds not one drop of blood. Force that is measured by horse power is the agency it employs and its aim is the breaking of the victim's neck.

The unfortunate is first made to sit in a chair directly under two heavy iron bars, one of which is adjusted on the back of his neck, and the other, vulgarly known as the corbatin, or neck tie, under his chin. Then the executioner grasps the handle, gives a vigorous twist, and death is instantaneous. The entire machine is made of iron and ordinarily weighs several hundred pounds.

Persons who have witnessed all sorts of capital punishment are unanimous in the opinion that garroting is the most revolting and appalling of all. It is not always as expeditious as its inventor made it possible to be. A vicious executioner can prolong it practically at will, and herein is the system's great drawback, as it is now constituted. Cases are citable in which the process was prolonged twenty, thirty minutes, even three-quarters of an hour! The executioner merely gave twist enough to the handle or lever to choke his victim. Then he turned it back and twisted again, this time a little more than at first, and so on until his spite, having been satisfied, or his instructions, perhaps, obeyed, he gave one final turn and ended the tortured life. Such was the execution of Maloja, in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1888!—New York Journal.

How One Physician Vaccinates.

Dr. John B. Read, an old practitioner of fifty years' experience, and county health officer at Tuscaloosa, Ala., made public the other day his formula for vaccination, which, he says, he has never known to fail. The process is simple. Take a fine needle and thread with silk or cotton thread, and moisten about one-fourth of an inch of the thread with vaccine matter or virus; then draw the needle through the skin until that portion of the thread containing the virus is passed under the skin; then clip both ends of the thread, leaving the portion with the virus under the skin. Dr. Read says the idea originated with him in his early practice and has never been made public before.—Nashville Banner.

No Umpire Required.

He was feeling sentimental and he dropped into the guiding star and loadstone of hope strain.

"I feel," he said, "that with you to cheer and urge me on I could win any prize that the great arena of life has to offer."

"Let me understand you," she said. "You want me to get on the coaching line and whoop things up while you make your run."

"Er—that is the idea," he said, a little surprised.

"Then," she said, "the grounds will have to be laid off in a little better shape. So far I haven't been able to see the diamond."

He caught on sufficiently to bring the ring the next night, and the game went right on in spite of the darkness.

The Printer Coined a Word.

The old proofreader was holding forth upon the question of typographical errors and their occasional influence on posterity. "The word 'hoodlum' is an instance of this," he said. "Out in San Francisco twenty-five years ago there was a notorious character named Muldoon, who was the leader of a gang of young ruffians. They were a terror to the community and about as tough a lot of citizens as you could find on the coast. A reporter who had been assigned to a story in which they had figured, undertook to coin a word designating the gang. He reversed the name of the leader and referred to them as 'Noodlums.' The compositor mistook the n for an h, and as hoodlums the word passed the proofreader. And now 'hoodlum' is a recognized word and will probably survive."

Fed His Arm to a Tiger.

Col. Sir Edward Bradford, the veteran military man who is now the chief of the metropolitan police of London, has an empty sleeve. Years ago, while an officer in India, Sir Edward was a very keen sportsman, with a strong liking for that most dangerous of all pastimes—tiger shooting. One day, while engaged in this hazardous diversion, he fired at a tiger, which, only wounded, charged upon him, and bore him to the ground. Never losing his presence of mind for a moment, the intrepid hunter, with a view to preventing the infuriated animal from attacking his head, thrust within his jaws his left arm. The tiger simply gnawed it off, but the life of the cool nimrod was saved by his comrades, who arrived in time to shoot the creature before it had time to inflict any more serious injury upon Sir Edward.

Lively Wall Street.

The 600 odd brokers in Wall street split up $500,000 one week recently. The big exchange has about 1,100 members on its roll, but no more than 600 are active, and the busy ones got the spoils. The days of $5 and $10 tips to messengers may be coming back as of old. It means so much more money put into circulation instead of staying in the strong boxes of the men and women who have been hugging their money close. In the prosperous days of the street even the modest broker spends $1 or $2 or $3 for his lunch, and the pop of the wine bottle is as merry as it is incessant. Wall street is just now well worth a visit.

AN INDICTMENT.

Low browed woman that stole my love,
Fairer than I, less true,
You fooled him first with your wily tongue
And your eyes' deceitful blue.

You looked in his till you made him swear
His first love was all a dream,
While you let him toy with your yellow hair
And bask in your smile's false gleam.

Welladay for your eyes so bright!
Weeping has made mine dim.
You would smile on, though he lay in his grave—
I could have died for him.
—Hartford Times.

His Connection.

Bannister, the comedian, was presented to a proud old Scotch dame. "Who are the Bannisters?" she asked peevishly. "I do not recollect meeting with them before." "Madam," replied the actor gravely, "we are closely connected with the Stairs." "Ah, there is a good and ancient family!" cried madam. "Mr. Bannister, I am delighted to make your acquaintance."—Household Words.

Discovery of Sulphur Mines.

It is said that the sulphur mines near Buckley, Wash., were discovered by a camper, whose fire on a rock gave rise to such fumes that he was forced to move a long distance to escape suffocation.

A Description.

"Oh, Maud?" said the other girl. "Maud is the sort of girl that every fellow who courts her has his arms full and the man who marries her will have his hands full."—Indianapolis Journal.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

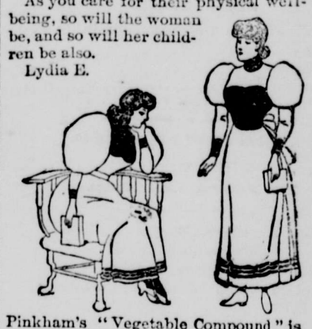
Your daughters are the most precious legacy possible in this life.

The responsibility for them and their future is largely with you.

The mysterious change that develops the thoughtful woman from the thoughtless girl, should find you on the watch day and night.

As you care for their physical well-being, so will the woman be, and so will her children be also.

Lydia E.



Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure reliance in this hour of trial. Thousands have found it the never-failing power to correct all irregularities and start the woman on the sea of life with that physical health all should have.

Womb difficulties, displacements and the horrors cannot exist in company with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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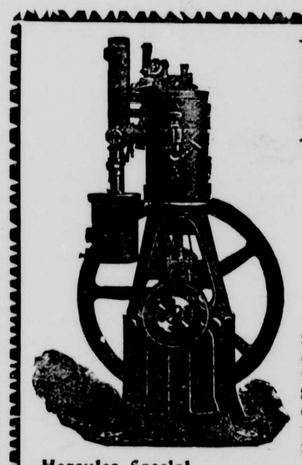

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Schilling's Best tea makes good cake taste better.

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What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

2051

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1897.

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TOPICS OF THE TIMES

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

The newspaper portraits of Charlotte Smith explain why she wants to make marriage compulsory.

As we understand it the Prince d'Orleans pressed the button and the Count of Turin did the rest.

A New York paper apparently is surprised to find that "oats are sown right in the heart of New York." Wild oats?

The new trans-Siberian railway will run near Stanitzapoltovskaya—that is, as near as it can without bumping against the name.

The Washington Post boldly announces: "Now we are going to exclude Chinese hides." Chinamen will please take the cue.

The pseudo Francis Schlatter, who pretends to heal by touching people on the back of the neck, seems to have "got it" there himself.

If ambitious "Kid" McCoy is really looking for trouble, why doesn't somebody introduce him to the Hatfield family in West Virginia?

There is a well-grounded suspicion afloat that many of the cold facts about the Klondike will not stand up well under the sunlight of truth.

A New York paper asserts that "one-half of the kissing is a habit." And the divorce court records prove that the habit often is a misfit.

In many parts of the country literature shows evidences of distinct improvement. A dialect writer was shot in Alabama the other day.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that a very large proportion of the Cuban outrages nowadays are committed in the New York newspaper offices.

A New York contemporary asserts that "half the kissing is only habit." The other half probably is sugar or divorce, depending upon circumstances.

Salisbury's management of the eastern question recalls the fact that Bismarck once characterized him as "a lath of wood painted to look like iron."

The press dispatches state that "the Missouri man who has ten wives is a traveling photographer." He didn't seem to have any negatives in his possession.

The Tennessee exposition will come out financially ahead. Take off your hat to a manager who doesn't have to take off his—and pass it when the show ends.

The Los Angeles Times wants the millionaire Klondikers all to settle in Southern California and try to make up for the miseries they have endured in Alaska.

Women can go to the Klondike if they want to, but there is no visible reason why they should. With reasonable effort they can be uncomfortable enough at home.

A cargo of 13,000 gallons of whisky is on its way to the Klondike. It is pretty safe to wager that some of those Alaskan quarts loads will be overworked this winter.

The Boston Traveler learns that "a pacing horse has covered a mile in three-quarters of a second better than one minute." Unfortunately the name of that horse is not given.

According to the veracious Philadelphia Bulletin, "Klondike dressmakers get $50 for making a Mother Hubbard dress." That isn't enough; they should also get at least thirty days.

Lillian Bell advocates a training school for those who are in love. If the right trainer comes along it probably will require only a short course to fit Lillian to enter the wedding ring.

The Denever Times offers three prizes of $5 each for the best poems commemorating the Feast of Mountain and Plain. The poets will recognize Prosperity and run to meet 'er.

Science tells a man how many pounds he eats in the course of a year, but the way to realize it is to pack the amount over Chilkoot pass. The Klondike pilgrim will have a bigger story to relate than the '49-er.

A Louisville minister writes to a newspaper to say: "This town is certainly the throne of Satan." We don't understand how the Louisville ministers dare go away on summer vacations under such circumstances.

A Sitka saloon-keeper has been arrested for selling drugged whisky to the Indians. Perhaps he belongs to the humane society and doesn't believe in extenuating the agony longer than necessary.

The synchronograph is an English invention capable of transmitting by wire 4,000 words a minute. If that machine is practicable the day may come when a man may be able to stay at home and take in a sewing circle by telephone.

A man, Professor H. Marshall Ward, president of the botanical section of the British association, has come forward with the assertion that there are good as well as bad microbes. The most of us are willing to take his word for it and keep at a safe distance from both kinds.

A reporter for the New York Journal has been interviewing Mormon women concerning polygamy and states that one of the plural wives asserts that polygamy is a blessing to both men and women. She also says, "A man loves all his wives." Perhaps he does, but it is an odd specimen of womanhood that can care for a man who is capable of loving "any old thing" or one who divides his heart up into sections, as it were.

"Aunt" Aurelia Fuller of Cape Cod, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday, remembers the war of 1812. So long as she doesn't remember George Washington and the Boston tea party "Aunt" Aurelia is all right, and she can sit in our arm chair any day she wants to.

Vienna's gigantic wheel has been erected by British workmen in charge of a London engineer at a cost of $300,000. It is more elegantly fitted up than the Ferris wheel, and contains thirty compartments, with room for 600 passengers, who are carried to a height of 840 feet, giving a bird's-eye view of Vienna and stretches of the Danube. The wheel is driven by an electric motor with a smooth and agreeable motion.

The news from Klondike of late is not calculated to encourage expeditions to that far-famed land of gold. Those who contemplate the terrible journey should pause and think seriously whether the risk is worth the prospect of wealth and at least conclude that the far Alaskan gold fields are not pleasant as a dwelling place and that half a loaf beside a good fire is much better than a whole one that lies beyond the danger line of ice and frost.

Secretary Wilson is still working on his plan to produce a breed of horses for the European armies. When we give Europe the horses and the grain to feed them, provisions of all kinds for the soldiers, armor for battle ships and, possibly, in the near future, the ships themselves, as well as guns and high explosives for the armies, about the only thing left will be to fight their battles for them, and doubtless there are enterprising Americans who would take that contract also for a sufficient consideration.

Rainmakers in this country have been apparently inactive this season, but a drought would have revived interest in their plans and theories. In Europe their experiments have attracted more attention. Germany offers a reward of $2,500 to any one who can produce a downpour of rain at moderate expense. It is suggested that inventors in this line should also discover how to stop excessive rains, with resulting floods. The favorite devices for rainmaking thus far are cannon explosives, balloons that burst at an elevation, compressed gasses and electric connections between the clouds and the earth.

Is it a compliment or a treat to this country that England is constantly strengthening her naval forces in American waters? Every ship on the North American and West Indian stations whose term of service expires is replaced by a more formidable one, and great sums are being expended in improving docks and harbor defenses. Why this display of strength? Surely it is not for the protection of Canada; the most hopeless pessimist in the Dominion cannot fear an attack from the United States. But there is scarcely more reason to fear an attack on the United States by Great Britain. Probably the true and simple explanation is that the British Government is building larger vessels now than it did formerly, and, having them on hand, is sending them to foreign stations in the usual routine.

The danger that lies in the use of inflammable hair washes, and which has already manifested itself in the death of two women in the city of London, has induced so eminent a scientist as Lord Kelvin to write a letter upon the subject, which was regarded of enough importance to be published in the London Times. The washes that have been responsible for these disasters are composed chiefly of gasoline or benzine, and are used by hairdressers to remove the natural oil that will collect in the hair of a healthful person. During such cleaning process explosions have followed and death has in two notable instances resulted. Lord Kelvin says that the explosion was due to an electric spark generated by rubbing or handling the hair. All persons are familiar with the experiment of producing electric sparks by stroking a cat's back, and Lord Kelvin holds that the evaporation of the benzine forms, with the air, an explosive gas that may be easily ignited by an electric spark. He says: "Ignition of vapor of benzine by electric spark is well known to dyers in their process for cleaning silks and other fabrics by boiling in large cauldrons of liquid benzine. When the goods are taken out of the cauldron and spread out to dry on a table explosions have often taken place, and I believe it is quite certain that an electric spark, caused by some slight friction between dried and partially dried portions of the fabrics, is the incendiary." Since the absence of a flame or a fire in a room does not insure immunity from these terrible accidents the ladies had better resort to the use of some other agent for cleaning the hair than those, the basis of which is an inflammable liquid that generates a gas easily exploded by an electric spark.

CHILDREN IN THE TEMPLE OF HOME.

When I hear the children's laughter,
From a neighbor's home, next door,
First a little laugh, then after
Breaking out into a roar,
Notes of heavenly music bringing,
To a weary brain and heart,
Their laughing, frolics, singing,
Send warmth and joy to my heart.

How those little souls are swelling,
With childhood's mirth and glee,
A pleasant story telling
Of memories dear to me;
How still I sit and listen
To the merry voice and song,
Until my moist eyes glisten,
At thoughts of days by-gone

Dear children of all ages,
While you are children still,
Before your dog-star rages,
Have pleasure as you will;
Be mirthful, bright and jolly,
But let your childhood's mirt
Be free from sin and folly,
And full of earnest worth.

When years are tinged with sorrow,
And the bloom of youth is gone,
When each to-day and morrow
Have heart-beats sad and lone,
When the world grows cold and colder,
When the weight of years is pressed,
When the head droops to the shoulder,
And fain would be at rest,

When you would life's burdens lighten,
And gladly lay them down,
Let memory come to brighten
Your path to a hoped-for crown,
Seek out a group of the youthful,
Where laughter, song and story
Are honest, pure and truthful,
And life is crowned with glory.
—Good Housekeeping.

THE WHITE MAN'S GARDEN.

When Jonathan Marston died he left his estate, real and personal, to Selina, his Creole wife. Rumor had it that the said Selina was originally a slave, bought by Jonathan to do the cooking for his establishment. Rumor may have been right or wrong, but when the Creole widow came into her inheritance she held everything with a tight hand, and the slaves of her cotton plantation soon felt the change.

Marston himself, whatever his faults may have been, never stinted the slaves in corncakes or objected to breakdowns when occasion seemed to demand them; but his widow changed all that. She could tell to a nicety how much corn it took to keep the soul alive in the body of a "brack" fellow, and her ideas of slavery were of the most cogent kind.

Peter Davis, bondman forever to the Creole, could not understand the change. Certainly, Mrs. Marston had always carried her head very high, even in her husband's days, perhaps because she wished to be thought pure white. If any one knew the Creole's history Peter did, for he was a slave of Jonathan when she was bought and married by her master. Pete said nothing; he was discreet, for he valued his position as a sort of overseer on the plantation. Why Mrs. Marston hated him from the first he never troubled to inquire, but when he fell into her hands the first acts she performed were to give him all the most difficult and disagreeable tasks she could find. From being the most honored slave, Pete soon became the drudge of the others. When he pleaded for more corn, Mrs. Marston promptly sent him to the public whippers with a smart sum to pay for a sound flogging.

After the disgrace which fell upon him Pete was a changed man. He ceased to laugh and sing in the cotton rows, and shook whenever Mrs. Marston was close by. If it had not been for Dinah, the slave of the next plantation, he would have made a dash for liberty. Pete was in love with Dinah, and many a time had the moonlight fallen upon the two as they stole a precious hour from the night to wander through leafy ways together. Jonathan Marston had promised Pete his freedom; but, somehow, he never found the opportunity to sign the needful papers—and now the Creole widow reigned in his stead. Pete's love chapter seemed about to close.

There was one thing about all the change of circumstances which Pete could not endure—hunger. He had a very fine physique, but before long he grew noticeably thin. It may have been worry that affected Pete in this way, but worry was not in his vocabulary. Consequently, Pete thought the whole question out, and the conclusion to which he came was that Mrs. Marston was morally bound to find him food. Having come to this definite conclusion, Pete stole out the same night from his little hut, which he had still to himself, and when he returned he drew from under his ragged jacket a plump chicken. Fear made Pete suspicious, so he kept his secret all to himself, as well as the chicken.

The theft passed unnoticed, and Pete, emboldened by success, repeated it. Out of about a hundred and fifty fowls, nearly thirty had gone to supply the place of the corncakes which the Creole widow stinted Pete of.

On the thirtieth occasion Pete, to his infinite dismay on discovering it, made a blunder. The night was a dark one, and the fowls, quiet as Pete was, cackled, so the thief hastily took the nearest, wrung its neck, and made all haste back to his hut. There, by the aid of a fire he had kindled beneath a pot waiting to cook the chicken in, Pete discovered that the slain chicken was yellow and not black. The yellow chicken was the only one Mrs. Marston possessed of that color; all the rest were black, and this particular chicken, Pete knew, would be missed when the Creole widow fed them next morning.

Pete was almost in despair; only the odor of well-boiled fowl brought him to a sense of his physical needs. All that Pete left of the yellow hen was the bones and claws, which he carefully cremated, and then went to sleep.

The very next morning Mrs. Marston missed the yellow hen, and then counted the others. There were thirty missing, and her wrath was fearful to see. She closely questioned the negroes on her plantation, male and female, as to what they knew about her loss.

When Mrs. Marston came to Pete, who stood halfway in the straggling line in which the slaves were drawn up, she eyed him closely.

"Pete," she said, sharply, "I cotch er smile in yo' eye! Yo' is de t'ief!"

Pete turned as pale as his skin would allow, while his heart, if his own narrative be worthy of credence, went plump against the chicken lying inside him.

"Mis' Marston," said Pete, "I didn't see yaller hen las' night, I——"

"P'raps not, Pete, dough yo' eat dat hen and twenty-nine along uv her!" the Creole answered.

Pete's blood was us. He thought of old Master Marston and of the change his Creole widow had made.

"Massa Marston he lie under de tuff, ur he mought er forgiben er niggah fer stealin' ef dat niggah gits like's ef he w'ars his boans inside out!"

The Creole looked at Pete as if she could have whipped him with her own hands.

"Yo niggah!" she cried. "Yo' speak to a pure white leddy like dat? I'se Mis' Marston, who owns every boan in yo' t'leven' brack body. I'd like ter have you whipped agin, but I don't go ter spile de hide uv er niggah wuth hundreds uv dollahs—so I'se goin' ter sell yo'! An' Peblo, de wust planter in Virginny, wants yo' bad, an' he'll bid high fer yo' carcass! Yo' odder niggahs disremember dis as a wahnin'!"

Mrs. Marston turned and walked towards her house, leaving Pete plunged in the depths of stony despair. He sat down upon a stone, while the other slaves tried to console him, but in vain. At last Pete got up and went on with his work in the cotton row, but his brawny limbs trembled with fear of Peblo, the Spanish planter.

That night the clouds dispersed, and in the light of the stars Pete made his way to the nearest planter's, Jackson's, house. He rattled the hasp of the back door. A smart-looking negress, in a striped cotton dress, opened the door.

"Dinah," said Pete, "come out, come out! It's fer de las' time."

"Am dat you, Pete?" the girl said, and their lips met.

Pete, as soon as he found the necessary courage, told her what had happened. Then she said quickly and tearfully:

"Yo', Pete! yo's t'ief! Er 'spectable cullur'd leddy didn't oughter be mairred ter yo'!"

After a time Dinah's anger calmed down, and as the two stood talking the sound of footsteps drew near, and then Dinah's master, Jackson, came upon the lovers.

"Why, you black niggers!" he said, with a queer little catch in his voice, "aren't you ashamed of yourselves, hugging and kissing each other like that where the stars can see you, and which know that neither of you has any right to do so, not being whites!"

Dinah turned with all the pathos of a white woman in her voice as she answered:

"No, sah; 'ca'se dis yer's my man Pete! He's bin gone an' gobbled up Mis' Marston's yaller hen, an' is ter be sold termorer fer it! Like's not we nebber meet agin in dis worl', an' 'pears ter me we mought have er dyin' kiss ter think on, till we meets whar niggers is white, an' ain't sold, but is ransomed uv de Lord!"

"Sho!" said Jackson, surprised at this outburst from the usually patient Dinah. "And so you're going to be sold, are you, Pete?"

Pete explained that Peblo was expected to bid for him.

"Then you'd better say your prayers!" laughed Jackson. "Pete," he added, "what's your black body worth, eh?"

"Eight hundred dollars, about massa," said Pete, with a quiver of his lips.

"That's the worth of you, is it?" asked Jackson, reflectively; "a good deal more than I'm personally worth. Anyhow, it serves you right; a thief must expect to be sold, and I shall come to the sale to-morrow, and enjoy the fun of seeing your price toted up—and I'll bring Dinah, too. Now, Dinah, just go in and shut the door!" But Jackson went in himself first.

Daylight found Pete sitting in his hut with his hands clasped and pressed against his knees. Mrs. Marston sent for him.

"Go an' be sold, yo' t'ief!" said the Creole when Pete entered her presence; and he was taken a short distance, where all preparations had been made for a sale of negroes.

To make matters worse for Pete, Dinah was there, and, jostling her way through the crowd, she went up to him, saying:

"Pete, yo's t'ief! So yo's gwine ter be sold."

A number of planters went up to Pete, opening his jaws to see his teeth, and feeling the whipcord of his arms.

The sale dragged its way along till Pete's turn came. He was mounted on a barrel, and the auctioneer, a puffy-faced man who spoke with all the peculiarities of a Virginian slave himself, explained the nature of the article for disposal.

"Pete Davis, single, 25, er bondman forever ter Mis' Marston, an' de papers ter dat effec' is here ter be handed roun' ter bidders."

The documents were duly examined, after which the auctioneer continued:

"Now, who say $500 ter fix de start?"

"That's bid for me!" said a hatchet-faced Spaniard. It was Peblo. Pete shook like a leaf.

The bidding immediately began briskly:

"Five hundred"—"and fifty"—"six hundred"—"and fifty"—"seven hundred"—"eight hundred"—"and fifty"—"nine hundred"—"and twenty dollars!"

There was a silence. Peblo's last bid had been $900. The other bid was against his. He threw away a cigar, half smoked, and then said, "Nine hundred and fifty dollars, Mr. Auctioneer!"

"One thousand dollars!" said some one on the edge of the ragged crowd.

Peblo did not bid again. Pete's body was not worth it.

"Gwine for a thousan' dollahs, Pete Davis, good strong niggah—gwine—las' bid—er thousan' bid—gwine, gwine—Pete Davis sold fer er thousan' dollahs, gen'lemen. A big price, but he's worth it—and dirt cheap!" The auctioneer smiled upon the bidders, then told his clerk to enter the sale.

"Who's he sold ter?" the auctioneer asked.

"Ter me!" cried a colored girl, pushing her way through the crowd. It was Dinah.

There was a laugh raised against the auctioneer, in the midst of which Peblo called out:

"Pete Davis's mine! This girl ain't free; she can't bid!"

At that moment Jackson came forward.

"This girl can bid; for she is free, Mr. Auctioneer," he said, quietly. "I gave her her freedom this morning, and to every one else on my plantation. Pete Davis is hers. Dinah, go and get your nigger!"

Pete got down from the barrel amid a dead silence. Dinah led him away like a man in a dream. Suddenly he seemed to recover his senses, and, turning abruptly, he ran to where Jackson still stood, discussing Lincoln's plan to liberate the slaves. Pete flung himself at Jackson's feet, pouring forth a deluge of incoherent thanks. His liberator—for Dinah did not buy Pete with any but Jackson's money—pushed the slave aside and walked thoughtfully to his own plantation.

An easy-going man, Jackson knew that by his act of liberating his slaves he had ruined himself. He called them together and divided his plantation among them, settling it with a lawyer, whose services he had requisitioned.

Three days after that Pete, busy in fencing off Dinah's share, caught his nakek feet against something hard. He stooped to pick it up, finding, to his horror, that it was a revolver, and held in a stiffened hand. In a moment Pete was down in the tangle of grass and weeds of the ditch whence projected the dead hand. Jackson was lying there upon his back, fallen a victim to his own act.

Pete is the oldest planter, they say, in Virginia; but Dinah still lives to help him tend the flowers which grow so profusely upon a mound in his possessions. There, when summer nights are cool and long, the planters gather a few choice negro kindred spirits, and they talk of slavery days and what he did in them—he who lies under the mound which Pete has long called The White Man's Garden.—Temple Magazine.

Women in the Profession.

Hundreds of college-bred women have been, and are, capably and efficiently engaged in teaching, and a few have gained a certain distinction as presidents and professors in colleges for women, but no great and original educator has come from among them. Occasionally a determined young graduate gets a foothold in a newspaper office, and usually keeps it with credit to herself and her higher education, yet the few women editors of eminence have not been college-bred, and there is nothing to be gained by concealing the fact that the college women who have undertaken journalism seem, as yet, to have had no influence in sweetening the flood of sensational and nasty print for which the newspaper women of the country must bear their share of discredit with the newspaper men.

The number of college women who have taken up medicine is considerable—some of them, no doubt, from a real love of science, and some for love of a career. While their work has been able and their success undoubted, it is just to say that they have not contributed originally to medical science. There are a few women collegians in law, in literature, in the pulpit and in other professions, and their helpfulness and enthusiasm have been especially noticeable in educational and philanthropic work. In all these fields of usefulness the work of college women, "taken by and large," has been good, honest, competent work, about like that of the average industrious man; but it has been derivative, not creative; complemental, not brilliant; offering little opportunity for sex celebration on the part of those enthusiasts who believe that women have needed only diploma and a ballot to be brilliantly equipped for conquering all the world that men have left unconquered.—Scribner's.

Another Iliad.

The following story, from the Washington Post, proves what hardly needs proving, that a man may handle books without being a scholar.

It wasn't in the book-stall of a department store; it was in a real bookstore; a bookstore, moreover, where you would expect to find salesmen who know books. A friend of mine went in the other day and asked for Pope's "Iliad." The salesman went away to look for it. Presently he returned with a book in his hand.

"We haven't Pope's 'Iliad,'" he said, "but we have an 'Iliad.' It's by Homer, though."

Regular Habits.

Of a Tennessean 78 years old who attended a Methodist conference at Murray, Ky., it is said that he never drank coffee, bought a drink of whisky, or been ill. Neither has any of his seven children been ill. His wife, it is said, has never missed cooking a meal. To this record of deadly monotony is added the statement that the man has never missed a district meeting, and has attended 156 quarterly church meetings

A HARVEST OF HUMAN HAIR

Millions of Pounds Every Year Get Tangled Up in Commerce.

Perhaps there is no staple article about which less is known by the average person than human hair as an article of commerce. It will doubtless surprise many when it is stated that the dealers in human hair goods do not depend on chance clippings here and there, but that there is a regular hair harvest that can always be relied upon. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 pounds of human hair are used annually in the civilized world or adorning the heads of women. In New York city alone over four tons of this class of goods are imported yearly.

"Not a little of the hair used in this country," said a New York dealer to the writer, "comes from the heads of American women and is fully as fine in shade and texture as the imported article. We had a big harvest during the craze that the fair sex had not long ago for having their hair cut short. Many thousands of women who then had their locks sheared have since bitterly regretted it, as in many instances their hair has grown so slowly that they have been compelled to wear a wig or a switch since the fashion changed. After the majority of women reach the age of thirty the hair seems to partially lose its vigor, and if cut it will not grow long again.

"Two-thirds of the ladies nowadays use false hair more or less. The decree of fashion, or the charm, is the reason, of course. One woman, for instance, has a high forehead and wishes to reduce it in appearance. Another has worn off the front hair by continued frizzing, and would like to conceal the fact. Both make use of a front or top piece, with a choice of many styles.

"Ladies' wigs cost from $20 to $200. Half wigs, top pieces and switches, from $10 to $50, according to quality.

"The largest supply of hair comes from Switzerland, Germany, and the French provinces. There is a human hair market in Merlans, in the department of the lower Pyrenees, held every Friday. Hundreds of hair traders walk up and down the one street of the village, their shears dangling from their belts, and inspect the braids which the peasant girls, standing on the steps of the houses, let down for inspection. If a bargain is struck the hair is cut, and the money paid on the spot, the price varying from 60 cents to $5 in our money.

"A woman's hair may grow to the length of six feet. And I know a lady who has been offered and refused $500 for her crown of glory, which is over six feet long. A single female hair will bear up a weight of four ounces without breaking, but the hair thus heavily weighted must be dark brown, for blonde hair breaks under a strain of two and one-half ounces. There are some 2,000 importers, manufacturers and dealers in human hair in the United States.

GERMANY'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

A Diplomat Who Once Before Represented the Kaiser at Washington.

Dr. von Holleben, who comes to Washington as the ambassador from Germany, is one of the best known diplomats in Europe. The doctor is also well known and highly esteemed in Washington, where he filled the post of German minister from March, 1892, to September, 1893. The mission was then raised to an embassy, and Dr. von Holleben was replaced by Ambassador Saurma-Jelisch. The new ambassador is highly educated and a most suave man. He speaks English with as much fluency as a born American or Englishman, and during his stay in Washington five years ago he won many friends in Washington society, where he was known as one of the few bachelors of the diplomatic corps. Dr. von Holleben has had a wide and varied experience as a diplomat. He has represented Germany at Santiago de Chile and at Tokio. That was before his appointment to the American mission. He is about 55 years old and has an inclination toward the pleasures of literature. He will replace Baron von Thielman, who is to be secretary of the German treasury. Dr. von Holleben is now minister at Stuttgart.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN.

Oom Paul's New Coach.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has so far departed from his usual simplicity in matters of this kind as to order from London a state carriage which, it is said, will cost him no less than $3,500. The arms of the South African republic will be painted upon the panels of the doors; silver eagles, the national emblem, will pose with spread wings upon the silver lamps and upon the four corners of the upper part of the carriage, and the interior will be lined with light blue satin.

A Light Lunch.

Benny Bloobumper—"Oh, papa, the goat has swallowed a Roman candle!"

Mr. Bloobumper—"That's all right. He merely wanted a light lunch."—Life.

A KLONDIKE FABLE.

The Miner with the Gold and the Man with the Meats.

The Klondike gold miner wrapped his furs around him and put a bit between his teeth to keep them from chattering. He looked at his pocket thermometer. It was so cold the thing had burst.

"Ugh," he muttered, taking out the bit for a moment, "it's cold here, but you bet I've got the stuff."

He kicked a large bag in front of him containing dust of the paltry sum of $185,000. Then he sighed.

"Not enough for a square meal," he muttered.

With new energy the toiler arose and prepared to sink a new shaft. Urged on by the pangs of hunger he sunk through 85 feet of solid ice, and by the aid of 2,000 pounds of dynamite blew a hole in the earth two feet deep.

Before him lay glittering nuggets. Anywhere else but in Klondike he would have had to go deeper.

With nervous hand he scooped them up and climbed to the top of his ice shaft. For a moment he gazed at the peaceful scene around him. The aurora borealis was just getting in its work.

But he could not eat the aurora borealis.

In feverish haste he counted up his wealth. Together with the trifle in his bag he estimated $896,000.

"Alas," he cried, "I am still a poor man."

Just then a man drawing a dog sledge passed his way. The miner's eye glistened as he saw a meat parcel protruding from the passerby's pocket. He hailed the new-comer.

"What have you there?" he asked. "You see before you a man who has had nothing but ice to eat for twelve days. I would pay any price for a square meal."

The sledge man expressed his sympathy, but remarked that business was business. He showed the miner a pound of bacon, and the miner's eye glittered for the third time.

Then without a word he handed over his meager $896,000 savings and grasped the bacon. The man in the sledge drove on.

"At least," said the miner, as he buried his teeth in the toothsome morsel, "I have kept the wolf from the door for another day."—Denver Times.

Fresh Air for a Bed-Fast Patient.

"As all the world knows, there is no more perfect means of ventilation than an open fire," writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland, telling how to nurse the sick, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is continuous and attended with no danger of draught. A more equable temperature is obtained with wood than with coal, and the thermometer should be frequently consulted in a sick-room. As fresh air is the best tonic, it is said that a window may be opened at the top on a sunny day, no matter how ill the patient be, if in the opening a wooden frame covered with flannel is fitted. The air strained through the woolen material is deprived of all power to harm. An umbrella covered with a shawl makes a good screen when the windows are open, the patient being sheltered under it as if in a tent. A folding clothes-horse may also be utilized as a screen frame. As a person lying on his back is deprived of the protection of his eyelids from the light, the blinds and curtains should be adjusted with regard to that fact. A room a little shaded is more restful to a person in illness, but if a patch of sunshine can be let in somewhere in the room it makes a cheery spot to turn to if so minded. The Italian proverb says, 'Where the sun does not enter the doctor does.'"

Cuts Like Cheese.

Nature has made it easy to build houses in Bermuda. The entire group of islands is made up of coral rock, so that every man can have a quarry in his back yard if he cares to dig deep enough. This stone, when first cut, is soft and white, so that it "cuts like cheese," and can be got out in square blocks with an ordinary hand saw. On exposure to the air, however, it soon becomes dark, and hard enough to break the teeth out of the saw that cut it so easily from its bed.

As there is no lumber in Bermuda except that which is brought from Canada at considerable expense, stone is used for nearly the entire house. The walls are laid in blocks about eight inches by six, and two feet in length. Window sills and door jambs are also sawed out of stone in the proper shape, and even the roof is covered with stone shingles, which are made simply by setting a block of soft, fresh stone on edge and sawing it into thin slabs. Both roof and walls have to be kept white-washed, or the stone would crumble away, hard as it finally becomes; but with this precaution it lasts a long time. There is an old coral stone house in Harrington sound which is considerably over 200 years old.

Coral islands are formed by the coral polyps, or insects, which build up reefs to about the level of the sea and then die. On the rough surface of the reefs seaweed clings. The wind and the waves work together to grind up their substance and pile it in heaps of sand, which finally solidifies into the rock which can be cut so easily.

Locks.

Tradition says that locks were made in England in the reign of Alfred, but it was not till the fourteenth century that the craft was recognized as a distinct one. In the reign of Elizabeth locks with bells or chimes were so constructed as to ring an alarm or play a tune when they were tampered with. In the sixteenth century, in Germany and France, as well as in England, the art of the locksmith was at its highest perfection, and the keys were truly artistic, with escutcheons, armorial insignia ornaments and piercings upon the end to be grasped by the hand.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.....1897

Ex-President Cleveland is the father of a son.

Henry George, the writer and politician, is dead.

The lumber dealers in Southern California have advanced the price of lumber 40 per cent.

The high wind of Wednesday last was but the afterclap of the breath of relief drawn by the Tammany tiger.

It is rather an uninteresting year in Colorado when some excuse cannot be found for killing off a few Utes.—*Call.*

The intention of Judge Maguire to run for governor seems to be hailed with enthusiasm by the Democracy of California.

Gold nuggets are said to be so plentiful in Skoogum gulch, near Dawson City, that the miners pick out the stones and dirt instead of gold.

The Dawson City miners appear to be confronted by a condition wherein the search for gold has been superseded by a search for grub.—*Post.*

The Los Angeles race meeting cleared $14,000 on its meeting. It was splendidly advertised, managed and attended. The early closing events in the light harness events proved great money makers.

Minook Creek is said to be rich. It is also said not to be rich. However, as both statements are made by people who do not know anything about it there is no reason why anybody should decline to entertain the view that may happen best to please him.

It is hard to understand why no capitalist is willing to take the lead in the matter of establishing a smelter in Southern California. High-priced fuel, since the recent marvelous development of the oil fields, can no longer be urged as an objection. A trainload of ore en route to Pueblo is a sorry compliment to our boasted enterprise.

Says the *Randsburg Miner:* While workmen were digging holes for telephone poles on Butte avenue yesterday a ledge of very rich ore was struck just below Orth's hardware store. Felix Donnelly, W. T. Grant and F. C. Descent were horning some rock at the time close by where the hole was being dug, and they tried some of the rock thrown out and found it very rich. They immediately put up a monument and located the ledge, and propose to begin development work on it at once. Randsburg is not the heavenly city, but her streets are literally paved with gold.

Banker J. E. Crooks of Haywards has a level head. He is president of the board of trustees of the Union High School of that town, and in an address to the teachers a few days since, among other things said:

After your appointment as a teacher the first thing you do call on the local editor and pay him $2 for his paper. They are usually weekly papers. This will be the best investment you can make in that town. You will henceforth be spoken of as a very able educator and your class will be pointed out to the community as a model one. Try it.

If Banker Crooks' ideas are all as sound as this one, the Haywards High School has a brilliant future.

Charles F. Shinn of the Agricultural Department of the State University gives the following report of his experiments in the reclamation of alkali lands:

"The land, some of which is the worst alkali land in the state, has been treated with gypsum, and during the coming season over three hundred kinds of seeds will be planted in the ground. A crop of wheat is expected where before the reclamation of the land barley grew only an inch high.

"We are showing the people that even on a small scale the land can be profitably reclaimed in this manner. Of course, if all the farmers would adopt the method the reclamation of the alkali lands would be much easier and cheaper.

"We have discovered that much can done to neutralize the effect of the alkali by mechanical treatment of the soil. By using straw—not manure, for that makes alkali soil even worse—the ground is kept warm and the cold alkali kept from rotting the seed.

"Our experience with the 'Atriplex semi-baccalum," or salt bush, have also proved that without reclamation, alkali lands can be made valuable for pasture. Within the last three or four years we have distributed at least one thousand pounds of the seed all over the state. The salt bush makes a thick growth six or seven inches high and makes most excellent grazing for sheep. The excellence of the Australian wool is due very largely to the abundance of salt bush upon which the sheep graze. On the karroos of South Africa the salt bush has been planted for sheep pasture by several companies.

"The planting of the salt bush promises to establish a new industry in California. Already there is a large demand for the seed even from Mexico. The bush grows where alfalfa will not, and in many cases, perhaps, it will be cheaper to plant it than to attempt to reclaim the land."

The loan of £16,000,000 which China has made for the building of railways and the development of resources is the first real step in an undertaking to which the lifework of Li Hung Chang has been devoted. Unhappily for the old Viceroy, he himself may have no part in the direction of the work, for age and infirmities have served to take him out of active life, and it may even be that the lever of progress will be put in the hands of a personal enemy. But whatever may be done to bring China into the atmosphere of modern progress will be primarily to the credit of this one man, who, rising far above the dead level of Chinese conservatism, fought for twenty years to make China see its duty to itself.

One of the strangest proofs of the irony of fate, however, is in the fact that Li Hung Chang, after preparing the ground, resisted most stoutly and with no other honorable recourse, the one series of events that hastened the era that he longed for. He did not want war with Japan. His influence went for peace so strongly that he fell into disgrace at court. Yet had his way been followed China must have relapsed into its sloth and dreams, from which, rudely shaken by the jar and fright of battle, it emerged as an eager and inquisitive searcher for the sources of modern national strength and power. If the war did great things for Japan it did more for China. The awakening of the old empire began on the day that Port Arthur fell, and now the railroads which Li Hung Chang hoped and planned for, the mines that he wanted to open, the markets he labored to create and the wealth he urged China to extract from her latent resources, are all among the probable acquirements of the years about to follow.

Reports from the Yaqui country state that the Yaqui Indians resent the encroachment of white men in search of gold and that the indians are driving all the white men out of the country. As long as the Yaquis maintain the policy of firing out every white man who may make bold to intrude especially missionaries and prospectors, the day of "annexation" is far off, and it will be very hard to get up a Yaqui petition in favor of it.—S. F. Report.

The printed brief of Durrant's attorneys in reply to the Attorney-General's motion to dismiss his appeal and to affirm the judgment of death, went to Washington on the 26th. These motions are set for hearing November 15th.

President McKinley has begun to collect material for his annual message, and is taking notes and jotting down suggestions from time to time as they occur to him.

There are reasons for expecting that before the close of the century the postal savings bank system will become a fact in this country.

The newly elected Mayor of Indianapolis, Indiana, gets office by a majority of nearly 7,000, on a Silver platform.

Saved by a Felt Hat.

In one of the holiday parties that camped last summer on the shore of Lake Geneva there was a boy who was never long out of mischief. If a porcupine was found under the boards in the girls' tent, or if there was gunpowder in the camp kettle, or if the hammock broke down suddenly under suspicious circumstances, every one said quite promptly, "That's Jimmie again," but ordinarily Jimmie wasn't there to hear the remarks that followed.

But, like other boys who play jokes, Jimmie sometimes found himself joked.

One day he crept out on the pier behind his little sister with the intention of frightening her.

"Boo!" he shouted.

But instead of jumping away and screaming, as Jimmie had fondly expected, she pitched over backward, and in trying to catch her Jimmie lost his footing and fell into the water. There was no place to cling on the slippery, slimy sides of the pier, and down, down he went.

But Jimmie was as quick to think of other things as he was of jokes. The day before he had heard his uncle telling about a man who saved himself from drowning with a hat.

Jimmie had on a soft felt hat, and as he came to the surface he quickly pulled it off, placed it upon the water rim down, and with his arm around it pressed it slightly to his breast. The air in the crown served to buoy him up while he yelled lustily for help.

When the other members of the party came running to the rescue, they found Jimmie floating comfortably and steadying himself against the pier.

"Don't hurry," he said quite calmly. "I'm using uncle's life preserver."—Chicago Record.

The Doll's Funeral.

When my dolly died, when my dolly died,
I sat on the step and I cried, and I cried,
And I couldn't eat any jam and bread
'Cause it didn't seem right when my doll was dead.
And Bridget was sorry as she could be,
For she patted my head, and "Oh," said she,
"To think that the pretty has gone and died!"
Then I broke out afresh, and I cried and cried.

And all the dollies from all around
Came to see my doll put under the ground.
There were Lucy Lee and Mary Clack
Brought their dolls over all dressed in black.
And Emmeline Hope and Sara Lou
Came over and brought their dollies too.
And all the time I cried and cried
'Cause it hurt me so when my dolly died.

We dressed her up in a new white gown,
With ribbon and laces all around,
And made her coffin in a box
Where my brother keeps his spelling blocks,
And we had some prayers, and a funeral, too,
And our hymn was "The Two Little Girls In Blue."
But for me, I only cried and cried
'Cause it truly hurt when my dolly died.

We dug her a grave in the violet bed
And planted violets at her head,
And we raised a stone and wrote quite plain,
"Here lies a dear doll who died of pain."
And then my brother he said "Amen!"
And we all went back to the house again.
But all the time I cried and cried
Because 'twas right when my doll had died.

And then we had more jam and bread,
But I didn't eat 'cause my doll was dead.
But I tied some crape on my dollhouse door,
And then I cried and cried some more.
I couldn't be happy, don't you see,
Because the funeral belonged to me.
And then the others went home, and then
I went out and dug up my doll again.
—W. A. Dromgoole in New Orleans Picayune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT

BASEBALL

TOURNAMENT

AT

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November 25, 1897

FREE TO ALL CLUBS

OF THIS COUNTY.

PURSES $30 AND $40

Entrance fee, $15; not less than three teams to enter.

All entries to be made on or before Nov. 15, 1897, to J. C. Miller.

GRAND BALL

AT WILLIAMS HOTEL ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.25
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy 27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

LEGAL.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the matter of Thomas Mills, an Insolvent Debtor.

Order of adjudication of insolvency.

Thomas Mills, having filed in this court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Thomas Mills is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo, State of California, is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Thomas Mills, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm or corporation or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the undersigned, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court, at the court room of said court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, on the 15th day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees for the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that the order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated November 5th, 1897.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed Nov 5th, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Insolvent.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 656.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Eulin Macomber, for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Hillyer, Basile I. Mahs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 8th day of October, 1897, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock, noon, at the court House door, in the town of Independence, Inyo County; all the right, title and interest of the estate of said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The S. E. ¼ of the quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 9, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 10, all in Township 16 south, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said superior court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated October 12th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 11, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the Twentieth day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Alvah L. Conklin, Charles Walter, Granville H. Melone and James Hines, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. EDWARDS, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.

Dated September 25, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. | Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room —Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand		$ 9,556 43
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 15 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Doan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	150 00	
Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 61	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
" " " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16 834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	28 86	
7 Mrs J H Uich, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,169 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Molina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	35 00	
A M Given, Sheriff fees	50	
S W Austin, Sap't	14 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	432 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,336 62	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
Salary	1,148 88	
Road District No. 1	71 00	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	320 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	136 50	
Bridge	124 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,132 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving	20 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 85	
Union School	12 00	
	5,175 79	
Aug Salary Fund	1,724 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 30	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 93	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Taboose Library	22 00	
Sandry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7 037 77	
Sept. By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 00	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,010 00	
Independence School	8 50	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Taboose School	6 00	
Station School	114 75	
Riverside School	46 70	
Round Valley School Library	20 59	
County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
To General Ex. for error	0	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19,336 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	753 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop school special	5 13	
State General	1,705 97	
General Road	589 90	
Road District No. 1	322 01	
Road District No. 2	252 77	
Road District No. 3	147 40	
Road District No. 4	234 31	
Road District No. 5	192 36	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	355 41	
Institute	38 00	
Teachers' Library	16 23	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	131 80	
Round Valley	234 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	596 30	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	315 96	
Fish Springs	134 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 39	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	295 50	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	5 80	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	490 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,710 45	12,710 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	2,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	570 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	352 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	65 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,806 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,184 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is in

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

jl9-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 35 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1.500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.....1897

METAL MARKET.

Following are the quotations in New York Oct. 23:

Bar silver	58
Copper	11.18
Lead	3.85

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1897.

Grand jury drawn, made returnable Tuesday, December 7, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. as follows:

Jas. A. Jenkins, Taboose.
Miguel Castro, Lone Pine.
Homer J. Plumley, Laws.
William H. Uhlmeyer, Big Pine.
John Shepherd, Keeler.
Joseph Shelly, Bishop.
Albert Halverson, Big Pine.
Wilfred W. Watterson, Bishop.
Allen Matlick, Lincoln.
Samuel J. M'Murry, Big Pine.
John Meyer, Georges' Creek.
John S. McGee, Round Valley.
Louis Wood, Independence.
John L. Bland, Bishop.
August Walker, Olancha.
Charles Wonacott, Lincoln.
Charles Anthony, Darwin.
James McBride, Bishop.
John A. Lank, Independence.
William F. Matlack, Independence.
John Strohmeyer, George's Creek.
John H. Bulpitt, Bishop.
Reuben C. Spear, Lone Pine.
Thomas E. Jones, Round Valley.
Hannibal N. Gunter, Bishop.
Richard Hession, Jr., Big Pine.
John S. Gorman, Independence.
David Stubblefield, Independence.
James Jones, Fish Springs.
Frederick Schabbel, Independence.

Real Estate Transfers.

United States to Frederick Albers, 80 acres land at George's Creek.

D. W. Pitman to George L. Cornell, Edith Quartz Mine, Lead Canyon, consideration $5.00.

Geo. Pettigrew to J. S. Blackburn, 40 acres land at Round Valley, consideration $900.00.

John Basto to Joe White, Luella mine, Alabama district, consideration $50.00.

Abe Diaz is in town.

Thanksgiving day comes on the 25th of November this year.

The Panamint and Coso country is filled with prospectors.

W. K. Miller is again at Mojave after a visit at the Los Angeles fair.

N. E. Conklin is in town purchasing supplies for his sheep camp at Rawson's.

E. Walker and Hans Meyers started from Olancha Saturday in quest of gold mines.

The Ramseys, father and son, are doing well at their placer claim in Mazourka canyon.

The Mudget family at Little Lake slaughtered a hog the other day which weighed 405 pounds.

Harvey Mills, a pioneer prospector of the desert, was at Coyote Hole last week recuperating from a slight illness.

M. Norriega of Bakersfield purchased a band of sheep here last week and started back with them last Friday.

Mrs. Eliza Mudgett, C. W. Whittock and D. P. Hargis, all of Little Lake, mode final proof on a desert claim in the Land Office last Tuesday.

Dan Lewis and Owen Jones began the development of the Witness mine in the Big Pine District yesterday. Dan thinks there is millions in it, and will put in a mortar and pestle in the spring.

John McSweeny is hauling a mill for the Spreckels mine at Mountain Spring from Mojave. He is using the Searles borax team of twenty strapping mules and three big wagons.

On Sunday, November 7, religious services will be held as follows:

Lone Pine, in the morning, to commence at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek at 2:30 p. m.

Independence, to commence at 7 p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLS, Pastor.

Mrs. Showalter, accompanied by her sons, John and Charles, and Clara and Stella Mayes, all left for Southern California yesterday. The Showalter family are leaving the country for San Bernardino, and expect to make the drive in about ten days. The Misses Mayes are returning to their home in Los Angeles, and will be missed by their friends here.

For the better accommodation of tax payers, always providing something not known to me at this time, does not prevent, I shall be at

Lone Pine from November 8th to 13th
Big Pine " " " 13th " 18th
Bishop " " " 18th " 26th

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

Searchlight is king of pacing three-year-olds. His time made on the track at Santa Ana, October 30, in an exhibition mile eclipses all previous records and puts him at the head of pacers for his age. With a running mate he was driven by Tom Keating and established as his record 2:05¾. His time at the quarter was :31, at the half 1:02½, and at the three-quarters 1:34½. He went the whole mile without a skip or break, his driver discarding the whip and coaxing him on with his voice. When the grand stand was passed the crowd saluted with great cheering, which broke out again when the time, 2:05¾, was announced.

A New Dry Concentrator.

The Wood concentrator is built somewhat on the basic plan of the old-time dry-washer, the gold and sulphurets being separated from the pulp by agitation, causing openings or crevices in the latter which permits the heavier particles to fall by specific gravity to the riffle board. With the dry washer the blast which separated the pulp and mineral could not be regulated, but with the concentrator this is governed altogether by the operator. The ore is dumped from the wagons into a bin, where it is fed by an automatic feeder into the crusher, and as the pulp leaves the crusher it is taken by elevators to the cupola of the mill building, where it passes through a 100, 80 and 60 mesh rotary screen. Should any of the pulp be too coarse to pass through the 60 mesh it runs into a tube and is carried back into the crusher. Below the screen is a bin which catches the pulp as it falls, and from this pipes lead into the hoppers of the machines. An eccentric feed and automatic gate in the hopper regulates the flow into the sand chamber. This chamber must be kept full at all times. From the sand chamber the pulp drops upon the riffle board, which is made of silk bolting cloth, and across which wires are sewed on at intervals of half an inch. The riffle travels upward at almost a snail's pace towards the hopper, and below it the blast is placed in a tight-fitting compartment. The blast is variable, and can be regulated by the operator from naught to nine, according to the character of the ore treated, that carrying heavy gold and sulphurets requiring a light blast, and vice versa. As the pulp passes over the riffles interstices are caused by the blast, through which the gold and sulphurets are carried by gravity to the bottom and are held by the cross wires, while the pulp, which now becomes tailings, except for the chlorides and light gold, passes downward to the back of the machine, where another blast forces these lighter particles into two pipes arranged on each side of the machine, and carries them into the chloride house, an air-tight building erected outside of the mill. So far the percentage of chlorides and light gold has been so small that it could scarcely be treated.

The gold and sulphurets, after being deposited against the riffles, are carried over the front of the machine and deposited in a box set for the purpose. The small amount of concentrates which may cling to the riffles is carried under the machine and is knocked off on to a blanket by a "knocker" automatically arranged.

The concentrating power of the machine is governed altogether by the operator, who, by raising or lowering the tables on which the riffles are arranged, can reduce the concentrates to a minimum or permit them to carry a large percentage of pulp. With rich ore the reduction may be only five, ten or twenty into one, while with low-grade ore it may be run from forty to 800 into one. During a test run this week a reduction of 800 to 1 was made on some $1.25 rock, and the concentrates assayed $879 to the ton, while an assay of the tailings in one instance showed nothing, and in another a trace of gold.

The machines cover a floor space of 3x6 feet. Each machine is claimed to be capable of handling ten tons of ore in twenty-four hours, and a two horse-power gasoline engine furnishes power enough to run four of them. During the mill tests the lowest percentage saved was 71½ and the highest 98.

On the desert the success of the concentrator opens up, it is believed, a new chapter in mining there, for in the past ores that ran less than $20 per ton were consigned to the waste dump.

The Alameda plant consists of four machines, and thus far has cost about $12,000. Two shifts of three men each will be able to handle forty tons of ore every twenty-four hours.

The Railroad

Ramish & Marsh, the railroad contractors, were in town Tuesday, and from them we learned that the graders were at work on the fourteenth mile that day, and that there were already six miles of track laid. Mr. Ramish left by way of Mojave Tuesday afternoon for Los Angeles, but before he went arrangements were completed for moving the grading camp to a point between Johannesburg and the St. Elmo. This move will be made in a few days, when the water supply will be taken from this end of the line.

Mr. Marsh assured us the road would be completed and in operation by the first of December, which will be good news to the many whose business necessitates frequent trips between Randsburg and the other centers of civilization. Some delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of bolts and other necessary material, but in spite of this the road is making commendable progress, and we will soon hear the sound of the locomotive.—*Randsburg Miner.*

One Week More.

The *Record-Union* says: "Mr. Oxnard has extended the time for securing the necessary subscription of ten thousand acres as a condition precedent to establishing a beet sugar refinery in Sacramento county to November 1st. There are needed 4000 acres more. If Sacramento does not subscribe them in the next seven days we lose an industry that would be of benefit to every man, woman and child in the entire county. A week is a short time, but it must be used to the very best advantage. San Joaquin and Fresno counties, Yolo and Solano counties stand ready to snatch the plum from our lips. Shall we confess inability to grasp a prize similar to those which have done so much for Southern California and for some of the coast counties, where such establishments have caused millions of dollars to be disbursed in the country communities?

A Hebrew Colony.

The first successful attempt at colonizing the lands of Nevada was consummated in San Francisco last week. For some time M. Cohn and T. R. Hofer of Carson have been working on a plan to get a large number of families to come to Nevada and settle on the Wymore ranch, which they proposed to cut up into small places that could be tilled by a small family. Recently a Hebrew colonist wrote to Governor Sadler, asking what the outlook was in Nevada, and Cohn and Hofer grasped the opportunity and were soon in communication with the colonists. The details were completed last week, and signatures of 17 families were secured. There will, however, be two or three more before they arrive, and in all the party will consist of about 150 people.

These people will arrive in Nevada next month. It is the intention of the colonists to plant 400 acres in grain this year yet, and until 1898 has become firmly established on the calendar the place will be run to a certain extent, the incorporation papers being already filed.

The property consists of 5,500 acres of the finest land in this section of Nevada, about 900 acres of which are under cultivation, with all the water that ever could be wanted, and some good buildings, and the colonists will at once commence the erection of residences.

The land is near the town of Wellington, in Lyon county. Great quantities of fruit are now raised on the land, and the colonists will pay considerable attention to this industry.

While the terms given the colonists are not made public, it is understood they are liberal. The people who are coming to be citizens of Nevada are from Tulare and Contra Costa counties, where they have kept up the fight for a living for several years without success. Most of them had to pay $90 an acre for the land, and this sum is prohibitive for the man who has to borrow money. Water has been scarce with them, and crops were a failure.

Some of the difficulties encountered by the Carson men in endeavoring to induce California people to locate in this State were aggravating. The general idea seemed to be that Nevada was nothing but alkali and sand. The thought that fruit and grain were brought in from some outside source and simply labeled here. One man asked if it was true that we had 20 feet of snow here in the winter. Such questions were asked by intelligent men, and they will find in Nevada a hearty welcome, rich soil, and a climate unsurpassed.

This is really the best news the State has had for some time, for it needs but a start to turn the tide of immigration this way, and population is the one essential thing for our future welfare.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

James G. Maguire gives voice to the following sentiment in the *Examiner:*

"It is quite probable that my name will be submitted to the next Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. If nominated I will certainly be pleased to accept, but I will make no combinations, nor will I make any promises, other than those contained in the published platform, in order to secure the nomination.

"I am not a candidate for the office in any sense involving the manipulation of county committees or conventions, or primary elections, in order to secure friendly delegates. I want a free and untrammeled State Convention, standing for Democratic principles, unfalteringly, and seeking the strongest candidate to represent those principles. To such a convention I would submit my name and abide by its judgment. No other kind of Democratic convention can nominate the next Governor. I do not know that I am or that I will be, the strongest candidate. No man's judgment of his own popularity is of any value. But the general opinion of free and honest delegates from every county in the State will be right on all such questions, and the party's strength depends upon their being free and honest in their choice and acsions. A programmed convention is always an abomination, and in the Democratic party it always invites and generally secures defeat in California.

The town of Bakersfield is again discussing the subject of incorporation. The leading women of the place have enlisted themselves in the cause, and the *Californian* declares that there is no more potent factor in the community than the Woman's Club, and that its determination to make incorporation an issue is directly in line with the aims and purposes of the organization. Their interest and influence in the movement will insure it a support in quarters where heretofore there has been only an antagonism which led to defeat.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
" .....February 13 h
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
REV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—ADJOINING MAIRS' HOTEL.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE, - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with best stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1800 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		Lv 10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholsome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and sworn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Beats Boston.—The most exciting game at Klondike is when the miners play poker with beans for chips. The man who wins 20 beans is sure of a meal.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

An International Engagement.

"Announcement is made," says the Boston Transcript, "of the engagement of Sir John Ainsworth, her majesty's special commissioner in British east Africa, to Miss Ina Scott, formerly of West Philadelphia. Miss Scott is a sister of the late Rev. P. Cameron Scott, who was director and founder of the African Inland mission. She went out to Africa under the auspices of the Philadelphia missionary council a little more than a year ago with her father and mother, her sister, Miss Margaret, being already on the missionary field. Sir John Ainsworth took a deep interest in the work of the mission and aided materially in the foundation of mission stations. He formed a close attachment for the earnest young missionary, the Rev. P. Cameron Scott, who died on the missionary field last winter. Sir John and Lady Ainsworth will probably not remain in British east Africa. They are now at Machaki, but it is expected that Sir John will return to England at the close of his special governmental mission in Africa."

The Movable Carriage Wheel Guard.

Movable carriage wheel guards are made chiefly for use with light carriages that are not equipped with fixed guards. The movable guard is of willow basket work. In its general outlines it is something like a coat or cloak hanger. It is made to fit over a section of the rim of the wheel. The carriage guard is carried in the carriage, and when required for use to protect the gown of a woman getting in or out it is simply held on the wheel.—Exchange.

Butler and Hoar.

Ben Butler, in a case in the Massachusetts supreme court involving damages for fatal injury, Senator Hoar being on the other side, quoted Job, "All that a man hath will he give for his life." "That," said Mr. Hoar, "was a plea of the devil in a motion for a new trial, and I don't think the court will be more impressed by it on account of its modern indorsement."

Fresh, ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies oranges are aperient. Sour oranges are highly recommended for rheumatism.

RECALLED BY TELEGRAPHER

Attraction of a Scene In a Play Suggests a Story.

When "Secret Service" was first produced in New York, the audiences for the first week or two included a large number of telegraph operators, attracted by the vivid description given of the scene in which Gillette sends the message and is shot through the hand. Interest in this part of the play waned slightly, so far as the knights of the key were concerned, when it was found that the telegraphing, while it sounded very real to the uninitiated, was nothing but a succession of meaningless clicks.

Why it was expected that there should be real telegraphing any more than there should be real killing on the stage was explained by an old operator recently. "There lingers in the mind of all the older men in the business," said he, "the memory of the telegraphing scene in Oliver Doud Byron's play, 'Across the Continent,' in which a genuine operator was substituted for the actor long enough to tick out a welcome to any member of the profession who might be in the audience. It was at Mrs. John Drew's old Arch Street theater in Philadelphia, about 15 years ago. Every night the man on the stage would spell out: 'Good evening, boys! If you are all feeling well, rap out an answer on the iron support of the seat in front of you. All together, now—one, two, three. Go!'

"The rest of the audience were bewildered by the ticking all over the house, and it was great fun for the boys and a shrewd move on the part of the management, for it attracted telegraphers in great force. They enjoyed the puzzled expression of the people, who couldn't understand the unanimity of the answer from the gallery, orchestra and lobby. Of course the talk between the stage and the house was not confined to this salutation. It was on all sorts of topics, usually in the form of an interrogation, with a request for a simultaneous answer. The story has been told to the younger men, and whenever a play is produced in which a telegraph key figures they like to see if the experience will be repeated."—New York Mail and Express.

Worth Saving.

The people of Belgium evidently believe in training their children in habits of economy. Possibly no better method of convincing the young folks of the wisdom of looking after small things could have been found than that resorted to in the public schools of Brussels. The Outlook gives the result of the experiment:

Some time ago the children were requested by their teachers to gather up all the waste and apparently useless articles that they could find on their way to and from school and to deliver them to their respective teachers.

For eight months the work of collection went on. Such objects as tin foil, tin cans, paint tubes, bottle capsules and refuse metal were especially looked after. The result was astonishing. Nineteen hundred and twenty-five pounds of tin foil rewarded the children's efforts, together with 1,200 pounds of metal scraps, 4,400 pounds of bottle capsules and old paint tubes that in the aggregate weighed 220 pounds.

But it was when the articles were disposed of and the money applied to useful objects that the full force of this economy was manifest. The proceeds completely clothed 500 poor children and sent 90 invalid children to recuperation colonies, and there was a goodly balance left to be distributed among the sick poor of the city.

All In the Same Boat.

Gus de Smythe—Those new boots of yours squeak awfully. Perhaps they ain't paid for yet?

Johnnie Fewscads—That's all nonsense. If there is anything in that, why don't my coat and my vest and my trousers and my hat squeak too?—London Fun.

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Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out. 2081

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

By Reducing Bones to Ashes a Valuable Plant Food Is Found—Best to Grow Early Corn—How to Have Success with Fertilizers.

Early Corn Is Best.

Millions of dollars' worth of corn is lost every year from failure of corn late planted, or planted on too poor ground to mature its crop. This soft corn has some feeding value, but more for ruminant animals than for the hog, which gets most of it. But even when put to the best use the nutrition is not in the soft corn as it is in the fully ripened grain. Not even remastication can get out of soft corn what is not there. Even in the arid West, where corn dries up prematurely, the earliest planted corn fares best. When the hot winds come which wither the immature corn to almost nothing, the corn that has formed ear and grain has so much saved beyond even the power of the hot winds to wholly dissipate. Hence we always advise the early planting of corn. Even if the frost nips the blade just as it is pushing above the surface, there is vigor enough in the root to send out a new shoot. It is rather more serious if the frost catches corn when it is five or six inches high. Then the frozen leaf has often to be clipped off before a new growth will start. Sometimes corn even thus frozen down matures a better crop than that from corn planted after the frost was over. The root has been growing even while the top was frozen. Hence, though such corn would never have quite as big stalks as that which grew without interruption, it would have large and well-filled ears. Most of the stalks would have suckers, and these also would be well cared. Early corn always has more grain than late in proportion to its stalk growth.

Bones and Ashes.

Bones, as they are, are not available as food for the farmer's crops; therefore, he takes no interest in them, and they are suffered to lie about the farm unnoticed. This writer says to buy bone meal is very handy, but this does not justify the farmer in neglecting so valuable a home recsource for plant food. If you reduce the bones that accumulate on the farm to dust, you have a genuine article. Mr. Halket says, after numerous trials between what is called green bones with all the marrow and fat in them, and dry bone, he found the dry bone raised the best crops. Of all the matters of which bones are composed, there is not a single particle which is not a direct constitutent or food for plants. Thus we see, when we reduce them to available food, it is all good.

Now, it is but little trouble to have barrels placed conveniently to receive the ashes from the house and tobacco barns, and you will find that it takes but little time to collect all bones, both large and small, that are lying about the farm, giving it an unsightly appearance. Do not be afraid of them. A man that is too nice to take hold of bones will not make much progress in farming. Save all the beef and hog bones when killed. Put a good layer of ashes at the bottom of a barrel, then a layer of bones, and so on until nearly full; then fill with ashes. Keep the mass wet, but not enough to leach. Use soapsuds if convenient. Do not suffer the mass to freeze, as the process will stop while frozen. While dissolving bones with ashes is a slow process, it is simple, and requires no great care, and while you are about your farm work, you are making fertilizers that are valuable. Not only this, but I think the mixture of the bones and ashes is more valuable as a manure than either by itself.—Ohio Farmer.

Cultivating After Rains.

Much the best time to cultivate is after a rainfall which has packed the surface soil, provided time enough has elapsed for the surface to dry. Heavy soils are rich in mineral plant food, and this as the water evaporates is left on the surface as a crust which effectually excludes light and air. When this crust is turned under it is dissolved by the moisture and makes a rich food for plants. Besides, the cultivation opens the soil to receive air, thus drying the soil and turning the air itself into moisture. This enormously increases available plant food in the soil. Besides, the loose soil on the surface which the cultivator leaves prevents too rapid evaporation, and thus makes the soil both warmer and moister than it would be if uncultivated.

Red Pepper for Poultry.

The habit of dosing fowls with various hot condiments in order to improve their condition is very like similar habits in human beings. It is likely to result in permanent loss of health. Only when chicks or old fowls are sick is it allowable to use such means to restore health, and then only medicinally and for one or two doses. If chickens are chilled by being draggled through the wet, two or three small pieces of red pepper will excite the internal organs to action. Then if food is eaten it will be digested and no more dosing will be needed. Some people dose fowl with pepper in cold weather to keep them warm. If fowls are out of condition and moping in winter it is more likely lack of gravel or broken clam shells to fill their gizzards with and enable them to digest food than for any other reason. In summer time no grown fowl that runs at large needs any condiments to keep it healthy.

Cheaper Growing of Beets.

It is a mistake to plant field beets in narrow rows, so that all the work has to be done by hand. There is a little hand labor needed while the plants are small, but after that all the work of cultivation can be best done with the cultivator. If the horse is careful and steady a width of two feet between the rows is sufficient for all the kinds of beets. But their tops will grow so large as to completely shade the soil between. The mangel wurtzel grow still larger and had better be planted in rows two feet six inches or two feet ten inches apart, and thinned to ten inches apart in the rows. Even at this distance the mangel tops will completely shade the ground, and the roots will grow so that they will nearly or quite touch each other. By thus using horse labor for cultivation the beet crop may be very easily and cheaply grown.

Storing Eggs.

Eggs should not be stored near any odorous commodity, as they have almost the proclivity of butter for absorbing odors. Especial care should be taken in shipping. In one instance, a shipment of eggs was placed near a large shipment of apples on the ship and became almost unsalable, because it was complained that they had the odor of apples. Pickled eggs are not so apt to be affected by odors as other eggs. In the pickling there seems to be a deposit of the shells which tends to fill the pores; perhaps that is the reason why the shells of pickled eggs are almost always burst when boiled.

Salt Aids Digestion.

Salt in moderate amounts is doubtless an aid to digestion. The craving for it is natural with all herbiverous animals, and is especially strong in those that chew the cud. If cows are not salted regularly the cream from their milk will not make butter so quickly. This is possibly because lack of salt allows food in the stomach to ferment before it can be digested. This always causes fever and increases the caseine in the milk. The same result is caused by the change in fall from green feed to dry. Cows should be salted at least twice a week. It is better still to keep some where they always can have access to it. They will not eat too much for their good.

Some Government Experiments.

The United States Government has made some experiments with bisulphide of carbon in order to learn the effects of the substance on seeds that have been exposed to it in sealed vessels. An exposure of forty-eight hours failed to injure the germinating qualities of peas, beans, cotton, kaffir corn, buckwheat, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, pumpkin, cow pea and oats. Such an exposure is too long, however, twenty-four hours being sufficient, the result proving the destruction of weevil and any insect that may be in th seeds. The germinating quality was decreased in barley, wheat, rye, corn, rice, millet and crimson clover. It is believed that an exposure of only twenty-four hours will not injure any seeds, as the tests made were very severe and such as would not be necessary as a practice.

Success with Fertilizers.

The impression that the mere application of a few pounds of fertilizers to a poor soil is all that is necessary to make it produce a large crop has now about disappeared from the mind of the average farmer. This wisdom has been gained from experience. The three great essentials, which have most to do with the successful culture of the soil, are good cultivation, proper rotation and judicious fertilization. The three requisites mentioned are mutually dependent upon one another. If the soil is in the best physical condition, and this can only be brought about by thorough cultivation, it affords a better opportunity for the plant roots to forage about in search of food. Furthermore, it admits the passage of air and enables the water to move freely, and unless the soil admits of such, the plant is retarded in its growth, which, of course, means a reduction in the yield.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Farm Notes.

When trees are pruned of surplus branches and shoots while they are young it avoids the cutting off of large limbs in after years.

An old sheep keeper says that good fat sheep never lose their wool. Wool is lost through lice, ticks or scab, due to a mite, and none of these beasts can endure fat. Poor sheep is always their feeding ground.

Fine butter has its origin farther back than the churn. The quality which most affects the price is the flavor. Unless this is beyond criticism there can be no expectation of a gilt-edge price. The flavor of the butter depends on the milk, and the flavor of the milk upon the food, the health and surroundings of the cows.

When cows have been bred and appear to be barren the cause is usually that they have been made too fat or kept too closely in the barnyard without exercise. It is a waste of food to give cows grain twice a day if they are not in full flow of milk. When very fat the cows will do best on a pasture of scanty herbage, on which they must travel about for their food.

Farmers dislike sheep on some pastures, as a flock on scanty herbage will graze so close to the ground as to injure some varieties of grasses, but the close grazing by sheep is an advantage in their favor, as they keep down the weeds just as they are appearing above the soil. Weeds that are of no value as food when they have matured provide dainties to sheep when the shoots are young and tender.

The varieties of cantaloupes differ very much. Those that are the most attractive in appearance may be deficient in quality. The little Jenny Lind and Netted Gem are of fine flavor and excellent quality, but are small. One of the best varieties is the Emerald Gem, which is of medium size, dark in apearance of rind and not very attractive, but is always a favorite with those who grow it. As soon as ripe the melon loosens itself from the vine, a peculiarity of the Emerald Gem only.

When the pasture is bare of shade the cows undergo a severe ordeal on warm days. During the time a cow is eating from the pasture she simply stores the food until she is supplied, when she then masticates it, which process is known as "chewing the cud." This she likes to do in a quiet, shady place. If comfortable, she may perform the operation several times during the day, eating a large quantity, and consequently producing more milk than if uncomfortable. If the pasture has no shade an open shed will be serviceable.

Mme. Patti's Dread of Burglars.

Burglars are the great terror of Mme. Patti's life at Craig-y-Nos Castle, and she has had all the window shutters fitted with electric bells, which start ringing at the slightest touch, while by the same machinery a gun is fired and a number of dogs are let loose in the grounds. Special watchmen are told off every night on "round" duty.

A TRUE BEAR STORY.

A Yellowstone Park Bruin Gives a Great Moral Lesson to Parents.

Speaking of law and the enforcement of discipline in Yellowstone Park, I heard the story of a bear there, which I consider exceedingly important not only as a comment on the discipline of the park, but as a moral lesson to parents in domestic obedience. The story is literally true, and if it were not I should not repeat it, for it would have no value. Mr. Kipling says "the law of the jungle is—obey." This also seems to be the law of Yellowstone Park. There is a lunch station at the upper basin, near Old Faithful, kept by a very intelligent and ingenious man. He got acquainted last year with a she bear, who used to come to his house every day and walk into the kitchen for food for herself and her two cubs. The cubs never came. The keeper got on very intimate terms with the bear, who was always civil and well-behaved, and would take food from his hand (without taking the hand). One day toward sunset the bear came to the kitchen and having received her portion she went out of the back door to carry it to her cubs. To her surprise and anger the cubs were there waiting for her. She laid down the food, and rushed at her infants and gave them a rousing spanking. "She did not cuff them; she spanked them," and then drove them back into the woods, cuffing them and knocking them at every step. When she reached the spot where she had told them to wait, she left them there and returned to the house. And there she stayed in the kitchen for two whole hours, making the disobedient children wait for their food, simply to discipline them and teach them obedience. The explanation is very natural. When the bear leaves her young in a particular place and goes in search of food for them, if they stray away in her absence she has great difficulty in finding them. The mother knew that the safety of her cubs and her own peace of mind depended upon strict discipline in the family. Oh, that we had more such mothers in the United States!—Harper's Magazine.

England Growing Impatient.

The London Spectator, during the course of a long and temperate article on the "Provocative and unfriendly tone of American politicians of both parties toward England," says:

"We are obliged to write as we never dreamed of being forced to write about a country only less dear to us than our own. But we should fail in our public duty if we did not point out in the strongest manner the grave risks which are likely to ensue from this attitude. Unless the United States assumes a very different tone the gravest crisis is certain to ensue.

"Public opinion in England has greatly changed during the last few months, and even if Lord Salisbury is anxious to politely ignore such indiscretions as Secretary Sherman's, the people would not permit it, and hereafter American demands, if urged in unfriendly language, will be resisted unanimously by the nation, no matter what the risks may be. If America does not keep a better watch over her politicians they will hurry her into a conflict with this country whereof no one is able to see the end."

The Champion in Frugality.

Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital in London, was as parsimonious in private life as he was munificent in public. A good story illustrative of this is told of him in connection with John Hopkins, one of his contemporaries, who was nicknamed Vulture Hopkins on account of his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense wealth. On one occasion he paid a visit to Guy, who, on Hopkins entering the room, lighted a farthing candle. Hopkins, on being asked the reason of his visit, said: "I have been told that you, sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving than any man living, and I therefore wait on you for a lesson in frugality. I have always regarded myself as an adept in this matter, but I am told that you excel me." "Oh," replied Guy, "if that is all you came to talk about we can discuss the matter in the dark," and thereupon he blew out the candle. Struck with this example of economy, Hopkins acknowledged that he had met his superior in thrift.

What Was Lacking.

Anyone who had not seen the woman with an angry eye wobble just before she dismounted from her wheel would have taken her for an experienced rider, a heroine of century runs. She strode with majestic confidence through the store, and so impressed another woman that she forgot herself and let the newcomer be waited on first.

"I suppose," she said to the clerk, "that I looked rather new at bicycling, and you thought that there wasn't very much use of bothering about me, because I wouldn't know the difference anyhow."

The clerk assured her to the contrary, and said he was sure there was some misunderstanding.

"There was a misunderstanding," she answered. "I understood that when I bought this repair kit I was getting all that a repair kit ought to contain."

"Certainly," he answered. "Isn't it all right?"

"Didn't you expressly state that it contained everything that would be required for repairs in an ordinary accident?"

"Yes."

"And I bought it with that implied guarantee, didn't I?"

"Undeniably, you did."

"And if things don't turn out just as you represented them it's your business to make good the deficiency?"

"I suppose so."

"All right. There's your repair kit. You can either put in a paper of pins and some sticking plaster or else give me back my money."—Washington Star.

Regular Habits.

Of a Tennessean 78 years old who attended a Methodist conference at Murray, Ky., it is said that he never drank coffee, bought a drink of whisky, or been ill. Neither has any of his seven children been ill. His wife, it is said, has never missed cooking a meal. To this record of deadly monotony is added the statement that the man has never missed a district meeting, and has attended 156 quarterly church meetings.

Bending Cardboard.

An English inventor—name or location we do not find given—is said to have contrived a tool capable of being attached to any machine or apparatus having a transversing slide and a fixed table that will bend cardboard without the need of a score cut, thus preserving the full strength of the material at the bend. The tool in question is formed of metal or wood and is in two parts, one having a recess on one edge and the other a straight edge, having the upper edge rounded off to fit into the recess on the edge of the first part, allowing space between equal to the thickness of the substance to be bent—the length of the straight edge to be made to the longest bend required. In using the tool, the second mentioned part is made a fixture to the table machine frame or apparatus and the first part is attached to the traversing portion. By placing the cardboard to be bent on the straight edge, then sliding the second part over and along the board under a certain amount of pressure, a bend in the card will be produced.—New York Sun.

Archbishop Janssens.

The late Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans left an estate of only about $6,000, which he inherited from his father, and three-fourths of it he bequeathed for religious and charitable purposes. He was entitled to a handsome salary for years, but drew barely enough to pay the actual expenses for his simple living, having allowed the remainder to accumulate to pay off the debt of the diocese.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Your daughters are the most precious legacy possible in this life.

The responsibility for them and their future is largely with you.

The mysterious change that develops the thoughtful woman from the thoughtless girl, should find you on the watch day and night.

As you care for their physical well-being, so will the woman be, and so will her children be also.

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I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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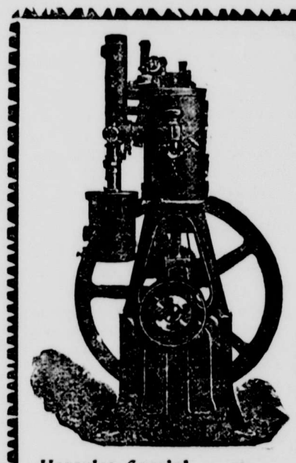

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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CAMPING OUT.

Now that midsummer days are here,
And hours are long and skies are clear,
'Tis time to leave the crowded street
For distant woodlands cool and sweet;
There pitch the tent near by a brook
Where trout swim hungry for the hook,
There loaf and hunt and read, and live
In manner plain and primative,
Enjoying Nature as a bird
Enjoys her—every sign and word
Interpreting, until the heart,
Of Nature's own becomes a part.

Of rugged rocks an oven rude—
The hearthstone of your solitude—
Suffices well to cook your fish
And lend a flavor to the dish;
Or yet to send the fragrance up
Of spicy coffee from the cup.

What joy to waken with the sun
And find the fresh grass overspun
With webs of gossamer, and see
The sunbeams steal from tree to tree,
Dropping their gold along the way,
To guide the shining feet of Day!

Then when the breakfast hour is o'er,
To loiter down along the shore
With rod and line, and tempt the trout
From his retreat to venture out!

Perchance a book would best beguile—
Then lie down where the sun can smile
Upon you reading, prose or rhyme,
The wood-stream singing all the time,
Above you birds, around you flowers—
Heedless be now the flying hours!

Or distant mountain heights may urge
Your feet to find the dizzy verge
Whence, looking forth, the world you know
Liet outstretched in God's hand below,
And you, the master of it all,
A speck infinitesimal!

Ah, it is good just once to see
The finite with Infinity—
To see and feel and comprehend
A little the All-loving Friend!

Now back again, the fires are lit
And round the blaze the comrades sit
Exchanging stories, weaving tales,
Until Invention flags and fails.
Then Slumber calls them to recline
On fragrant pillows of the pine—
To sleep and dream and wake to be
Grateful to God who made them free!
—Frank Dempster Sherman, in Youth's Companion.

THE MOONSHINER.

Two horsemen were trotting slowly adown a narrow path that wound along the Kentucky ridge of the Cumberland mountains. Their horses were ridden out, and the men had but little to say. One of them hailed from New York. His face bespoke energy and a strong will, but the rugged features inspired little confidence. His companion, as could be seen at a glance, was an Englishman. The fair, ruddy complexion, the quaintly-shaped traveling cap, the long yellow gol-shes were not long from old England. The

"GENTLEMEN, LET ME INTRODUCE YOU TO MY WINCHESTER."

men had met by accident at a crossing of country roads, and being both bound for Glace City, in Virginia, they agreed to make the journey together. The conversation, anything but lively at any time, had ceased altogether. The New Yorker answered his companion's questions curtly, and lapsed into silence before they had traveled a mile together.

"There is a house at last! It's as far as we can go to-day," suddenly exclaimed the American. "An old negro shanty, no doubt," pointing at a little ramshackle house, the roof of which peeped out of a cornfield. "Hardly decent enough to give shelter to a horse, but there's nothing else to be done!"

The two riders turned their horses into the narrow lane that led toward the house. When they were within 20 feet of it the door was suddenly thrown open and on the porch in front of it appeared the tall, gaunt form of an old man, with flowing beard and snow-white hair. His right hand clutched the stock of a Winchester rifle.

"Gentlemen," he cried—and there was a threat in his voice—"let me introduce you to my Winchester! The first who makes a motion toward his hip pocket will find himself with a hole in his ribs large enough to give passage to a yoke of oxen!"

The Englishman laughed heartily at this reception. "What queer people you Americans are!" he cried. "We've no desire to enter into an unfriendly argument with you!"

"Aha, you're a Britisher!"

"Yes, my good old friend, just over from old England."

"Your mate there looks like a tax collector in disguise."

The Englishman shrugged his shoulders, while the New Yorker introduced himself to the owner of the Winchester. "My name is George Deadmore," he said. "I'm a land agent from New York. Other people's business doesn't concern me in the least. I wouldn't know a moonshiner still if you held it under my very nose."

The old man made an angry motion and was about to send the intruders away, when Kentucky hospitality prevailed.

"Well, gentlemen, what can I do for you?"

"Show us the way to Glace City, that's all we want."

"Glace City is 50 miles from here. I wouldn't dare to travel over that deceptive path at the dead of night. You'll have to stay here till morning."

The guests dismounted and the hosts caught the reins of the horses and led them to the little shed in the rear of the house. There he unsaddled and fed them. When he came back he conducted his guests into the house, and invited them to a frugal meal, consisting of corn bread, bacon and a glass of whisky.

Next morning the Englishman awoke to find himself alone. His companion had departed before daylight.

"I didn't like to keep him," said the old man, "for I don't trust him; but I hope you will remain with me for awhile. My name is Walker, Col. Walker, and I haven't always lived in poverty. A beautiful country home stood on the site of this old tumble-down cabin, and hundreds of negroes worked in my fields. But the war swept away my house, my lands and my slaves, and weeds are growing where tobacco and cotton flourished. I

THERE, GHASTLY WHITE, LAY HIS OLD FRIEND.

was luckier than many, for I held onto the land, and I have good reason for living in this wilderness. That Yankee yesterday was not far out of the way. If it's unlawful what I am doing, the Yankees are to blame for it. They made me a beggar! But you, stay with me just a little while, you've no idea how lonely it is for an old man to be cut off from everybody."

The invitation was given so heartily that the young Englishman decided to accept it. He had come over to this country to study the land and its people, and here was a good chance to see a phase of life and a kind of people of whom he had read in books.

The days stretched into weeks, the weeks into months, and still the Englishman tarried. His days were spent in riding about the country, hunting, fishing and exploring the beauties of the Cumberland hills. On one of these exploring tours he came upon a little distillery built close to the edge of a mountain brook. It was here the old man brewed his "moonshine" whisky. The arrangements were primitive and quaint, but the Englishman never discussed his discovery with his old friend. At night he and his friend ate their frugal meal, smoked their pipes and reveled in the loveliness of the southern night. The old warrior told of the days before the war when the country teemed with prosperity, and the Englishman listened in sympathetic silence.

Suddenly their peaceful seclusion was rudely disturbed. While the stranger strolled through the forest on the hills a fusillade of rifle shots rent the air. They came from the direction of the little cabin. He hastened down and soon reached the clearing in front of the house. In his absence the old man had been surprised by tax collectors. Three of them lay dead in their blood at the edge of the corn field. Leaning against a tree stump the Englishman recognized his former traveling companion from New York. Col. Walker's rifle had done effective work. The riderless horses feasted on the tender ears of the corn in the fields. Nothing was to be seen of the old man.

The stranger, sick with fear over the terrible tragedy, stumbled into the cabin. There, ghastly white and with disheveled hair, lay his old friend. Blood trickled from several wounds, and formed little puddles along the floor. The blue jeans shirt rose and fell with the labored breathing of the dying man. He was unconscious. The Englishman knelt besides him, moistening his lips with drops of the burning liquid which was responsible for the tragedy. One bullet has grazed the left temple, another had shattered the elbow, and the third had penetrated the abdomen. The wound was deadly, there was no recovery from it. The wounded man regained consciousness and immediately recognized his young friend.

"These scoundrels have poured more lead into me than is good for my health. The New York chap gave me away. He sent the tax collectors after me. Well, he is dead, and I'll soon follow, but before I go I want to exact a promise from you. All my old friends are dead. They were either killed in the war or died soon afterwards, and I am sorely troubled about my little girl.'

"Your daughter?"

"Yes, my daughter. I have never spoken about her to any one. I sent her away to a convent in Paris. This rough, inhospitable life would not suit her at all. I intended to have her come home when the place was built up again. For her I stinted and saved and made 'moonshine' whisky. I never liked the business. It isn't fit for a gentleman. Now my daughter has finished her education and is coming here to see her old father again. She will not find me alive; but she will come into her own. There is $50,000 in the bank. And now, for the favor I'll ask of you. It's a dying man's request, will you fulfill it?"

"Yes, as far as is in my power."

"Then go to my daughter—and make her your wife."

The Englishman was dumfounded. He—to marry the daughter of a murderer. Had he forgotten that yonder in the grass lay three men whom he had killed?

"You are going to deny my request," cried the colonel. "I know what you are thinking. Have pity. In a few moments I'll be dead. Come, make haste. She is beautiful," he moaned, when the Englishman still hesitated. "Pure as the snow and highly accomplished. You need not be ashamed to call her your wife."

"Stop," cried the Englishman, torn with contending emotions. "Do not make my answer more difficult than it is. I am no longer free to give love. On my way over from Havre I gave my heart to a young girl. She gave me hers. I cannot break my word, for I love her passionately.

The dying man clutched the Englishman's sleeve. "Then take my orphan girl and let her live with you and your wife. Shield her from harm, and some day find a good husband for her."

"That I will with all my heart," promised the Englishman. "But tell me, where can I find her?"

"She does not bear her father's name. The stigma of the 'moonshine still' attaches to mine. She was called Josefa after her mother."

"And what was her other name?" questioned vehemently the young man.

"Turner—Josefa Turner."

"Josefa Turner, the girl who promised to be my wife. * * * your daughter!"

Like a drunken man he staggered toward a chair and threw himself upon it, burying his face in his hands.

The moments sped by and with them the life of the wounded man. When the young Englishman shook off the lethargy into which he had fallen he rose and went over to the spot where the old man lay.

He was dead, but over his rugged, wrinkled face lay the sweet light of peace.

New Economy.

A Tennessee community, apparently founded on institutes drawn from the precepts of Ruskin, has just established a college, to which they gave the name of that rhapsodist, at New-Economy, the town they have built up in the last three years. The community now numbers 213 and possesses property valued at $80,000. When it started each head of a family put in $500, and the increment represents what they have earned in the interval beyond their living expenses.

The settlement lives as a single family; its standard of value is an hour's labor; in its home commerce it has no money and needs none—a certificate that labor has been performed takes its place. A pound of tea costs eleven hours' work; seventy hours pay for a pair of shoes; two and a half for a pound of crackers, and so on. Everybody works and all—men and women alike—receive the same wages. They have heretofore worked ten hours a day, but expect soon to reduce it to eight. They have a kindergarten and adequate education machinery, music, languages and a limited technology being taught in addition to the regular branches.

The majority of the communists are agnostics. There is no church, but those who like can go to church outside. Of the great number of similar communities first and last founded in this country few survive. The most do not outlast a decade, and it would not be safe to predict a longer term for this one, though its institution of a college shows that it has so far no misgivings on that score.—New York Tribune.

A Racing Stable a Luxury.

A veteran turfman, in speaking of the expense of conducting a racing stable, gives some rather startling figures. One would want at least twelve horses, and these, if they are to be honest, fair racers, with some chance of success, would cost at least $75,000. This is a very low estimate, as is seen by the following figures. It cost August Belmont $92,500 for four horses—Henry of Navarre, $27,000; Hastings, $37,500; Keenan, $18,000; and Dorian, $10,000. In the same year W. P. Thompson paid $26,000 for Requital. After the purchase of the horses the next big item of expense will be a trainer, who will want at least $5,000 a year, besides his living, which will amount to fully $2,500. The trainer will also expect a percentage of winnings. No jockey worth the name can be secured for less that $7,500 per year, besides valuable presents and tips. In 1896 August Belmont paid Griffin a salary of $17,500. This year Fred Taral receives from Marcus Daly $18,000; while "Tod" Sloane, who is riding for Pittsburg Phil, gets $15,000. Fred Littlefield gets $10,000 from the Morrises, while Thorpe draws $8,000 for piloting the Bromley string.

India Rubber.

Caoutchouc is a milky juice, white as it flows from the plant, but darkening with exposure to the weather. It is commonly called India rubber, and is so useful and convenient an article that civilized people could hardly get along comfortably without it. It forms an important article of commerce. Mexico, Central and South America, and the East Indies are the principal places from which India rubber comes. The East India rubber is the juice of a species of fig tree. The South American product is taken from the syringe tree, which is sometimes as high as an eight-story house. To erase pencil marks is one of the uses of India rubber which will occur to you first, and then you will think of water-proof cloaks and shoes, without which you could not go out comfortably in stormy weather. But these only begin to be the list of articles which this obliging gum aids in constructing. Tubes, fire hose, elastic bands, mats, belts for machinery, door springs, etc., are made of it. Combined with sulphur it forms combs, canes, buttons, picture frames brush backs and surgical instruments and combined with sulphur and coal tar and polished like jet it is used to make beautiful ornamental jewelry.

OUR BIG WHEAT CROP.

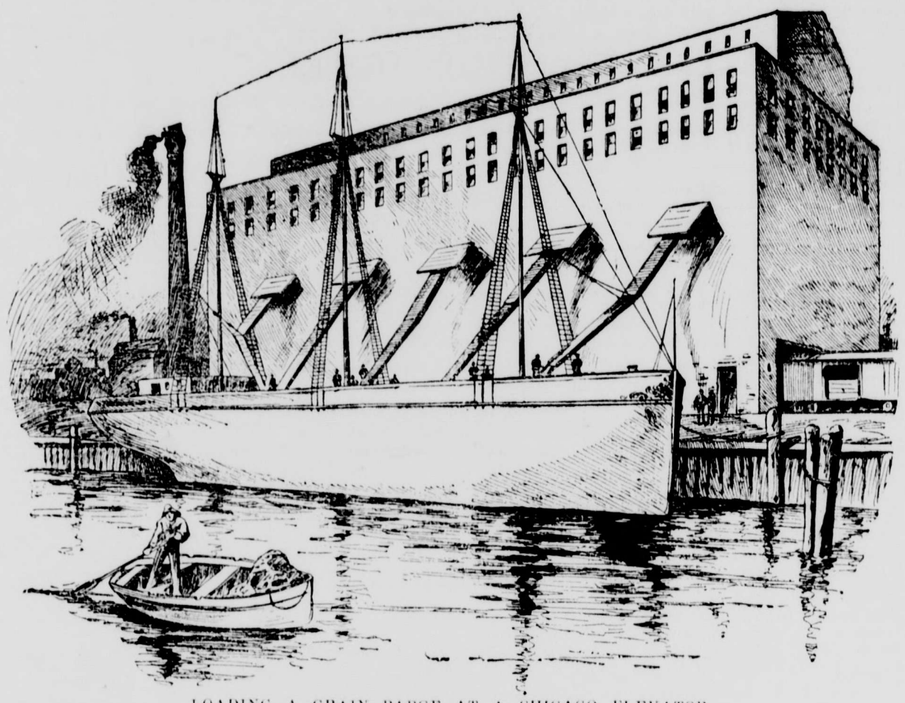
HOW IT IS TRANSPORTED FOR EXPORT TO EUROPE.

Methods Employed on the Railroads, in the Elevators and at the Harbors—America May Export 200,000,000 Bushels During This Grain Year.

Handling a Wheat Crop.

The world's eye is upon the United States, looking for its wheat supply, and there is every indication that we will have wheat enough to sell to make us all feel rich and happy. Late in August and in September the heavy movement begins, and thereafter the grain goes to Europe in a constant stream, amounting in ordinary years to about 85,000,000 bushels, and it has run up to 132,859,336 bushels during this period. It would not surprise any of the more experienced wheat operators if the United States were called upon this year to supply the world something like 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. At 80 cents a bushel this would bring into the country $160,0000,000 in gold or its equivalent. Such enormous sums, however, are not earned without an enormous amount of labor. Part of this is that of the farmer, but another part, and one that forms a large share of the total cost to the consumer, is that of transportation.

The wheat fields of Europe fall so far short of feeding the people about them that hundreds of millions of bushels are drawn from sources thousands of miles distant. The three great wheat fields for this supply are our own, those of southern Russia,



LOADING A GRAIN BARGE AT A CHICAGO ELEVATOR.

and the newly developed ones of the Argentine Republic. The total exports from these three countries last year were 270,000,000 bushels. In our great export years of 1892 and 1893 we had crops to draw upon of 685,000,000 bushels grown in 1891 and 580,000,000 bushels grown in 1892. Last year our crop was 470,000,000 bushels, and this year it is believed to amount to 575,000,000 bushels.

From the moment this crop leaves the hands of the farmers it is the subject of the operations of a set of clever men, whose calculations are made upon such an accurate basis that the manner in which it shall reach the seaboard and the ports from which it shall be shipped would be determined by a difference of 1-16 of a cent a bushel. As a result the method of gathering and forwarding the grain has been reduced to a science, and the cost has been brought to the lowest possible figure. Preparations for buying the grain are begun months before it is cut. Every buyer knows not only the exact acreage planted in the section of country where he operates, but also the entire acreage it would be possible to plant there. From week to week, as the crop matures, he gets telegraphic reports of its condition, and when it is ready to sell he is informed to the hour.

Formerly the operators were often hampered for cars in which to receive the grain, and this is so in some localities yet, but within a few years there have sprung up thousands of small elevators thickly dotting every feeder, as well as the main railroad lines in the grain regions. Some of these are mere roadside bins, where the farmer may drive up upon an incline and shovel his load out, but many of them have a capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 bushels and have an endless belt elevator, bins for different qualities of grain, and big hopper scales for weighing it. It is chiefly from these wayside storehouses that the grain finds its way into the enormous elevators at Chicago, Duluth, Superior, St. Paul, Buffalo and other railroad centers on the way to the seaboard, east or south.

The biggest elevators are those at Chicago and Buffalo, and the greatest of all grain routes is that over the great lakes to Buffalo. From Buffalo half a dozen trunk line railoads carry the crop to the sea. In adition to New York wheat is shipped from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston. At each port are elevators in which the grain is received, graded, stored, and finally passed out to the ships which take it across the ocean.

Wheat is shipped in only one kind of car—the box car—for it must not be exposed to the weather. The standard size holds 1,000 bushels or 60,000 pounds. A few cars are made which hold 80,000 pounds. Regular grain cars have an inside door of light planking, which is hung on hinges that slide down rods set in the car, one on each side of the doorway. When this door is not in use it is raised to the ceiling, where it lies flat and is hooked fast. When the car is to be loaded it is run alongside a grain bin and a telescopic chute is lowered into one doorway. The grain doors are closed, a valve is opened and the grain pours into the car until it is two-thirds full, the regular load. The railroad contracts to bring the grain from Chicago and deliver it alongside a vessel anywhere in New York harbor for 20 cents a bushel. The car is run into the elevator structure there on the ground floor. A man with a crowbar pries up the grain door and the wheat comes rushing out and falls into a pit beside the car. There are iron gratings over the pit to keep out coarse objects and for the workmen to walk upon. Down at the bottom of the pit is the open end of an iron shaft, inside of which works an endless belt faced with steel cups set a foot apart. When the belt starts the grain is caught up in the cups and delivered in an almost unbroken stream at the top of the building, where the cups tip over as they start to return. In half an hour a car is unloaded and the last vestiges of grain are swept out and another car takes its place. All over the elevator floor are other cars unloading.

No wheat is loaded directly from the elevators into ships at harbor, but goes to them in barges. Beside the elevator lie tiers of vessels, built like canal boats. From the scales the grain comes pouring down 100 feet or more through chutes which end with steel telescopic pipes a foot in diameter. There are two or three of the chutes, and two pipes to a chute, and the pipes are pouring the grain into the hold of the barge at every hatchway. If a man were to hold his arm under one of those streams of grain it would be cut off as with a saw. In each hatchway of the barges is a man with his mouth and nose protected by muslin to keep the dust out. He is armed with a big wooden butter bowl, mounted on a handle. You think at first that he is going to shovel the wheat with this, but he knows a better trick. He places the butter bowl under the stream of wheat, and this stream, turned by the smooth rounded inside of the bowl, shoots off to one side just as a stream of water would, and the trimmer, by turning the bowl from time to time, sends the wheat wherever he wants it. A barge holds about 8,000 bushels. In an hour or less this is loaded, and then a tug takes her off to the ship.

A floating elevator lies alongside the latter. The barge ties up beside the floating elevator, a leg of an endless belt is thrust down into her hatchway and a dozen men shovel the grain up to the elevator to keep it supplied. In about an hour and a half the barge is emptied. The elevator does not deliver the wheat direct to the ship. Midway is another set of weighing hoppers, and it passes through these and is weighed before a second elevator carries it to a chute which sends it into the ship's hold. If there is a discrepancy between the railroad weights, and the floating elevator weights, the railroad pays in cash for what is short or collects in cash for what is over. A loss of more than two bushels to a thousand would, however, require an explanation.

Woman and the Camera.

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, the photographic artist, writes, in the Ladies' Home Journal, on "What a Woman Can Do With a Camera," telling the requisites for artistic and financial success in the pusuits of photography as a profession. "It is a profession," she strongly contends, "that should appeal particularly to women, and in it there are great opportunities for a good-paying business—but only under very well-defined conditions. The prime requisites—as summed up in my mind after long experience and thought—are these: The woman who makes photography profitable must have, as to personal qualities, good common sense, unlimited patience to carry her through endless failures, equally unlimited tact, good taste, a quick eye, a talent for detail, and a genius for hard work. In addition, she needs training, experience, some capital, and a field to exploit. This may seem, at first glance, an appalling list, but it is incomplete rather than exaggerated; although to an energetic, ambitious woman, with even ordinary opportunities, success is always possible, and hard, intelligent and conscientious work seldom fails to develop small beginnings into large results.

"Good work should command good prices, and the wise woman will place a paying value upon her best efforts. It is a mistaken business policy to try and build up trade by doing something badly cheaper than somebody else. As to your personal attitude, be business-like in all your methods; cultivate tact, an affable manner, and an unfailing courtesy. It costs nothing but a little self-control and determination to be patient and good-natured under most circumstances. A pleasant, obliging and business-like bearing will often prove the most important part of a clever woman's capital."

Speed in Walking.

"There's no end of persons," said a man who walks a great deal himself, "who think they could walk four miles an hour, and very likely they could, but they would have to move along very briskly to do it. As a matter of fact, very few indeed do walk four miles an hour; three miles is a very fair galt, and when one exceeds that he is beginning to walk fast. If my recollection serves the old common time in the army carried a man two and five-eighths miles an hour. The distances which the soldier covers in an hour have now increased somewhat by slightly increasing the length of his steps, but my impression is that the common time remains under three miles an hour. Certainly three miles would be good, fair walking, and fully up to man's average speed."—New York Evening Sun.

Redeeming Mutilated Money.

According to the present rule of the redemption division of the United States Treasury nothing less than fragments representing two-fifths of a bank note or greenback will be redeemed by Uncle Sam. "If that much of a note is presented the United States," writes Clifford Howard, on "Destroying a Million Dollars a Day," in the Ladies' Home Journal, "will allow the holder one-half the face value of it, while three-fifths of a note will be redeemed for full value. Of course, there are occasional exceptions to this rule.

"Some time since a man from New England forwarded a bunch of discolored paper money that he had found buried in a field. It had laid in the ground so long a time, and had been so generously feasted upon by worms, that it fell to pieces as soon as it was touched. It would have been utterly impossible for any one unacquainted with the secret marks that the government places on its bills to gather these decayed pieces of money together in their proper order; but some of the clerks in the redemption division of the treasury are particularly expert in sorting and deciphering bits of mutilated money, and through long years of experience are able to tell in an instant to what particular note or kind of note a certain scrap belongs. When the pieces contained in this bunch of old money were finally sorted and mounted it was found that while there was not one complete note remaining (not more than two or three scraps in some instances) the rightful owner was entitled to a redemption of four hundred dollars. Unfortunately for the man who found the money, he could not prove his ownership, nor could he make affidavit as to what had become of the missing portions of the notes. Consequently, the United States was the gainer in this case. Accidents of this nature are by no means rare, as is attested by the number of boxes of charred remnants of money which are kept among the curious records of the redemption division."

Canada's Unexplored Territory.

The unexplored area of Canada is estimated at 1,000,000 square miles. A quarter of this will be explored next year in the search for gold.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Bingo—"I want to exchange this tandem for two wheels." Agent—"What's the matter?" Bingo—"I find that I am not strong enough to ride it."—Life.

The Wife—"What a sweet smile there is on the baby's face, John." The Husband—"Yes, he's probably dreaming that he's keeping me awake."—Town Topics.

"I never stirred from my room on Sunday until five o'clock in the afternoon." "What on earth were you doing?" "Oh! I was just glancing over the Sunday papers."—Puck.

Ethel—"And when he said he was willing to die for you, what did you do?" Penelope—"Why, I nearly fainted!—the idea of the only man at a summer resort talking of dying!"—Puck.

Senator Rich (inculcating economy)—"It isn't what a man makes that makes him rich, you know." His Grandson—"Oh, I know that, grandpa—it's getting a prohibitive tariff put on it."—Puck.

Little Miss Muffet—"I don't thuppothe I ought to go awound all alone with a gentleman like you, Mr. Donkey Boy, but I gueth it's all right. The donkey is as good as most chaperons."—Bazar.

Mrs. Tenspot—"I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Wiloughby. Was it a long courtship?" Miss Skidmore—"Not very. My cyclometer registered about one hundred miles."—Judge.

Pease—"Well, there's the church bell. Castleton will be around in a minute." Hubbard—"What, are you going to church?" Pease—"Oh, no; but that was to be the signal for our century run."—Puck.

Miss Howler (who sings)—"That gentleman you just introduced me to said he would give anything if he had my voice. By the way, what business does he follow?" Friend—"He's an auctioneer."—Judge.

Professor—"Margaret, please take the cat out of the room. I cannot have it making such a noise while I am at work. Where is it?" Margaret—"Why, sir, you are sitting on it."—Fliegende Blatter.

"What makes Bumply so down on the long-distance telephone?" "He called up a man in Toledo who owes him two dollars and a half. They wrangled till it cost Bumply thirteen dollars."—Detroit Free Press.

Sunday school superintendent (severely)—"Bobbie, I didn't see you in Sunday school yesterday." Bobbie (defiantly)—"No, sir. I was out on my wheel." Sunday school superintendent—"How were the roads?"—Life.

Askins—"That Miss Summerflirt seems to be very fond of outdoor sports?" May Cutting—"Yes, indeed! All the morning she lies on the beach in her bathing-suit, and all the afternoon she sits on the piazza in her bicycle-suit."—Puck.

"What's the matter now?" asked the leading actor, as the manager tore a letter to shreds and stamped his feet. "Matter? That performance of yours is so infernally bad that this person demands that his name be stricken from the free list."—Detroit Free Press.

He—"Do you believe that money has a personality?" She—"I don't know. Why?" He—"Here's a telegram I just got from my wife at the seashore, addressed to 'One Hundred Dollars,' in my care." She—"What does it say?" He—"It says 'come at once.'"—Life.

First tramp—"Haw! haw! I've won a bet I made wid me frien'. Beery Bill. He gev me odds of two to one he wouldn't do ten days' work inside of a year." Second tramp—"What's he been doin'?" First tramp—"It says here he's been sent up fer six mont's at hard labor."—Puck.

Big Bridges.

The following table gives the lengths of the principal bridges in various countries: Tay, Great Britain, 9,636 feet; Forth, Great Britain, 5,552 feet; Moerdyck, Holland, 4,820 feet; Volga, Russia, 4,715 feet; Weichsel, Germany, 4,346 feet; Theon, Germany, 4,172 feet; Grandez (Elbe) States, 3,580 feet. The greatest single span of the Forth bridge is 1,725 feet; and of the East River (Brooklyn) bridge, 1,601 feet between the towers.

An Indian Actress.

An Indian girl is playing Puck in Marie Wainwright's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Her name is Ollie Heath, and she was born and raised among the Cheroke tribe. Sussequently she attended a seminary and there gained her first knowledge of stage art.

Morphine Habit in France.

The injection of morphine is a habit that is, unfortunately, on the increase in France, especially among the middle classes. On statistics furnished by the pharmacists it is estimated that there are in Paris at least 50,000 victies of the morphine habit, the majority of whom are women.

Lazy People.

The laziest people on earth live on the Sandwich Islands. None of the natives do any work to speak of. Nature gives them enough to eat without any considerable labor, and they seem contented with what they thus receive.

Tough on the Doctor.

Doctor—I'm surprised to see you out so soon.

Patient—Yes; the dog upset the medicine you left for me.

Courting after marriage—Applying for a divorce.

A parting gift—A brush and comb

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1897

San Francisco merchants are trying hard to capture the Alaskan trade from Seattle.

A one-inch cube of gold is worth $210; a cubic foot $362,380, and a cubic yard is valued at $9,797,762.

Virginia City is putting on metropolitan airs. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be presented there this week.

Sentiment is at a discount in practical politics. In New York, Henry George, Jr., as the son of his father, received but a trifle over 20,000 votes.

San Francisco mining men propose to shortly announce their plans for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the discovery of gold in California on January 24 next.

A few days ago a careless fellow found a $400 nugget near Brown's Flat, Tuolumne county. If it had been found in Klondike the *Examiner* woud have had a full page about it.—*Bodie Miner-Index.*

The Alaska gold fields are said to be 900 miles long and 200 miles wide. Aside from its mineral deposits the territory produces an immense crop of free milling liars that show as high as forty colors to the pan.

Glen Head, N. Y., has a woman veterinary surgeon. The fair sex is now represented in nearly all trades and professions, but the positions of housekeeping and tending the baby are still open for pre-emption.

The San Francisco *Post* makes a sly dig at a couple of well-known Americans thusly: "Mark Twain has of late years struggled along under an enormous load of debt, but his admirers have cause for congratulation in the fact that he has not yet sought to increase his income by reporting a prize fight or burglarizing a jail."

A glance over any of the coast papers cannot fail to impress one that gold mining is experiencing a boom. Not since the times previous to '55 has public attention been so much directed toward the mineral resources of California. The estimated output of gold for 1897 is $20,000,000, and it is claimed that the yield of '98 will approach $30,000,000.00.

Henry George's Life and Work.

Henry George was born in Philadelphia September 2, 1839. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and was a classmate of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Episcopal clergyman. He began to earn his living as an office boy and spent two years in a commercial house in his native city. Then he went to the composing case in a printing establishment, following the printers' trade until he was 20 years old, with the exception of one year, when, at the age of 16, he shipped as a cabin boy on board an old East India merchantman, in which he visited various parts of the world, including Australia. At the age of 20 he started for California.

He first worked as a reporter in Sacramento, and in that city in 1861 he married Annie C. Fox, a lady of Australian parentage who lived in Amador county. She and three children survive him. After several years he retired from newspaper work, and took charge of a Western press agency in New York in opposition to the regular Associated Press. In 1871, in connection with two friends, he started the San Francisco Evening Post.

Originally a Republican, Mr. George joined the Democratic party in 1872 and represented California in the National Democratic Convention which nominated Greeley for President. He stumped California for Tilden in 1876. He severed his connection with the Post in 1875. He early became interested in the land question, issuing a pamphlet as far back as 1869 upon the subject, and publishing a series of letters on it later in a New York paper.

In 1877 he began to write "Progress and Poverty," the book which has given him a world-wide reputation. He finished it in August 1879. In it he developed his idea of a single tax on land, to take the place of all other forms of taxation. The book had a wide sale throughout this country, and has been translated into several languages.

In 1880 Mr. George left California and reached New York, which has ever since been his home. By that time about a thousand copies of "Progress and Poverty" had been sold. In 1881-83 he wrote letters from Ireland and England to the *Irish World*, delivering addresses in the principal cities and towns. In 1881 an English edition of "Progress and Poverty" was issued. A six-penny edition followed and had an extraordinary sale, whereupon the *London Times* came out with a page review, saying that the book of the California economist, hitherto unnoticed by the English press, could no longer be ignored. The supplies of the booksellers were exhausted in a single day, and the entire world soon became acquainted with "Progress and Poverty."

Mr. George continued to write in advocacy of his land theory. Late in 1883 he received an invitation from the Land Reform Union of England again to visit that country. He was received at a great meeting in St. James' Hall, Henry Labouchere presiding. "Then," relates Mr. George, "I spoke in the principal towns in England, and had large audiences, always hostile at first, but I conquered them all easily, with the exception of that of Oxford, the seat of learning, where I sat on the stage and could nor hear myself think. The Oxford students were determined to disturb the meeting, although Max Muller was my host and presided."

"In 1884 "Protection or Free Trade" was written and the manuscript lost. Then it had to be written all over again. In the same year, at the invitation of the Scottish Land Restoration League, Mr. George made his third trip abroad, addressing great audiences throughout Scotland.

After the election of 1886, when he made his run for Mayor of New York, Mr. George started his single-tax paper, the *Standard*. Two visits to England, in 1888 and in 1889, followed, and in 1890 he made a tour of Australia by way of San Francisco, where he received a warm welcome. He made over a hundred addresses in Australia. His progress was a continued ovation, the streets being frequently blockaded. Sir George Gray of New Zealand wished him to repeat his speeches in that colony, but Mr. George longed for home and returned by way of the Suez canal, getting a remarkably cordial reception in New York.

"Progress and Poverty" has been translated into French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, Japanese and Chinese. Mr. George's other books are "The Land Question," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor," "An Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII," "A Perplexed Philosopher," being an examination of Herbert Spencer's various utterances on the land question, with some incidental reference to his synthetic philosophy. "Property in Land," a passage at arms between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George.

The acceptance of the nomination for Mayor interrupted Mr. George in what he believed his greatest and most exhaustive work, "The Science of Political Economy."

A Cheap Cyanide Plant.

A writer in the New Zealand *Mining Standard* gives the following account of a cheap cyanide plant from which satisfactory results were obtained. It may contain some hints to those who wish to apply the cyanide process in inaccessible localities or have a small accumulation of tailings that do not warrant the erection of an expensive plant. It should not be forgotten, however, that much of the disaster attending the introduction of the cyanide process in the United States was due to the assertions of its promoters that all that was required for its application were a few old tubs and barrels, and it is probably only under exceptionally favorable conditions, as there were very likely at this New Zealand plant, that success would be expected reasonably with any such equipment.

The lots of tailings to be leached were from an arrastra, and extremely slimy, fully two-thirds being clean slimes. As any heavy pressure would pack such material, the vats were built very shallow, being 2 feet deep and 12 feet square. The first solution was added slowly from the bottom, and, care having been used in putting the material into the vat lightly, without tamping, but little tendency to settle was found as long as the surface of the solution or washwater did not fall below the level of the top of the tailings in the vat.

The small amount of material in sight would not justify the purchase of expensive tanks, especially since an exceptionally large amount of leaching surface was required, owing both to the shallowness of the leaching and its extreme slowness in this slimy material. A cheaper method of building vats had, therefore, to be found, and after a few experiments, the following was adopted: A row of seven boxes, 2 feet deep and 12 feet square, braced from the outside every 4 feet, was built, surfaced with lumber, 1½ inch stuff being used throughout, but no extra precaution being taken in the construction beyond thorough nailing. Over the cracks strips of canvass 3 inches wide were laid on top of a streak of hot (but not boiled) asphalt. A sheet of canvass of medium weight, 16 feet square, sewed with double seams, was then laid down in the vat and folded up in the corners, the side next to the board being covered with a good layer of hot asphalt just as it was laid, causing it to stick fast to the wood throughout. The upper edges were tacked to the vat—no other tacks being put through the canvas. The inside of the canvas then thoroughly asphalted, with special care about the corners. The vat floor inclined 1½ inches in 12 feet, both east and north. In the northeast corner, 1 foot from the sides, the floor had been cut ¾ inch deep in a saucer-shaped depression, and a hole for a 1¼ inch pipe bored. This was put in through a hole in the canvas and bolted tight in hot asphalt with 3-inch washers on the canvas and on the plank below.

Filters were of double burlap on 1-inch square strips, 1 inch apart, laid diagonally on the canvas bottom to within 6 inches of the sides—these held in place by canvas strips tacked across. Four strips, 1x4x11 feet 6 inches, cut at 45 deg. angle on corners, were laid around the bottom of the vat, a small roll of burlap being tacked to the thin under side, which stuck to the still warm asphalt. To these strips were fastened the burlap filter.

The outlet pipe was bent at right angles 3 inches below the vat. A short piece of hose was wired on it, and into the end of the hose was pushed a wooden spigot, which drained directly into a 2x4 inch launder running alongside the vats to the zinc-house. This launder was lined with a strip of asphalted canvas, and covered tightly except at the spigots. The same method of preventing leakage by means of asphalt and canvas was used in the construction of zinc boxes and solution tanks, the latter being built on the same general plan as the vats.

The pumping from the sump tank to the old solution tank was done by a small Pelton motor, so set that the waste water from it could be used in leaching. Solutions were carried to the vats from the tanks by means of rubber hose.

With proper care, however, in the use of well-seasoned timber, and good grade of asphalt, these vats lasted very well. A leak is easily mended by a new coat of asphalt, and this should be applied every four or six week as a precautionary measure. The tanks and vats have given excellent service, and are now being used to leach tailings from a five-stamp mill since built on the ground.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT

BASEBALL

TOURNAMENT

AT

BIG PINE

ON

--THANKSGIVING - DAY--

November 25, 1897

FREE TO ALL CLUBS

OF THIS COUNTY.

PURSES—$80 AND $40

Entrance fee, $15; not less than three teams to enter.

All entries to be made on or before Nov. 15, 1897, to J. C. Miller.

GRAND BALL

AT WILLIAMS HOTEL ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00

LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.

BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

LEGAL.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the matter of Thomas Mills, an Insolvent Debtor.

Order of adjudication of insolvency.

Thomas Mills, having filed in this court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Thomas Mills is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo, State of California, is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Thomas Mills debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm or corporation or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the undersigned, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court, at the court room of said court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, on the 15th day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees for the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that the order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated November 5th, 1897.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed Nov 5th, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Insolvent.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 15 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Hillyer, Omie I. Mains and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, made on the 9th day of October, 1897, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door, in the town of Independence, Inyo County; all the right, title and interest of the estate of said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of section No. 9, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of section 10, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

J. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated Octo ber 12th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 11, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the Twentieth day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Alvah L. Conklin, Charles Walter, Granville H. Melone and James Hines, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT of THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

E. H. EDWARDS, the Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, deceased, having filed his petition herein for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on TUESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, in Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge.

Dated September 23, 1897.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. | Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Proof of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand		$ 9,566 43
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 185 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Dolan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
Patrick J Peters " "	143 20	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
" " " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
P C Grant " " "	40 21	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16,834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 06	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	288 86	
7 Mrs J H Lich, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	8 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,109 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Medina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees	35 00	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	50	
S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	432 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,936 12	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1,240 00	
Salary	1,448 88	
Road District No. 1	71 00	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	320 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	136 50	
Bridge	124 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,132 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving "	29 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 85	
Union School	12 00	
	5,475 79	
Aug Salary Fund	1,924 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 30	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 93	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Taboose Library	22 00	
Sandry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7,037 77	
Sept. By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 00	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,010 00	
Independence School	8 50	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Taboose School	6 00	
Station School	114 75	
Riverside School	46 70	
Round Valley School Library	20 59	
County Bonds, interest	1,259 00	
To General Ex. for error	50	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19,936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1,705 97	
General Road	589 90	
Road District No. 1	322 01	
Road District No. 2	262 77	
Road District No. 3	143 40	
Road District No. 4	254 31	
Road District No. 5	192 36	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	355 41	
Institute	38 00	
Teachers' Library	15 33	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	121 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	596 30	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	315 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	246 19	
Lone Pine	750 39	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 86	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	490 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		52
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	352 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54,.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.....1897

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1897.

Lasky et al vs. Carrasu et al; motion to strike out statement of defendants on motion for new trial. Motion denied.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. C. Stevens, M. C. Stevens S. V. Stevens and S B. Stevens to R. J. Stevans, land and water at George's Creek, consideration $300 00.

E. H. Edwards and wife to B. J. Stevens, land and water at George's Creek, consideration $1.00.

B. J. Stevens and wife to E. H. Edwards, land and water at George's Creek, consideration $1.00.

J. E. McConnel to Miss Mattie Dixon, lot at Big Pine, consideration $40.00.

A. J. Davis to H. Firman, town lots at Independence, consideration $540.00.

Durrant will hang at San Quentin today.

Winter apples are retailing at two cents per pound.

There will be Catholic services at Lone Pine next Sunday.

A social dance at Mairs' hall furnished amusement for the young folks last Saturday evening.

Way has completed his job of putting the new steel door in the record vault at the court house.

The lumber is at Keeler for the new smelter at Darwin. Six carloads went down last week.

The Independence boys are practicing for the baseball tournament at Big Pine on Thanksgiving.

Webb & Whitmore have got down from Long Valley with their cattle. They have the Sanger ranch rented.

Leon Marx came in from Ballarat on Thursday's train. He says matters are at a standstill there now, but that there will be quite a boom before spring.

Ben E. Lasky brought in 158 ounces of bullion from the Keynot mine on Tuesday valued at about $2,000. He went back to Beveridge yesterday, and will work there all winter.

Thomas Mills has filed his petition in insolvency; liabilities $563.30, assets nothing. H. D. Gill has also filed petition; liabilities, unsecured, $1313.90, assets, unsecured, $52.00.

Charley Summers, Frank Williams, Eugene Giun hia, Wm. Adams, John Summers and wife and Tom Summers were down from Bishop early in the week on land office business.

John Barlow and daughter, Miss Ella Barlow, and John Underwood, arrived at Independence last Tuesday on their way home to Bishop from a month's visit to Southern California.

The Chinaman, Lee Wah, who was recently tried for shooting at Mrs. Gall at Darwin, was today released from custody by order of the court. A petition asking for his release was signed by all the jurors who tried the case and a large number of people.

On Sunday, November 14, religious services will be held as follows:

Independence in the morning, to commence at 11 o'clock.

Lone Pine in the evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

All are cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLS, Pastor.

The first of the week, in coming from Carson to Topaz, T. B. Rickey's spirited team indulged in a runaway near Rodenbach's. Mr. Rickey was thrown out and bruised some, but not seriously, and the buggy was left to adorn the roadside, while the horses indulged in fast pacing until Mr. Rickey managed to catch them. —*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

For the better accommodation of tax payers, always providing something not known to me at this time, does not prevent, I shall be at

Lone Pine from November 8th to 13th
Big Pine " " " 13th " 18th
Bishop " " " 18th " 26th

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

E. F. Rich of Watsonville has just returned from a prospecting trip to Pleasant canyon, above Ballarat, where he has found a ledge twenty-two feet wide, the ore in it which he says will go about $48 to the ton. It carries considerable copper. Another ledge from twelve to fourteen feet in width carries about $100 to the ton, a narrow seam from ten inches to a foot in width containing free gold in liberal quantities. The ledges are situated in the Argus range in Inyo county, about 110 miles distant from the railroad, and they lie between slate and porphyry formations.—*Chronicle.*

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough, and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Here's how a Boston girl defines a laugh: A side-splitting recreational exercise; the sudden impression of a bold ludicrosity upon our mental rectitude, upsets the very foundation of gravity and the unrestrained torrent of emotive drollers sweeps us away.

Items From Aberdeen.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shepherd spent Tuesday and Wednesday with their daughter, Mrs. A. L. Conklin.

Mr. Luke Smith has moved his family from Big Pine to his home in Aberdeen.

A. A. Neil is in the lower part of the valley on business this week.

Representatives of Craig & Stewart and Harper & Reynolds of Los Angeles passed through Aberdee. Friday en route to Independence.

The improvements which are being made on the county road will be greatly appreciated by the citizens of this vicinity.

Lee, the youngest son of LeRoy Montague, had his lip badly cut in the wire fence last week.

On Thursday of last week Mr. and Mrs. Hines entertained at their home a number of young folks from Aberdeen and vicinity, the occasion being the 18th birthday of their daughter, Ella May. The first part of the evening was pleasantly spent in games and music. At midnight a bountiful supper was served, after which dancing was indulged in until the "wee" hours of the morning.

Dave Rogers is making a few improvements in his cabin which he will occupy this winter.

A. L. Conklin and family spent Sunday at the county seat.

Two of the most prominent citizens of town are threatened with an attack of Klondicitis. The symptoms, though not alarming, are clearly percepiible to the naked eye.

Mrs. Wilcox of Carson is visiting Mrs. Jones, across the river. RELIC.

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

BIG PINE, Nov. 9, 1897.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—Still the hamlet continues to grow. Since my last, Mr. Henry Bell has commenced constructing a fine house near the M. E. Church. I don't want any compensation for calling attention to the secular advantage of building "gospel shops" in country villages, yet this is pent with a sigh for the times when the faithful only thought of the necessity for their construction as orthodox places of worship. The indications are now in evidence that the thankfulness of our part of the country on the next National "gratitude" day will be fully up to the established standard of the hamlet. The campus to the north of the town has been cleared of all dried summer growth and properly levelled for baseball and other field sports. The local experts of the national game met last night and organized. Indications are ripe that the bronze boys of Piute lineage will acquit themselves nobly at the tournament. It has been suggested by the "shootists" of this "neck of the woods" that a little target contest be held—something in the nature of an old-time turkey match, and all accurate pellet directors are invited to come armed and equipped as suggested by the aforesaid suggestion.

Since the founding of the hamlet a favorite method of expression for proper sentiments has been the graceful ordinance of dancing, therefore the final emphasis of thankfulness will be done on the eve of the 26th day of the eleventh month, late in the 19th century, by celebrating an old-time dance at Williams hall, and all and everybody who thus believeth, let them come up to the hamlet and rejoice for the muchness of the harvest of the year. That all cussedness, petty spites an sich may be exorcised for the occasion and a good time be had is the earnest prayer of SWAMPER.

A Smelter.

Word comes from a reliable source from Los Angeles that a smelter is at last an assured fact and the same will soon be built at the station called Minneola situated about 10 miles east of Barstow. Mr. Lang, a practical smelter and mining man from Colorado, is the chief factor in the enterprise. The incorporation will be known, however, as the Mojave Smelter Company. Several Los Angeles parties, including railroad officials, have an interest in the company. The Southern California Improvement Company (which is another name for the land department of the Southern California Railroad) have lent their aid to the enterprise, and the Minneola Town, Land & Water Company have granted them all the land needed. The Santa Fe Pacific have granted concessions in the wav of freight rates and have guaranteed the smelter that the rates anywhere from the Needles to Mojave will not exceed $1 50 per ton. It is the intention of the railroad and smelter to so work in harmony that ore worth $4 per ton can be minee and milled on the wholesale basis at a profit.—*Randsburg Miner.*

It is claimed that the rescuer of Evangelina Cisneros was none other than William Hearst, proprietor of the *San Francisco Examiner.* Now Pulitzer is said to be packing his "Gladstone" for Working, England, where he will defy the British authorities, rescue Mrs. Maybrick, and bring her to New York as a permanent exhibit in the *World* building. The days of romance and chivalry are not past; the yellow kids need them in their business.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

The Republic Mining Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, with a capital stock of $40,000 and $30,000 of it has been subscribed. The directors are all ladies but one.

An exchange remarks: "One reason so many of our young men remain single is that they spend so much money on their girls they havent money enough left to buy a license with."

Horse Breeding in the West.

The study which Secretary Wilson made of the condition and requirements of the agricultural communities visited during his late extended trip through the West, will prove of much importance to the interests involved. He is now arranging the data collected for the purpose of suggesting reforms that promise to bring fruitful results. During the tour of the Mountain States he gave special attention to the horse stock on the ranges, and his observations, which are worth of the attention of all breeders, can best be presented in his own words:

"The conditions which exist in the corn and grass belt of the country where horses are raised," said the Secretary to a *Breeders' Gazette* reporter, "are found in an intensified form in the mountain states. Not much hay is made in the latter section, and the little that is saved for feeding weak cows and young cattle through the winter and through storms. The horse consequently suffers in the winter and is not developed. He reaches maturity a stunted animal, weighing from 700 to 1000 pounds, the weight depending somewhat upon the ranch conditions where he is found and the blood that is in him. The intelligent ranchmen understand this. They would like to grow more alfalfa and oats to feed the colts during the winter months, but the water supply is deficient, and they have not the capital to build dams in the river and lead the water out through aqueducts and ditches onto the higher benches that are now irrigated. Many of the mountain streams are used to the fullest extent. Even the great Salt Lake valley has not water enough to wet it. This is the reason that the ranch horse is almost worthless property. I advised the ranchmen to send to the nearest corn-growing states for cheap corn. A few dollars' worth will keep the colt growing through the winter, and if the winter feeding is continued will be found that at four years old the horse will weigh from 300 to 400 pounds more than he would under the present conditions. The same kind of management makes a small horse in the Mississippi Valley States. There is an old-fashioned idea that the horse that is wanted in the United States is a tough horse, and one that will go long distances, entirely irrespective of the question whether the people outside the United States want such horses. Agents of foreign governments have not only been through the corn-growing States of America, but have been through the ranch States, and have picked up a few horses fit for army purposes and have taken them to Europe. But they cannot find as many as they want. The ranchmen offer a good excuse for not feeding their horses in the winter. They have no feed to give them. There is no such excuse, however, for the farmers of Illinois, Iowa and other corn-growing States. One of the greatest handicaps to progress in stock raising, as in numerous other enterprises, is the notion that we know what the world ought to have. Our farmers and stockmen produce horses which in a way answer their own purposes, and then say that if they are good enough for them they are good enough for anybody, and if the world does not choose to buy them they can go without. Our pastures and barns in the corn growing states are full of stunted horses. Too much trotting blood has been used by many of our farmers. Size cannot be had from that blood. The trotting-horse men have without doubt given us many valuable lessons. They have shown us where the climate, soil water and other conditions essential to successful horse-growing are to be found—where first-class horses can be produced.

"The western farmer who has corn does not feed it. He treats his young growing stock pretty much as the ranchman is compelled to treat his. He turns them into the stalkfield and around the stacks and lets them rustle through the winter while he has plenty of corn but will not feed it. It will do very little good to improve the blood unless we follow improved blood with better feeding. There is no question whatever that the people of the United States can produce a horse cheaper than he can be produced anywhere else—that is a serviceable horse weighing 1,200 lbs. and upward.

"The European armies require a horse weighing about 1100 or 1200 pounds. For carriage purposes a horse weighing from 1200 to 1400 is required, while draft horses should weigh from 1600 pounds upward. All these horses can be produced cheaper in the United States than anywhere else, because we have cheaper grains, grasses and foliage. To illustrate this point, we may call attention to the foreign beef market. We are driving the European feeder to the wall because we have cheaper feed here. We can do the same thing with regard to horses. Our beef men have met the requirements of foreign markets by breeding and feeding to a finish; our horsemen must follow their example if we are to create a foreign demand for our horses, or supply a demand that now exists."

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to chose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
" .....February 13 h
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—ADJOINING MAIRS' HOTEL.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Sparks	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Beats Boston.—The most exciting game at Klondike is when the miners play poker with beans for chips. The man who wins 20 beans is sure of a meal.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

A FAST COLT.

Cyclone Was the Youngster's Name and He Richly Deserved It.

Several men gathered about a horse near the western market commenting upon the prominence of the beast's ribs and general lankiness. The animal belonged to a farmer living near Ypsilanti, and, it was said, never permitted grass to grow under its feet on the road. The farmer was not pleased with the remarks and the strong inferences that the poor thing had never realized the sensation of corn and oats.

"What do you call your horse?" was asked.

"Cyclone, and don't he look it?" replied the man from the rural districts.

"Cyclone! What a name! He certainly looks as if one had struck him."

"That's what happened to him, my friend. It was just like this. You remember the awful breeze we had out to Ypsilanti about three years ago? This feller was a sucking colt at the time and was in the barn with two horses. The cyclone, regular old hummer, came along and thrashed the barn off its legs and dropped it nigh on to 100 yards away. After the twister had raised all the hob, fences and sheds it could we went out to look things up. The two horses were stone dead and the colt—would you believe it?—was nowhere to be found.

"Next day I turned over the hen-coop, which lay in the field half a mile away. Right in that coop and laying on the door which faced down was the colt. He commenced kicking when he heard us, and we took him out in a hurry. He wasn't scared a bit, I tell you, and was cool as a cucumber. The neighbors say they saw the coop goin through the air and the colt after it. The little feller caught the coop and got inside of it to save himself, that's what he did. That's the plain truth, and if you don't believe it ask the colt. Good day, strangers."—Detroit Free Press.

The Safe Side.

"Slowly tells me he can draw his check for $100,000."

"So he can. He can draw it for $1,000,000,000. But if he owes you as much as 50 cents insist on having the coin."—Detroit Free Press.

ENGLISH IN CHICAGO.

Discussion on Grammar Between a Newspaper and a Citizen.

The Chicago Inter Ocean becomes both sarcastic and indignant when any one questions the purity of its diction. So when a reader named Campbell ventured to criticise expressions used by its society editor the captious one found that he had caught a Tartar. This is the way The Inter Ocean puts it:

Inclosed with the following letter, received a few days ago, were two clippings from the society columns of The Inter Ocean:

Here are three barbarisms that caught my eye in this morning's issue of your paper—There is no such word as "gowned"—it is merely a Cockney vulgarism that had its origin in London, England—"Swellest" is of the same sort—and same origin—No American having any regard for purity of language can use such slang—As all these words appear in so called "society items" I take it your Society editor is a male or female dude and needs a lesson in language—The harm done by the use of such words in your paper is very great as thousands of children read it and absorb its words—Do stop this Cockney vulgarity—

JAMES CAMPBELL.

There is no doubt you mean well, Jim, but a term in a night school would be beneficial even to you before you begin to give lessons in English. To begin with, you would be taught there that our grandfather, Lindley Murray, always told us to use periods. You ought to have known Lindley, Jim. He was a distinguished grammarian, you know, or perhaps you don't know.

And then, Jim, there was Tennyson. He said of a heroine in one of his poems that she was "gowned in pure white." So you see Lord Tennyson found the word "gowned" to be useful long before you learned to walk steady on your hind feet or to eat with your front hoofs. Webster says "gowned" means "dressed in a gown; clad."

You say that these barbarians "caught your eye," and you fail to mention which eye they caught. How is the other eye?

You are right when you say that our society editor is either a male or a female. Do you belong to one of these sexes? We suspect not. When you write again, spell "merely" as it should be. The way you spelled it is like spelling your name "camel" instead of "Campbell." See that hump?

We don't like to offend your sensitive ear, or the other one either, Jim. Buy Webster's Dictionary and a fourth reader. Start right, and your sensitive ear may outgrow its affliction.

They Played Poker.

In the summer of 1840 Henry Clay went to Kentucky on his vacation. Three nights after his arrival at a certain springs a sociable game began. In the game were Mr. Clay, Josiah Blackburn, John Hardin and Sam Clay, a cousin of the statesman. It began on Friday night and ran along with varying luck. They were all old hands and had the nerve to back their cards. At 12 o'clock Saturday night Blackburn quit a little ahead. He had been married only two months and was afraid his young wife would think he was dead. Sunday morning at 9 o'clock some one rapped on the door. It was opened, and a negro girl stood in the hall. She had a clean shirt in her hand, and on the bosom was a note from Hardin's wife, "For Mr. John Hardin, wherever he can be found." The door was closed and play resumed. Hardin changed his linen at the table.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Perverted Judgment.

The cause of a wrong taste is a defect of judgment. And this may arise from a natural weakness of understanding (in whatever the strength of that faculty may consist), or, which is much more commonly the case, it may arise from a want of a proper and well directed exercise, which alone can make it strong and ready. Besides, that ignorance, inattention, prejudice, rashness, levity, obstinacy—in short, all those passions and all those vices which pervert the judgment in other matters, prejudice it no less in this its more refined and elegant province.—Burke.

$2000.00

Schilling's Best baking powder goes a third farther than any other; gets to work quicker; makes sweeter cake.

Schilling's Best tea makes good cake taste better.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO. 2051

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

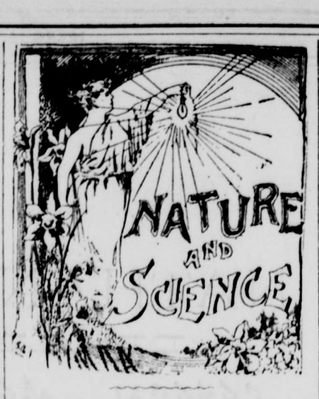
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

Trade-Mark.



It rains on an average 208 days in the year in Ireland, about 150 in England, at Kozan about 90 days, and in Siberia only 60 days.

At sea level an object one hundred feet high is visible a little over thirteen miles. If five hundred feet high it is visible nearly thirty miles.

Many of the streets of Paris are lined with trees. If a tree dies another of the same kind, age and size is brought from the State forests and put in its place. The cost is tremendous, but Paris is the most beautiful of modern cities.

The records of eighty-eight years show that tornadoes have a width of ten to 10,560 feet, a length of track of three hundred yards to two hundred miles, and a velocity of progression of seven to one hundred miles an hour.

With the assistance of the latest machines, a piece of leather can be transformed into a pair of boots in thirty-four minutes, in which time it passes through the hands of sixty-three people and through fifteen machines.

A new German lamp chimney has the bulb in the upper instead of the bottom part, and the upper rim is cut obliquely. It is claimed that this shape makes it safer to blow out the light, while the flame is improved by being made taller and steadier.

A new and wonderful substitute for common brittle glass is announced by a Vienna journal devoted to the glass and porcelain trade. The substitute is said to have all the properties of common glass, except that it is flexible. It is made of collodian wool.

A new electric lamp for bicycles and carriages has a small electro-magnet which is turned to generate electricity by a friction wheel pressing against the side of the front tire, wires running to a small storage battery or else directly to the lamp, which is surrounded by a case to keep out the dust.

VOWED NOT TO SPEAK,

And at the End of Fifty Years When She Tried She Could Not.

There is possibly no other woman in the world like Miss Experience Guilford, of Bluehill, Me. It is proverbial that a woman's tongue never steps, but Miss Guilford's case is an exception to this rule, and for half a century she has held her peace. Not one single word or audible sound has this woman allowed to pass her lips for a period of fifty years.

The original reason for Miss Guilford's speechlessness was anger because she could not marry the man of her choice. When she was 19 years old she fell in love with William Simpson, the village schoolmaster. They were to be married on June 18, 1847. One of Miss Guilford's rejected suitors told tales about the schoolmaster, and Miss Guilford's parents stopped the wedding. Miss Guilford thereupon said:

"I swear I will not speak a word, though I live for fifty years, unless I marry this man."

She kept her pledge. Her parents died, and she went to live with her married brother. When he died she made her home with a sister, and after the sister's death she went to a camp in the woods, and kept house for a brother, with whom she is now living.

All this time she performed her share of the household work, and did not show any regret for having made the vow. When the fifty years of silence expired she was visited by a large number of relatives and friends, who went to the camp for the purpose of being present when she was at liberty to speak. Soon after the midday meal Miss Guilford dressed herself in the garments she had not worn for half a century. At 2 o'clock she stood before the people, smiled and opened her mouth to speak; but though she tried hard, and got red in the face in trying, she could not utter a sound. Her vocal muscles had become atrophied from long disuse and refused to work.

When Miss Guilford found she could not speak she sent to Bangor for a physician and took to her bed. The doctor gave no hope of recovery, but suggested that she be sent to a Boston hospital for treatment. As soon as Miss Guilford gets strong enough to take the journey she will make another effort to regain her speech. Her father left her a good sum of money at his death, which has been growing every year in a savings bank, so that she is well able to obtain the treatment she requires.

The Horseless Carriage.

Next to the bicycle, the horseless carriage will, for short rides, be the mechanical conveyance of the greatest blessing to humanity, and the interest of the public in this vehicle will be so great that inventors and manufacturers will redouble their energies to make a conveyance that will fill this demand.

The horseless carriage which is to be the conveyance of the future must be sold at a more reduced price than the horseless carriage of to-day costs. When this time comes the advantages of such a mode of conveyance will be so many that the problem of traversing short distances will be satisfactorily solved. Inasmuch as one of the greatest manufacturing firms of the highest grade of bicycles the world over has recently reduced the price of its wheels very materially, we look with encouragement to this firm to be the one to produce the best horseless carriage and the lowest one in price, considering the material used and the skilled workmanship employed.

When the horseless carriage comes down in price it will become a necessity. At present a horse must be kept for bad weather by people who are unable, through weakness or poor health, to go about.

There are upward of 2,000 horseless carriages in use in Paris for public service, and private citizens can muster more than this number. Indeed, Europeans are much more familiar with them than Americans are. The horseless carriage is in very common use in Europe, although it is cumbersome and unwieldy. The general opinion is that since American genius has taken up the matter the horseless carriage will become a great success.

The horseless carriage has more advantages than appears at first sight. Of course there must be a place to keep it. The horse, the feed, the clearing up, the constant breakage of harness and the perpetual annoyance of feeling that one's animals are not half cared for, will give place to the ease and comfort with which the horseless carriage can be kept. It will not be difficult to learn to manage these carriages, and when repair shops become frequent, the problem of getting about will be so simplified that everybody will wonder why we never had such a convenient vehicle before.

An expert in mechanics is the authority for the assertion that the horseless carriage will run a much more successful and rapid career, everything considered than the bicycle.—New York Ledger.

The Alaskan Dog.

The Alaskan dog is almost human in intelligence. He weighs about 100 pounds. Heavily laden, he will travel as many as sixty miles a day.

With twenty dogs in a team no two of them are in a straight line from the driver. When unhitched for the night they pile upon the first blanket that is thrown upon the snow, and there they stay. When you crawl into your sleeping bag and pull a robe over it the dog will get under the robe. Unless you are careful he will be inside of the bag in the morning. Their endurance is phenomenal and they are capable of strong affection. They are great fighters.

A traveler who recently returned from Alaska says of the treatment accorded these faithful animals:

"The whip that is used on them is the cruelest thing of its kind that is known to man. Thirty feet in length and two inches thick near the short handle, it has a lash ten feet long that cuts like a knife. The Russian knout isn't in it. When a dog is struck you hear a sharp yelp, and then your sleigh whirls past a bit of fur or possibly a piece of bloody skin lying on the snow."

Taking Its Own Portrait.

It seems like something of an achievement to make a wild deer take its own portrait, but such a feat was lately accomplished by Mr. Charles Hughes, of Red Bluff, Cal.

He conceived the idea of causing a wild animal to take a flashlight photograph as it passed along a trail in the Coast Range of mountains, secure under cover of night.

To accomplish this purpose Mr. Hughes set up the camera a short distance from a trail over which deer were known to run, and then connected the shutter and the flashlight materials with a trap. When the deer stepped upon the trap the camera was opened and the flashlight set off at the same instant. Mr. Hughes thus secured the negative in the dead of night, and when there was not a soul within sight or hearing of the animal.

On developing the negative Mr. Hughes found the photograph of a deer. The frightened appearance of the animal as he was startled by the sudden flash of light is clearly shown in the picture.

Spots on the Sun.

"The sun has great activity in spots," says Bayne's "Pith of Astronomy," "these being sometimes 50,000 miles in diameter. These spots are enormous vents for the tempests of flame that sweep out of and down into the sun. An up-and-down rush has a velocity of about twenty miles a second, and a side rush a velocity of one hundred and twenty miles a second. These tempests rage for days and months at a time, and as they cease the sides of the spots fly together at the rate of 20,000 miles an hour. They strike together and the rising spray of fire leaps thousands of miles into space. It falls again and rolls over the Himalayas of fire as the sea over the pebbles on its beach. If strips as large as this earth were placed in such a tempest they would be mere corks as tossed by an ocean storm."

Key West Has No Chimneys.

It is curious, though true, that of all the houses, dwellings, stores, hotels and other buildings that dot the island of Key West from one shore to the other, not one of them has a chimney or anything that will answer the purpose of a chimney. Handsome residences and lowly hovels are alike in this respect, and from an eminence gazing out over acres of roofs on all sides one is struck with the want of something to complete the symmetry of the picture. Wood and coal or fuel of any kind are unknown quantities, as the tropical atmosphere furnishes all the heat required, and for cooking purposes sticks of carbon are used, which are sold by peddlers, who hawk their wares about the streets.—Atlanta Constitution.

Clothes of Paper.

Paper underclothing has a strange sound, but it is asserted that the Japanese have for a long time been making such garments from their finely crisped or grained paper, after the sheets have been pasted together at the edges so as to form large pieces. When the paper has been cut to pattern, the different parts are sewn together and hemmed, and the places where the buttonholes are to be formed are strengthened with calico and linen. The stuff is said to be very strong, and at the same time very flexible.

An Automatic Ticket Seller.

An automatic appliance for the delivery of railway tickets, which bids fair to hold a respectable place among similar devices, has been tried abroad. The machine works with absolute correctness, and dates as well as issues the tickets. It is particularly useful where a number of tickets have to be issued at fixed fares, such as for local passenger traffic.

Condiments and Digestion.

The introduction of mustard or pepper into the stomach of a rabbit caused the secretion of pancreatic juice to be tripled and even quadrupled. This accounts for the stimulating effects of these condiments upon digestion.

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me as long as I live!" "Refused again?" "No, accepted."

Life.—Life is a succession of choices, and our eternal destiny depends on the use we make of them.—Rev. H. S. Noon, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Success.—If one but opens up his heart to the incoming of Christ he may have some possibility of success and quick returns.—Rev. W. B. Packard, Congregationalist, Cleveland, Ohio.

Woman.—Women should stand by women, instead of trampling upon them. They should demand the same purity of man that man demands of woman.—Rev. B. de Costa, Episcopalian, New York City.

Politics.—I am in favor of more politics and more politicians if we can govern ourselves, and if we will make the business of government our business.—Rabbi M. J. Gries, Hebrew, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Sabbath.—It is the duty of the Christian Church all over the world to use its greatest efforts in furthering a better observance of the Sabbath day.—Rev. J. Van Nass, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.

The Curse of the Age.—The great curse of the age is the everlasting reaching out after something for nothing, which is true in the mercantile world, the political world, and the Christian world.—Rev. H. N. Couden, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

A Workingman's Church.—The church must keep the social, physical and material wants of the workingman, as well as the spiritual. I plead for a million dollar palace of religion in the interest of the toiling masses.—Rev. G. W. Mead, Presbyterian, New York City.

Youth.—The world in all its departments is mainly what young men have made it. Manhood and age have often taught, but it is youth that makes the disciple and spreads the doctrine.—Rev. W. C. Webb, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Do Unto Others.—We expect our friends to slave and crawl and grind and drudge for us, and we do nothing for them. The best way to keep your friends true to you is for you to be true to them.—Rev. Frank DeW. Talmage, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Philanthropy.—We need wealth to endow our colleges, build our churches and carry on our foreign and domestic mission work; but if the giving of it is to stifle free expression of thought on economic and industrial questions, then better a thousand times that it be withheld.—Rev. W. H. Carwardine, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Political Bosses.—Political bossism is crime; it is selfishness flowered out into tyranny; ecclesiastical despotism is blasphemy; it is an attempt to subordinate consciences to the empire of one conscience; it is religious despotism: it destroys individuality, which is the glory of man and woman.—Rev. F. R. Morse, Baptist, New York City.

The Life Eternal.—This mortal life is but a beginning of the greater existence; it is but the dawn, the preparation for the eternity into which we must pass when the fetters of flesh have loosened their bonds and the immortal soul realizes that stupendous freedom known only in the eternal life.—Rev. J. H. Merchant, Methodist, Akron, Ohio.

The Open Book.—Common education has so brought people to a common level that they are no longer willing to accept the doctrines laid down by the preacher, as in the times when the clergy alone were the learned. The Bible is no longer a sealed book from which precepts are to be picked by the preacher.—Rev. Alfred Kellogg, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Voice of Conscience.—If the voice of conscience still speaks to you, listen and heed it; for though you may smother conscience here, though you may gag your moral sense, though you may drown all serious thought until you are indifferent to all these things, there will come a time when they will wake to new life again.—Rev. C. S. Hearn, Evangelist, New York City.

Possibilities.—The possibilities of every young man's life are almost infinite. At least, there is no young man, whatever his condition, who may not be noble and true, who may not wear the image of Christ upon his soul, and grow into a manly man, even though he does not rise to any lofty height among his fellows.—Rev. J. R. Miller, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Demonstration.—The religion of Jesus Christ is not all worship and sentiment, but is in practical demonstration. Principles of love and sympathy are beneficent only when they rise above theory. A desire to be useful is the best part of a truly noble character, and quiet purpose in the heart is the essential beginning.—Rev. A. S. Yantes, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Strikes.—I hope the time will come when some legislative machinery will do away with strikes or settle them at once, and prevent the distress which ensues. The truest friend the workingman ever had was he who was himself a workingman, Jesus Christ, the carpenter of Nazareth. The rich as a whole need Gospel truth to-day more than the poor.—Rev. John Stephens, Methodist, San Francisco, Cal.

Methodism.—The Methodist denomination, from being the smallest and poorest, has now become the richest and largest in the land. It controls 200 colleges and 40,000 schools, in which there are 2,250,000 pupils. When the missionary society was organized in 1819 it secured a gift of $800. Its last year's collection amounted to more than $1,500,000.—Rev. S. E. Howe, Methodist, Boston, Mass.

Church Degeneration.—The world is full of costly church edifices, fine choirs, learned preachers and regenerated, cultivated members. Yet many of these churches and members seem as helpless to reach the lost as is an infant's hand to shatter Gibraltar. They are powerless. Many of these churches look like lighthouses out of which all the light has gone.—Rev. W. H. Pickard, Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

A Natural Magnet.

Professor Smythe was once lecturing in a provincial town on natural philosophy, and in the course of his experiments he introduced a most powerful magnet, with which he attracted a block of iron from a distance of two feet.

"Can any of you conceive a greater attractive power?" demanded the lecturer, with an air of triumph.

"I can," answered a voice from the audience.

"Not a natural terrestrial object?"

"Yes, indeed."

The lecturer, somewhat puzzled, challenged the man who had spoken to name the article. Then up rose old Johnny Sowerby. Said he:

"I will give you facts, professor, and you can judge for yourself. When I was a young man, there was a little piece o' natural magnet done up in a neat cotton dress as was called Betsy Maria. She could draw me 14 miles on Sunday over plowed land, no matter what the wind or weather. There wasn't no resistin' her. That magnet o' yourn is pretty good, but it won't draw so far as Betsy Maria."—Strand Magazine.

But for the English and Scotch half the villas at the French watering places would remain unlet till they fell to pieces, half the shops would be shut and half the hotels would be bankrupt.

There are more wrecks in the Baltic sea than in any other place in the world. The average is one wreck a day throughout the year.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Your daughters are the most precious legacy possible in this life.

The responsibility for them and their future is largely with you.

The mysterious change that develops the thoughtful woman from the thoughtless girl, should find you on the watch day and night.

As you care for their physical well-being, so will the woman be, and so will her children be also.

Lydia E.

Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure reliance in this hour of trial. Thousands have found it the never-failing power to correct all irregularities and start the woman on the sea of life with that physical health all should have.

Womb difficulties, displacements and the horrors cannot exist in company with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

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March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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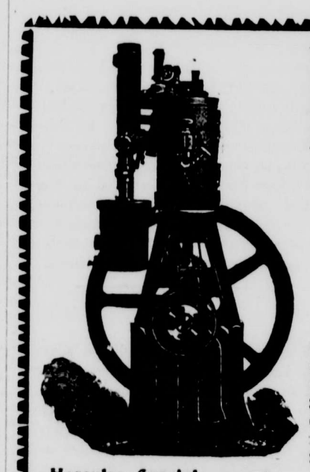

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into the ward of the whitewashed walls
Where the dead and dying lay—
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls—
Somebody's darling was borne one day.
Somebody's darling! so young and so brave,
Wearing still on his pale sweet face—
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave—
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow;
Pale are the lips of delicate mold—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from the beautiful blue-veined face
Brush every wandering, silken thread;
Cross his hands as a sign of grace—
Somebody's darling is still and dead!

Kiss him once more for somebody's sake;
Murmur a prayer, soft and low;
One bright curl from the cluster take—
They were somebody's pride, you know.
Somebody's hand hath rested there;
Was it a mother's soft and white,
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptised in those waves of light?

God knows best. He was somebody's love?
Somebody's heart enshrined him near;
Somebody wafted his name above,
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay;
Somebody clung to his parting hand—

Somebody's watching and waiting for him,
Yearning to hold him again to her heart:
There he lies—with the blue eyes dim,
And smiling, child-like lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear,
Carve on the wooden slab at his head,
"Somebody's darling lies buried here!"
—New York Ledger.

"WHO MAKETH ALL."

THE scholar sat in his study before his writing-table, but he did not write. He leaned his elbow on the table and his head on his hand, and he was thinking of Phyllis far away in Rai Pindi with her husband. The table was piled with books—several stood open invitingly—and a fair white sheet of paper lay on his blotting-pad—but he did not write.

Presently Jakes opened the door and said: "There's a young woman, sir, asking to see you; shall I say you're engaged?"

"A young woman, Jakes?" queried the scholar. "What sort of a woman, and from whence?"

"Well, sir," and Jakes closed the door behind him, "I do think she's from the circus as is on the village green."

"From the circus!" repeated the scholar. "What can she want?"

"She won't give no name nor yet no message, sir. Shall I say that you're engaged, sir?"

Jakes considered it the "height of impudence" that a hussy from the circus should dare to ask to see his master, and longed to send her about her business. Fine doings, indeed, for such as she to be asking for gentlemen, as bold as brass!

The scholar pondered, then he said to himself: "Phyllis would like me to see her—she was always kind. Jakes, you can show her in."

Jakes departed, much displeased, and presently ushered a young woman into the room and shut the door after her carefully, and in a fashion that said as plainly as possible: "Well, I wash my hands of this foolhardy proceeding."

The young woman advanced into the middle of the room and then stood awkwardly and said nothing. She was a tall, slight girl, attired in a variety of garments, startling in hue, and having apparently no connection with one another. Her hair was brushed about her forehead and stuck out in a series of large "rolls" behind. The hair was crowned by a hat of portentous size adorned by several rather dejected-looking feathers. But under the furze-bush of hair the face was oval and almost beautiful in its regularity of feature and pure color.

The scholar rose and bowed, then with old-fashioned courtesy he set a chair for her, and having seen her seated, murmured something shyly as "to what he was indebted for the pleasure of this visit?"

The girl stared at him with wide blue eyes, then said, abruptly: "I say, you're a knowin' old cove, aren't you?"

The scholar started a little at this description of himself, and waved his hands in deprecating wise. The girl went on: "I've 'eard in the village as you are always a-studying old books, and knows all sorts of heathenish lingo; now do you know 'ow to make a love poshin?"

The scholar gazed at her in speechless astonishment, then he grasped the edge of his writing-table for support and stammered: "Do I understand you to ask me if I know anything about love philters?"

"Yes, that's the ticket!" said the girl, genially. "I want a love poshin to give my young man. 'E's been and took up with Mad'selle Leonore, what does the trials of strength, and I wants to bring 'im back to me. You give me the perskiption and I'll ask the galipot to make it up. I was sure as you'd know."

The scholar felt quite sorry for her when he realized the disappointment he was about to inflict, she smiled so prettily and looked so pleased. He shook his head, then he said gently: "I'm afraid I am quite unable to help you in this matter. I know nothing of such things, neither do I believe that they can have the smallest effect."

"But I thought you was always a-studyin' ancient days," said the girl in an argumentative voice, leaning forward in her chair. "Do think—in some of them old books" (waving her hand in the direction of the book-lined walls) "Ain't there something in some of them old books?"

"I fear not," sad the scholar, almost sadly, she was so eager, so much in earnest. The girl drew herself up in her chair and said, abruptly:

"I'm a honest girl, I am."

"That I am sure you are, and therefore you need no love philters. Believe me, you are quite pretty and good enough to inspire love, an honest love, without recourse to magic." The scholar spoke persuasively, his voice was very gentle and his manner courtly. The girl winked her wide blue eyes and made a little swallowing motion with her throat, then she coughed and continued:

"My father's brought us up strict, 'e 'ave. 'E doan't 'old with swearin' for women; and if we was light 'e'd lay the 'orse w'ip about our shoulders, 'e would. 'E's clown in our show, 'e is."

There was silence for a minute in the big library, then the scholar said gently: "Why do you want a love philter? Is the—man you are engaged to fickle?"

"Well, 'e runs after Mad'selle Leonore, and I can't stand it, and I rates 'im, and 'e laughs at me, and I'm beastly miserable, I am!"

The girl's voice broke, and great tears rolled down her cheeks. The scholar was much distressed. He was a very learned man, and instructed in the best wisdom of many lands, but he had also studied diligently a book that it requires no great erudition to understand, but only what is quite as rare, a humble heart. A certain saying in that book which runs: "But thou hast mercy upon all, and winkest at the sins of men; because they should amend," came into his mind, and the trouble of this poor circus girl was very real to him. She wiped her eyes with a gayly-bordered pocket-handkerchief, and said:

"What would a lidy do?"

The scholar pondered for a moment then said diffidently, and with extreme shyness: "I think that she would not—show that she minded. That she would try to be always sweet and good-tempered and gracious, above all to Madam What's-her-name. Don't let him think himself so precious, my child. We all value what is hard to obtain. He's too sure of you or he wouldn't tease you. If you are wise, and if he is worth having—if he's worthy of you and of your good father, you'll find that all this nonsense will come to an end as a tale that is told."

It was a long speech for the scholar to make; he flushed a little as he made it, and the circus girl gazed at him admiringly, exclaiming:

"You are a knowin' old cove!"

The scholar shook his head and said humbly: "I fear I am ignorant in these matters. I have only known three women intimately in my life—my mother, my wife, and my daughter."

"Is that what your daughter did—the young lidy as is just married?" she asked eagerly.

"I don't know what she did," answered the scholar gently; and indeed it was true, for the engagement had come upon him as a bolt from the blue while he was thinking of Phyllis as still in pinafores.

"Was she very 'ard to please?" persisted the girl.

Hah Phyllis been hard to please? the scholar asked himself. He did not know. It had not taken long to please her, anyhow; so he said: "I don't know if she was hard to please, but I know that whatever she did was right and sweet and womanly, and you can do all that yourself my dear."

"I wish I was a lidy!" sighed the circus girl; "but father says as one can be as good a girl in a troupe as if one was a scripture reader, 'e do. I see you're a sky pilot by yer choker. What do you say?"

"I quite agree with your father; he must be a most sensible man, and I wish I knew him. Believe me, a circus lady can be just as useful as any other if she will only try, and I am sure you'll try."

The girl rose from her seat, so did the scholar; she held out her hand to him and he took it, and the old man and the girl looked into each other's eyes.

"Good-bye," said the girl; "I'm glad I came, though you are so ignorant about love poshins!"

"I'm very glad you came," said the scholar heartily; "and, believe me, you need no 'love poshins,' you are quite charming enough without!" The girl flushed up to the roots of the furze-brush. Then the scholar said: "Would you like some roses?" The girl said: "Please, sir," in the shyest, smallest voice, and the scholar held the door open for her to pass out. Then he followed her across the hall and through the open front door. He took his pruning-knife from his pocket and he cut a great bunch of the roses that were famed throughout the county, then he walked down the drive with her, and at the lodge gate he bade her good-by.

She started down the road, and then looking back and seeing him still standing at the gate, she ran back, saying breathlessly: "I wish you'd come and see me ride. I can jump through the 'oops beautiful, I can! I should like to show yer."

The scholar's eyes were very kind, but he shook his head, saying: "I'm getting an old man, my dear; I hardly ever go out at night."

"But there's a matinee—an afternoon show"—she explained, "this afternoon."

The scholar wavered, then the beseeching blue eyes caught his and held them. "Phyllis would like me to," he murmured; then—"I will come and see you ride this afternoon."

"I shall look out for you, mind," said the girl; "don't you forget!"

The scholar did not forget—he went! —Windsor Magazine.

Our idea of a good joke on a woman is a pair of twins.

CHAT OF THE CHURCH

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

News Notes from All Lands Regarding Their Religious Thought and Movement —What the Great Denominations Are Doing.

That True Spirit.

YOU should make a a special point of asking God every morning to give you, before all else, that true spirit of meekness which He would have His children possess. You must also make a firm resolution to practice yourself in this virtue, especially in your intercourse with those persons to whom you chiefly owe it. You must make it your main object to conquer yourself in this matter; call it to mind a hundred times during the day, commending your efforts to God. It seems to me that no more than this is needed in order to subject your soul entirely to His will, and then you will become more gentle day by day, trusting wholly in His goodness. You will be very happy, my dearest child, if you can do this, for God will dwell in your heart; and where He reigns all is peace. But if you should fail, and commit some of your old faults do not be disheartened, but rise up and go on again, as though you had not fallen.—Francis de Sales.

An Unfortunate.

The man who has nothing to do is unfortunate. We were made to work. For that reason there is a joy in achieving. Our reward is not measured by the pay we receive. Our satisfaction is in the success we have in beholding the results of our endeavors. In the church the same rule holds. Some good people are spoiling for want of good works. The spirit languishes unless it renews its strength in the service of the Lord. Spiritual achievement and spiritual vigor go hand in hand.

The Instincts of the Heart.

Give free and bold play to those instincts of the heart which believe that the Creator must care for the creatures He has made, and that the only real effective care for them must be that which takes each of them into His love, and knowing it separately surrounds it with His separate sympathy. There is not one life which the Lifegiver ever loses out of His sight; not one which sins so that He casts it away; not one which is not so near to Him that whatever touches them touches Him with sorrow or with joy.—Phillips Brooks.

Prayers I Don't Like.

I do not like to hear him pray,
Who loans at twenty-five per cent.;
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed for food and rent;
And in that Book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
"It does not say, 'Take interest.'"

I do not like to hear him pray,
On bended knee about an hour,
For "grace to spend aright the day,"
Who knows his neighbor has no flour.
I'd rather see him go to mill,
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be,"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer so long and loud,
That's offered for the orphan's weal,
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with his lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray
With jeweled hands and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked to "work for less."
Such pious shavers I despise!
With folden hands, a face demure,
They lift to heaven their "angel eyes,"
Then steal the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers—
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel's wing them upward bears;
They're lost a million miles from heaven.
—The Christian.

Love to God.

Let us look into this word love. Love to man may mean several things. It may mean love to his person, which is very different from himself, or it may mean simply pity. Love to God can only mean one thing. God is character. To love God is to love His character. For instance, God is purity. And to be pure in thought and look, to turn away from unhallowed books and conversations, to abhor the moment in which we have not been pure is to love God. God is love; and to love men till private attachments have expanded into a philanthropy which embraces all, at least even the evil and enemies, with compassion—that is love to God. God is truth. To be true, to hate every form of falsehood, to live a brave, true, real life—that is to love God. God is infinite; and to love the boundless, reaching on from grace to grace, adding charity to faith, and rising upward ever to see the ideal still above us, and to die with it unattained, aiming insatiably to be perfect, even as the father is perfect—that is to love God.—F. W. Robertson.

Wasting Talk.

All human beings need instruction, counsel, guidance in a greater or less degree. No one person nows or can know everything. Some through age, experience and wisdom are qualified to be counselors and advisers. Others will not do this. They are indifferent to the welfare of those around them, and allow them to go their way and take the consequences. Others, more careful and sympathetic, seek to save the young from the evils and troubles which their experience might bring upon them. Often, however, they labor in vain; their advice is unwelcome and their words are wasted. It is useless to try to pour water into a corked bottle, or to give advice to some conceited youth who knows it already, and who turns up a pretty nose, and goes on regardless of the counsel of friends, parents or any one else. There is one school for such persons. It is a dear one. It is a school of experience. Its lessons are enforced by blighted hopes, ruined health, broken hearts; but it is the only school in which certain persons can be taught. They hate knowledge, they despise instruction. Foolishness is bound up in their hearts, and only affliction, disappointment and sorrow can drive it from them.

Example.

We scatter seeds with careless hand,
And dream we ne'er shall see them more;
But for a thousand years
Their fruit appears,
In weeds that mar the land
Or healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say,
Into still air they seem to fleet;
We count them ever past;
But they shall last—
In the dread judgment they
And we shall meet.

I charge thee by the years gone by,
For the love of brethren dear,
Keep, then, the one true way
In work and play,
Lest in the world their cry
Of woe thou hear.

A Christian Nation.

David Agnew, ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who is now eighty-eight years of age, has recently delivered an address which has been published, intended to demonstrate the Christianity of the Constitution of the United States. After giving the subject a thorough discussion, Judge Agnew says: "In conclusion, I have shown (conclusively, I think) that this is a Christian nation; that this continent and the provinces were settled by a Christian people; that the states formed from them continued Christian, and set the legal evidence of their belief in their early constitutions; that other religions are exceptional and were tolerated for individual conscience' sake only; that the Constitution of the United States, formed by the same people contemporary with their state constitutions, and with identical provisions for the toleration of individual freedom of conscience, expressly reserved to them all their ungranted rights, among which are their Christian institutions; that the Constitution itself carries internal evidence of its Christian character, and that its continued existence rests on the fabric of the states; and that infidels, pagans, cavilers and Mormons derive from it no support in their warfare against Christianity. I have shown, also, that the safety of this Christian character, peace, order and prosperity demand its citizenship to be protected against promiscuous and loose naturalization."

Smoking in Church.

It will be news to many of your readers, says a contributor to London Sketch, that there is a church near London where smoking is permitted. That church, I understand, is at Stratford. But it will be greater news that the pipe is, in some places within the British Isles, an actual religious symbol. When I was visiting Connemara two or three months ago, I found an interesting relic of folk-lore customs among some of the inhabitants. Whenever a man of the village is buried his friends and neighbors place their pipes on his grave, duly filled with tobacco. Not content with this, they renew both pipes and tobacco from time to time. There are at least two churchyards near Leenane, in Galway, where you come across grave after grave decorated with pipes. This must, of course, be a variation on the old practice of placing food and drink in the dead man's coffin.

Stumbling Blocks.

Stumbling blocks seem to be plenty everywhere. Stumbling blocks for the children, stumbling blocks for the young people, stumbling blocks for the old people. It is hard for us sometimes to see where we are stumbling others and it is hard for some others to see how and where the church of God is such a stumbling block as it is to-day in the face of temperance. The church is doing a grand and noble work, and yet, as it has never stood together on the great question of temperance—the special topic for to-day—it is well worth while for us to face this fact. It seems strange that all of God's people should not be ready and glad and determined to stand as one man against the gigantic evil of intemperance that has been preached about, talked about for these years and years.

An Inch Plug.

A good, humble Christian brother had "a call" to become the pastor of a city church. He declined the offer, and when asked why he refused such an opportunity, said:

"You cannot stop a two-inch hole with an inch plug."

The man knew his strength and his weakness, and thus it is probable saved himself from the mortification which has so many times resulted from men undertaking things which were beyond their ability.

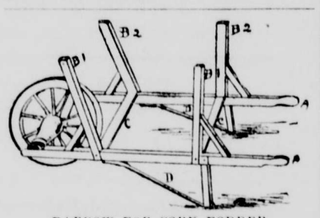
There are those who are reaching after the highest positions that they can possibly obtain, though in many cases the only result of their obtaining them will be to demonstrate their own inefficiency and unfitness for those positions. It is well for a man to understand his weakness, to know what he can do and to remember that it is impossible to "stop a two-inch hole with an inch plug." Many a man has tried it, and tried it in vain. Others will still try it, but some will learn the lesson, and save themselves disappointment and mortification.—The Christian.

FARM AND GARDEN

Corn Fodder Barrow.

The National Stockman describes how to make a barrow for hauling corn-fodder.

The two side pieces A are 6 feet long and 1½ inches by 3 inches. The uprights B are 2 feet long and 2 inches by 1½ inches. The crosspieces C are 2 feet long and 2 feet apart and 3 inches wide by 1½ inches. The straps D are pieces of old carriage tire bent as shown. The legs are fastened on with a single bolt and the uprights by a log screw. The braces for the uprights are notched in and nailed. When it is desired to use the barrow for grass, put in a floor of half inch white pine, also nail half inch boards from B 1 to B 2 and fit in sideboards from B 2 to B 2



BARROW FOR CORN FODDER.

and from B 1 to B 1. White pine or cypress will be strong enough for the dimensions given. If heavier wood is used, use smaller size.

The Care of Milk.

The following is a compilation of directions given by some of the Western cheese factories in connection with the care of milk.

Place cans in cold water immediately after milking.

Place the milk in cool water soon after milking is done.

Place cans in cold water at once. Cool quickly.

Practice cleanliness with a big C.

Milk pails, strainers, and coolers should be washed and scalded at each milking.

Rinse cans in warm water, scald with hot water, and air as much as possible.

Have cans washed and scalded thoroughly and well aired.

Stir the milk at least two or three times while cooling.

When the milk is cooling, cover the cans with cheese-cloth.

Do not put covers on the cans over night, but use a thin cloth.

Always leave covers off the milk until the animal heat has disappeared.

Never mix morning's milk with night's milk until both are thoroughly cold.

If warm milk is added to cold, it produces a taint at once.

Posts as Foundations.

Cedar posts are often used to support buildings and doubtless would be more frequently used if the frost did not work upon buildings thus supported lifting them out of position and racking them. It does this when the posts extend below the frost line since the ground freezes to the sides of the posts and thus raises them. Put a square box about the posts as shown in the cut. The frost will then lift the box, but cannot disturb the posts.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Ripening Tomatoes Under Cover.

It is the habit of many tomato growers as the danger of frost becomes imminent to pull up a number of tomato vines with a little earth attached, and throw them with their unripe fruit into some building where the unripe tomatoes will gradually turn, and the smaller ones will increase in size and finally ripen also. In this way it is possible to have tomatoes fresh from the vine until near the Christmas holidays. Tomatoes fully grown will color if picked and laid on the shelf. But they are not nearly as good as fruit that is ripened on the vine, which apparently continues to perfect the fruit even after its roots have been pulled from the ground.

Threshing Damp Grain.

It is never good economy to thresh grain while the straw is damp. So long as grain is in its chaff, that protects it from heating either in mow or stack. So long as threshing was done by hand there was no temptation to thresh it until frost had dried it out. Now that steam power for threshing has replaced the horse power, it does not seem so much waste to thresh damp grain. Yet many straw stacks will be green with grain wasted because even the steam threshing machine cannot get it out. Besides, after threshing, the damp grain is much more liable to injury by heating than it was before.

Rain vs. Irrigation.

It is sometimes said that the farmer who depends wholly on irrigation is really better off than those who farm where rainfall is usually sufficient. The man who irrigates has the control of moisture supply in his own hands. But this does not wholly apply to fruit growing. In arid climates air, as well as soil, must be kept moist to develop the best fruit. For many years California fruit was dry and poor in quality, though fine looking. Now California air in the dry season is less arid than it used to be, and its fruit is better.

Chestnut Trees Profitable.

Those who have a chestnut grove and keep it free from depredators may find it a source of profit. We know one or two such groves which yield returns with no labor except for gathering the nuts better than could be got for usual farm crops. But to secure profitable returns the public must be excluded. Men and boys who club the trees while the nuts are green to bring them down will disfigure and injure the trees, so that after a few years the trees will yield little or nothing. Chestnut trees, if the fruit is of good quality are valuable property, and their fruit should be protected. There are several improved varieties of chestnut, some of which will begin bearing when three years old. These should be chosen if new plantations of chestnuts are to be made, or scions of the new varieties should be grafted into native stock.—American Cultivator.

Value of Grain Chaff.

When threshing grain framers should appreciate the necessity of separating the grain chaff from the straw for winter feeding. If the straw is to be sold for bedding or used for bedding at home it will go farther if free from chaff. The latter is much the best part of the straw to feed. When nature makes the grain, all the valuable nutrition is concentrated in or near the head. Some of this remains in the chaff. There are besides some light grains that are usually blown out with the chaff in cleaning.

Chickens in Hot Weather.

The sudden dying of young chicks in hot weather is almost always caused by lice. Look around the head and neck, and a few big fellows may be seen which torment the chicken so that it cannot be thrifty. Rub some grease of any kind about the head and neck and under the wings. This is sure death to the pests and does the chicks no harm. It is well to use it as a preventive, for if lice get on the chicks in hot weather, many chicks will die before the remedy can be applied.

Burning Weeds.

It is far better to rot the weeds by burying them under the soil while green than to rely on burning them after they have ripened their seeds. It is commonly supposed that when a weed is burned, its seed also perishes. Only if piled on brush, which will make coals of fire at the bottom of the heap, is this the case. The weed seed drops as the pod which encloses it shrivels with heat, and as carbonic acid gas settles to the bottom of the heap, the noxious seed is preserved from burning.

Corn on Outside Rows.

In cutting corn we always used to notice that the outside rows where the horse turned in cultivation had generally larger and better filled ears than did the corn farther in the field. This indicates that corn is usually planted too closely and does not get sunlight enough. The outside row is not generally richer than the soil farther in the field, and certainly the trampling of the ground by the horses' feet is no advantage to the crop.

Grasses.

The best kind of grasses to sow upon a marsh subject to overflow, according to some of the best authorities, are four pounds red top, two of fowl meadow grass, four of timothy and one or two of alsike clover per acre. In many cases low lands can be easily drained or partially freed of water by the digging of one or two ditches. If this can be done, it surely should be practiced, for low lands are the richest and best for grasses.

Farms Under Glass.

It is prophesied that the farmer of the future will grow his crops under glass. Hot-house fruits and vegetables may then be raised for the poor and needy on a very cheap scale. Vast sections of land may be roofed over ith glass, and a perpetual summer climate will make the plants and trees and vines flourish as in the tropics.

Boiled Oil.

A gallon of boiled oil well soaked in will furnish a protecting cover for all the farm wagons, plow handles, horse rakes, etc., on the farm, keeping the weather from them and thus saving the cost a dozen times. It should be put on hot.

Quince Hedges.

In the English colonies of Africa hedges are commonly made of quince-trees. The branches, being planted and interwoven by hand, form an impenetrable barrier to cattle, and they annually bear an immense crop of large fruit.

Objections to Late Haying.

The late cut hay, even if secured without rain, has lost much of its nutritive value. It has also impaired the vigor of the root, so that next year's hay crop will be lighter than if the grass this year had been cut early.

Making Them Familiar.

Heifers that are to be in milk by and by ought to be kept with the milking herd that they may get accustomed to the sounds and excitement of domestication. Their product will vary less by and by at the pail.

A Pertinent Query.

"I don't believe in anything I can't see," said the young man who aims to be considered a skeptic.

The middle-aged man with overalls on looked at him pensively for a moment and then inquired:

"Young feller, did you ever ketch hold of a 'lectric wire?"—Washington Star.

SHEAR NONSENSE

Isaacs—"Haf a cigar, Cohen?" Cohen—"Vat's der madder mit it?"—Truth.

Clerk—"You say you will take this hammock, miss?" She—"Yes, but I want two of them." Clerk—"Very well, madam."—Life.

A stumbling-block: "What is the objection of the politicians to the civil-service reform system?" "The examination questions."—Truth.

Clergyman—"My boy, do you know it's wicked to fish on the Sabbath?" Youngster—"I isn't fishing; I'm teaching this 'ere wurm to swim."—Tit-Bits.

Benedict (proudly)—"My wife kisses me good night regularly." Rounder (bitterly)—"Women are suspicious creatures, ain't they?"—Boston Herald.

First Boarder—"I wonder the landlady lets him stay; everybody can see that he drinks." Second Boarder—"Yes; but he never has any appetite in the morning."—Punch.

Cook (to policeman)—"How neatly you carve that goose!" (With a sudden outburst of jealousy) "You have deceived me! I am not your first love."—Fliegende Blatter.

"Why, George, you haven't smoked any of those cigars I gave you for a birthday present?" "No, dear. I couldn't find it in my heart to burn anything you gave me."—Jugend.

Yeast—"That man Doughton is very skeptical. Unless he sees a thing, he won't believe it exists." Crimsonbeak—"He never ran into a rocking-chair in the dark, then?"—Yonkers Stateman.

"What do you regard as the most important event of the century?" asked the philosopher. "Well," answered the wheelman, "the finish is about as satisfactory as any part of the run."—Truth.

Tibbs—"She is not only a fine-looking girl, but they say she has fifty thousand pounds in her own right." Nibbs—"What would you do if you had a wife like that?" Squibbs—"Nothing."—Judy.

"I," said the pompous actor, "was once where the shells fell so thick and fast that to escape them was impossible." "And you are alive to tell it?" "Oh, yes. The shells were loaded with egg."—Detroit Free Press.

Farmer Summerboard (to his son)—"Enoch, I guess it's about time to prune them vines." Miss Citigirl (one of the boarders)—"Oh, do you raise your own prunes? I thought you bought them at the grocery!"—Puck.

"They say, Grumpy, that the Queen of England has sixty pianos, and doesn't play any of them." "I'm a little bit cramped this spring, but I'll buy my daughter fifty-nine more if she'll follow the queen's example."—Household Words.

Mr. Grabenthal—"Little Ikey has ruined dot type-writer I got him for his birthday." Mrs. Grabenthal—"Vot has he done with the beautiful type-writer? Mr. Grabenthal—"He has got der dollar-mark vorn oudt already!"—Truth.

Actress (who thinks of having her diamonds stolen for the sake of the advertisement)—"Has any one ever been robbed at this hotel?" Guest (summer hotel)—"None of my friends have. We all took the precaution to settle about rates before we came."—New York Weekly.

"Did I understand you to say that you didn't have any company in the kitchen while I was out, Katie?" "Yis, mum; that's what I said." "But I smell the tobacco from a pipe all through the house." "Yis, mum; the policeman was in for half an hour, mum, but we were in the parlor."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Cobwigger—"I've been reading an article entitled 'Will the New Woman Smoke?' What do you think, my dear?" Cobwigger—"If she does she'll soon die out." Mrs. Cobwigger—"How so?" Cobwigger—"Because she'll buy bargain counter cigars at 49 cents a box."—New York Journal.

"What would you do if I turned you down?" she shyly asked, as they sat on the sofa. The young man looked straight ahead, but said nothing. After a silence lasting about a minute and a half she nudged him with her elbow and said, "Didn't you hear my question?" He looked around, alarmed. "I beg your pardon," he replied; "I thought you were addressing the gas."—Puck.

"Last night," said the Pessimist, "I went all over this town trying to find a person who seemed to be enjoying himself." "How many did you find?" "Not one," said the Pessimist, gloomily. "If you had come up to my room about twelve-thirty," remarked the Optimist, "you might have seen one." "Humph," said the Pessimist, "and what were you doing?" "I was asleep," said the Optimist.—Boston Budget.

Some Large Fruit Yields.

An orchard of 90 trees in New Canaan, Ct., produced 206 barrels of picked apples the eighth season from planting. A 15-year-old tree in the same neighborhood yielded 12 barrels of choice, picked apples. A grower in Ontario county, New York, sold 379 barrels from his orchard of 1½ acres and in addition had between 300 and 400 bushels of paring and cider apples. A tree in Glastonbury, Ct., produced 95 bushels of apples. In 1891 Hale Bros., of Connecticut sold about $24,000 worth of peaches from 35 acres.—American Agriculturist.

It is as unusual to hear a kind word for a stepmother as it is to hear a kind word for a married man.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19 1897

The price of wheat is still going down. That "wave" needs bracing from some quarter, and we suggest that the president order the price of California fruit elevated just for a change.

F. O. Wilkinson, a former policeman in Los Angeles, has struck a rich lead of gold ore in the old Wheel of Fortune mine in Kern county. At a depth of 55 feet he has found ore that assays $2504 a ton.

In the Stringer mining district, five miles south of Johannesburg, plows are used to loosen the auriferous gravel and prepare it for the dry washers. It is probably the only place in the world where a gold-bearing stratum is worked with plows.

If C. M. Shortridge has any friends left in San Jose they ought to persuade him to hire some one to keep him from making a fool of himself through the columns of his paper. Some of his utterances of a personal nature would lead one to believe that Charlie is a fit subject for an insane asylum.

The gold Democrats throughout the country voted the Republican ticket last Tuesday, yet we find the followers of Bryan victorious in many places while the Republican majorities of a year ago were cut down in all cases. Evidently that "wave of prosperity" has not yet settled the gold standard on this country permanently.

Henry Watterson has been making a hard fight to establish the gold Democratic party, but when he saw the men he was working with vote the Republican ticket he quit and henceforth will accept the verdict as settled that the Democratic party is to champion and finally restore bimetallism to this country by the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Miners' Union at Randsburg sent a delegation of its members to the Roxie mine to peremptorily order the Superintendent and men out of the camp for working below the regular wages of the Union, which is $3 a day. One of the miners joined the Union and was permitted to remain, and the others left town with their blankets on their backs. The Superintendent, C. N. Clark, is a part owner in the mine, and he will call upon the authorities for protection.

Says the *Randsburg Miner:* At the Baron mine over in the Rademacher district everything looks very favorable. The ore is rich in sulphurets and is all of high grade, much of it running from $800 to $1200 per ton. The shaft is down 100 feet and a drift 126 feet in length has been run. No person knows the extent of the vein, as the hanging wall has not yet been discovered, although a crossent of twenty feet from the foot wall has been made. The Baron is owned by E. Downing of Visalia.

How to Stop Lynching

Governor Atkinson of Georgia in hi recent message to the Legislature of that State devoted considerable space to the subject of lynchings, which are becoming more frequent in the south every year. He showed that in Georgia alone there had been twenty-two lynchings during the past three years.

He takes the unnecessary trouble to prove that such illegal executions are very undesirable, and then goes on to suggest a remedy, after assuring the Legislature that the responsibility rests partly with those who do not make laws that will prevent lynching. He believes that the most necessary change is greater promptness in the trials and punishment of criminals, and the enactment of laws that will prevent the legal delays that weary the patience of citizens.

He believes, too, that there should be more rigid investigations into the conduct of law officers who surrender prisoners to mobs, and that, if it be found that they have not properly protected their prisoners, they should be severely punished. With these two changes, he believes that lynching would soon become a thing of the past.

There cannot be any doubt that the Governor is correct. Prompt trial and prompt legal execution would put an end to prompt illegal executions. But while there are Supreme Courts in States and in the United States, and while there are large numbers of impecunious lawyers who are trying very hard to make a living, and many of whom are in the legislature, he will find that it will be a hard thing to promptly execute a criminal in a legal way. The Legislature will not pass such new laws until there is an overwhelming public opinion in favor of it, and that overwhelming public opinion has not yet come. Some day it will come all over the United States and judges will be forced to pass the death sentence promptly in murder cases. The prisons will not then be crowded as they now are with men who should have been hanged months or years before.

But to secure that end new laws are not so much needed as the proper enforcement of the old ones. If public feeling were so strong that a judge would forfeit his chances of re-election if he dawdled over a murder case, he would very quickly find he had power to expedite it even under the present laws.—*Post.*

THE CHIN AS AN INDEX.

Can You Tell a Person's Character by the Shape of His Lower Jaw?

I have read Dr. Leuf's letter on "Physiognomy" in The Medical Council and am prompted to say, in reply to his request for contributions on the "chin:"

Protruding chins characterize men and women of the get-there type. Successful people usually carry their chins thrust forward, with compressed lips. This chin, if heavy, with broad rami and swelling masseters, indicates fighting blood.

A retreating chin shows lack of force, mentally, morally and physically; usually of the yielding sort; soon discouraged; desires protection; small executive force. The development of other faculties often makes up for this defect.

A small, well rounded chin, with mobile and red cushion of flesh upon, indicates a pleasure loving owner. If dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People with dimples love to be petted and loved; like admiration and praise. Generally fickle. Usually this chin is healthy, recuperative and long lived.

Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless vertically thin, when, if with it there be thin lips of bloodless kind, you find cruelty.

Square chins with little flesh denote firmness and executive ability. These make good haters.

Drunkards usually have a circular line about their chins.

Slovens have wrinkles about their chins.

Long, thin chins are poetical, unstable and delicate in constitution. Such people are subject to bowel derangements. If thin through the angles of the mouth, too, they are prone to tuberculosis. Generally short lived.

Medium chins with a suggestive bifurcation in the center, with small mounds of flesh on either side, characterize generosity, impulsiveness, cheery natures. (The same sized chins, with a dab of flesh just under the center of the lower lip, indicate meanness, selfishness, brutality.)

N. B.—No one feature can be taken in judging character. Often development of other faculties of mind or feature entirely governs. In each case take the "totality of indications" before judging.—St. Louis Clinique.

ROBERT BURNS.

The Poet's First Love and the Verses In Which He Praised Her.

Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, was born at Mount Oliphant, Jan. 25, 1759, near Ayr, in a clay built cottage, reared by his father's own hands. When a lad of 18, the family moved to Lochlea. His first three or four years at Lochlea were still with the poet times of innocence, and "his conduct was governed by the strictest rules of virtue and modesty." At last he set his affections on a young woman named Ellison Begbie, the daughter of a small farmer, and asked her to be his wife, but he could not prevail on her to marry him, and this disappointment had a malign influence over the poet. Long afterward, when he had seen much of the world, Burns spoke of this girl as, of all those on whom he ever fixed his fickle affections, the one most likely to have made a pleasant partner for life. It was to her he addressed the pure and beautiful love lyric "Mary Morison," and in these lines the lyric genius of Burns was for the first time undeniably revealed:

Yestreen when to the trembling string
The dance gaed through the lighted ha',
To thee my fancy took its wing,
I sat, but neither heard nor saw,
Though this was fair and that was braw
And yon the toast of a' the town,
I sighed and said amang them a',
"Ye are nae Mary Morison."

Oh, Mary, canst thou wreck his peace
Wha for thy sake would gladly dee?
Or canst thou break that heart of his
Whase only fault is loving thee?
If love for love thou wilt not gie,
At least be pity to me shown,
A thought ungentle canna be
The thought of Mary Morison.

—Boston Woman's Journal.

The Science of the Morning Fast.

Dr. E. H. Dewey says that the heavy morning breakfast which is universal in America is all a mistake. The hunger one feels is abnormal and is simply the acquired result of a lifelong untimely meal. More than this, it is often disease undergoing evolution, and many complaints are cured simply by not taking anything beyond a small cup of tea or coffee, and sometimes not even that, until 11 or 12 o'clock. The experience of hundreds of persons proves that even the severest manual labor can be performed for several hours "on an empty stomach" and with more ease, energy and satisfaction than ever is possible after an early morning meal, and that it can be done even up to high noon without unusual exhaustion or inconvenience from the pangs of hunger. A great many people are now giving this matter a prolonged test, and the wisdom of the method is clearly supported by physiological evidence.—Exchange.

By Canoe From Coast to Coast.

Mr. F. C. Nicholas recently described the goldfields of western Colombia for the geological section of the New York Academy of Sciences, and incidentally pointed out a route by which, in the wet season, a man might go in a canoe from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the northwestern corner of South America. The proposed route follows the river Atrato to the divide, which lies in a series of swamps, and then, by way of one or two smaller streams, reaches the river San Juan, which empties into the Pacific.

Inoculation of land with microbes instead of expending money on fertilizers is the latest idea which science has placed at the service of the British farmer.

The boiler tubes of a large liner, if placed in a row, would stretch nearly 10 miles and the condenser tubes more than 25 miles.

Insulting.

She had wandered into a department store.

"I want some favors for a german,' she explained to the floorwalker.

"Count or baron?" he asked politely.

She gave him a haughty glance and walked out.—Chicago Post.

It is recommended that there should be a regular hour for feeding poultry. It is wonderful how quickly the fowls will know when the time arrives. This is especially so with ducks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT

BASEBALL

TOURNAMENT

AT

BIG PINE

ON

--THANKSGIVING - DAY--

November 25, 1897

FREE TO ALL CLUBS

OF THIS COUNTY.

PURSES $80 AND $40

Entrance fee, $15; not less than three teams to enter.

All entries to be made on or before Nov. 15, 1897, to J. C. Miller.

GRAND BALL

AT WILLIAMS HOTEL ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.5
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the matter of Thomas Mills, an Insolvent Debtor.

Order of adjudication of insolvency.

Thomas Mills, having filed in this court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Thomas Mills is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo, State of California, is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Thomas Mills debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm or corporation or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the undersigned, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court, at the court room of said court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, on the 15th day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees for the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that the order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated November 5th, 1897.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed Nov 5th, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Insolvent.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Hillyer, Emile I. Mains and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 9th day of October, 1897, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, all the right, title and interest of the estate of said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section No. 3, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 10, all in Township 15 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated October 12th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 11, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that George D. Calvert has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the Twentieth day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 259, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 11 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Alvah L. Conklin, Charles Walter, Granville H. Melone and James Hines, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, December 2d, 1897, viz: Sylvester Tapman, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Lucie E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND, Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. | Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room —Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand		$ 9,556 43
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 1-5 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Dolan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
" " " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16,834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	341 00	
A M Given, Tax Collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	28 86	
7 Mrs J H Lich, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,869 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Molina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	35 00	
A M Given, Sheriff fees	50	
S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	51 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	4,2 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,536 62	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1,240 00	
Salary	1,448 88	
Road District No. 1	71 00	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	300 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	135 50	
Bridge	121 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,132 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving	20 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 85	
Union School	12 00	
	5,475 79	
Aug Salary Fund	1,024 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 30	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 95	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Taboose Library	22 00	
Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7,037 77	
Sept By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 00	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,010 00	
Independence School	8 50	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Taboose School	6 00	
Station School	114 75	
Riverside School	46 70	
Round Valley School Library	20 59	
County Bonds, interest	1,550 60	
To General Ex. for error	50	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19,536 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,100 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1,505 97	
General Road	580 90	
Road District No. 1	522 01	
Road District No. 2	232 77	
Road District No. 3	143 40	
Road District No. 4	234 31	
Road District No. 5	192 36	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	355 41	
Institute	38 00	
Teachers' Library	15 23	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	131 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	596 30	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	315 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 59	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	400 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		52
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	352 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total Indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total Indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,856 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fine.

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points North.

Of the C. & C. Railroad. South.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Eureka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg. ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 33 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19 1897

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1897.

In the matter of Thomas Mills, an insolvent debtor. Jas. R. Moffett appointed assignee.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

Estate of Catherine M'Nally. Decree distribution granted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov 17.

Estate of Lottie M. Bell. Final discharge of administrator.

Real Estate Transfers.

Ellen Naylor to Robert O'Neal, lots in town of Bishop, consideration $1000.

D. R. McLaren and James Shaw to Owens River Canal Co., right of way, consideration $5.00.

Owen Dalton to John Robertson, one-fourth interest in Golden Star Lode, Panamint Mining District, consideration $100.

Same to same, one-fourth interest in Golden Star Lode, consideration $33.75.

J. C. Roeper to I. H. Mulholland, one-half interest in Roy Placer Mine, Mazourka canyon, consideration $5.00.

I. H. Mulholland to J. C. Roeper, one-half interest in Bryan Placer Mine, Mazourka Canyon, consideration $5.00.

Next Thursday is turkey day.

Scott Broder is down from Fish Springs.

S. A. Vermilyea visited Independence this week.

Dr. Doyle has removed his office to the Gill residence.

Doctor Doyle made a flying trip to Bishop this week.

Mrs. F. Rhine is on the sick list. Dr. Woodin is in attendance.

Rudolph Schober got in today with his big team en route for Mojave.

Eibeshutz got caught in the breeze yesterday and lost his whiskers.

O. I. Mairs is laying in a supply of winter apples for the Norman House.

There's a globule of mercury lodged in each tennis ball. Test 'em if you doubt it.

G. W. Dixon of Bishop spent a couple of days in town this week on law business.

E. Newman came down from Mazourka yesterday. He is still at work in the gravel tunnel.

G. W. Brady has been busy for the past week trimming up the shade trees around the court yard.

S. Tapman came in from Ballarat yesterday, and will return in a few days with a load of supplies.

The Teachers' Institute meets at Bishop next week. Quite a number of people are going up from here.

Miss Lena Harris of San Francisco, niece of Mrs. L. Wood, is visiting her relatives in Independence.

Mrs. J. D. Blair and Miss Maud Cook returned from a pleasant visit to San Francisco on Monday's train.

Mrs. Julia Roughney and her daughter, Miss Susie Roughney, returned to their home at Big Pine Tuesday.

Our school teachers are looking forward to a pleasant and instructive meeting at the Institute in Bishop next week.

"S. & P. Scow, artistic photographers, are the latest arrivals in town and are camped on a lot adjoining the Bunney residence.

Don't miss seeing the Inyo boys play ball at Big Pine next week. Every locality should be well represented, to yell for its own nine.

Mrs. Gall and her son came in from Darwin this week. She is affected with an aggravated form of erysipelas, and is being treated by Dr. Woodin.

E. Chenot got back last Monday from a stay of two months in San Francisco, where he received medical treatment. His health has very much improved.

A special having on board Superintendent H. M. Yerrington and Assistant Superintendent R. J. Laws passed over the C. & C. to Keeler yesterday, returning today.

The Indepence boys are anticipating a grand time at Big Pine next week. They have purchased a complete outfit of base-ball supplies and will go up "shipshape and Bristol fashion."

H. Giles has sold his band of cattle—about three hundred head, and will retire from the business. The reported price is $15 per head, and includes upwards of 100 head of fine steers.

Mrs. J. Willett and Miss Nettie Roeper returned last week from an extended visit to relatives and friends west of the Sierras. They returned home by way of Walker's Pass, and report a most delightful journey.

J. C. Crocker and Fred Crocker were at Independence a few days this week. Fred has bought about one hundred head of steers in Nevada and went to Lone Pine with the view of purchasing a like number, but could not obtain them.

George, the 15 year old son of L. F. J. Wrinkle, met with a very painful and severe accident at George's Creek last Monday. He was horseback riding when the animal fell with him, and the steel horn of the saddle caught his right arm just above the wrist, breaking both bones and causing a compound fracture. Dr. Woodin is in attendance, and he says that the little fellow is clear grit.

A Railroad Rumor.

A dispatch from Los Angeles says: "A railroad story floating about the city which has caused considerable uneasiness among Southern Pacific people, appears to have originated with Nat Wilshire, a well-known mining expert, who has several valuable properties near Randsburg and along the line of the Southern Pacific. The report is that the builders of the Randsburg Railway from Kramer are simply going to Randsburg as a means to an end; that the real destination of the line is to be Bakersfield, where connection will be made with the Valley Railway from San Francisco, which will give the Santa Fe a through connection to the metropolis, independent of the Southern Pacific. The distance to be covered will only be something like 124 miles, and, according to Wilshire, the grades will be easy and inexpensive. Inquiry about the story brought to light a plan of the Southern Pacific of the utmost importance to this city. This is the building of a branch line from Mojave, not only to Randsburg, but past that camp to Keeler, which is the southern terminus of the Carson and Colorado narrow-gauge road. The latter now has all the rich mining trade of the western portion of Nevada and the southeastern counties of this State, including Inyo county. The construction of the line by the way of Randsburg would bring all this valuable traffic back again to this city, and form another overland route by way of Carson to the far East."

His First Chance.

"Is there a man in all the audience," demanded the female speaker on woman's rights, fiercely, "that has ever done anything to lighten the burden resting on his wife's shoulders? What do you know of woman's work? Is there a man here," she continued, folding her arms and looking over her audience with superb scorn, "that has ever got up in the morning, leaving his tired, wornout wife to enjoy her slumbers, gone quietly down stairs, made the fire, cooked his own breakfast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's shoes, darned the family stockings, scoured the pots and kettles, cleaned and filled the lamps, swept the kitchen, and done all this, if necessary, day after day uncomplainingly? If there is such a man in this audience, let him stand up. I should like to see him.

And far back in the hall a mild-looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, timidly arose. He was the husband of the eloquent speaker. It was the first chance he ever had to assert himself.—*Tit Bits.*

The Wedding.

The residence of Mrs. Fredericka Rhine was the scene of one of the prettiest weddings witnessed here for many months last Saturday at 5:30 p. m. Miss Anna Hermann and Frederick Strohmeyer of George's Creek were united in marriage Rev. T. H. Nicholas officiating. The bride looked charming in a robe of white brocaded silk, a bridal veil and laurel wreath. The young folks who participated in the charivari were royally treated, and a warm reception was tendered the couple on their arrival at their home in George's Creek. May they live long and prosper.

Fish Springs School Report

Report of Fish Springs Public School for month ending Nov. 12, 1897:

Number of boys enrolled 6; girls 6; total 12.

Roll of honor: Alice Jones, Evelyn Jones, Nellie Lane, Edward Billy, Mary Connor, Richard Reynolds, Grant Goodale, Charley Peterson.

Miss M. M. GREGORY, Teacher.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to chose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Kings River canyon, into which a railroad is now being built, was described by John Muir in one of the magazines a few years as another Yosemite. When made accessible by rail from Fresno it ought to become a favorite resort for Californians and tourists alike. Sequoia groves, waterfalls, precipices and snowy peaks are all there to satisfy the curiosity which is repelled from Yosemite by the trouble and cost of getting there over stage roads.

For the better accommodation of tax payers, always providing something not known to me at this time, does not prevent, I shall be at

Lone Pine	from	November	8th	to	13th
Big Pine	"	"	13th	"	18th
Bishop	"	"	18th	"	26th

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough, and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Bimetallism and the Recent Elections

The Republicans at St. Louis pledged the party to bimetallism by international agreement, and in the campaign convinced thousands of Silver Republicans that this could and would be done and that our country would have free coinage of silver. To carry out this the President appointed commissioners at great cost to our people. These commissioners at once entered on their duty and find that France seems to be willing; Germany says, "we defer to England, if she leads we will follow;" England ignores the whole matter, not only free coinage in England, but she refuses to open the mints of India to silver or to consent for the bank of England to keep a silver reserve up to the legal limit.

Well informed men of all parties knew in the beginning that bimetallism by international agreement was a fraud, and was done to deceive Silver Republicans. They said: "We are bimetallists; vote for us and we will send men abroad to say to the commercial nations that we want bimetallism and we will get it, and silver will be coined." The Republican silver voters believed it and voted for McKinley. The international failure was known by many before the late election, while the majority remained in the dark. The result was a loss of nearly a half million votes to the Republican party in the election just past. New York and Kentucky placed themselves in the Bryan ranks. Ohio, the home of McKinley, Sherman and Hanna, are a stand-off, so too with Maryland. The Republicans in these two states lose nearly one hundred thousand Silver Republican votes, and the silver vote largely increased in all the states. Silver Republicans now see that silver cannot win in the hands of Gold-bug Republicans; they see international bimetallism is a failure, and hence they are following Teller and the rest into the Bryan Silver ranks. Silver is the cause of this landslide. If not, please tell us what.

Mr. Watterson says the issue was clear and explicit and he did all he could to maintain his views, and he further says: "We may regret the verdict, but we accept it;" and he adds, "We are Democrats, not Republicans." We welcome the return of Mr. Watterson to Democratic principles as declared by the party. Had he accepted the Chicago platform, ate his crow and stayed with his party it would have been better for all. We have as strong convictions as Mr. Watterson. In part they were not met in the Chicago platform, but as a Democrat we yielded to the majority and stayed with our party. Mr. Watterson is a son of Democracy; he strayed from the house of his father, he now returns and we advise the family to receive him in kindness. He has accepted his father's rule and that is all he can do.—John P. Moore in *Colusa Sun.*

Science Utilizes All the Ox.

In an article on the "Wonders of the World's Waste," William George Jordan, in the October *Ladies Home Journal*, details how science at the present day utilizes the ox. "Not many years ago," he says, "when an ox was slaughtered forty per cent of the animal was wasted; at the present time nothing is lost but its dying breath.' As but one-third of the weight of the animal consists of produce that can be eaten, the question of utilizing the waste is a serious one. The blood is used in refining sugar and in sizing paper or manufactured into door-knobs and buttons. The hide goes to the tanner; horns and hoofs are transformed into combs and buttons; thigh-bones, worth eighty dollars per ton, are cut into handles for clothes-brushes; fore-leg bones sell for thirty dollars per ton for collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry; the water in which bones are boiled is reduced to glue; the dust from sawing the bones is food for cattle and poultry; the smallest bones are made into boneblack. Each foot yields a quarter of a pint of neats-foot oil; the tail goes to the "soup;" while the brush of hair at the end of the tail is sold to the mattress-maker. The choice parts of the fat make the basis of butterine, the intestines are used for sausage casings or bought by gold beaters. The undigested food in the stomach, which formerly cost the packers of Chicago thirty thousand dollars a year to remove and destroy, is now made into paper. These are but a few of the products of abattoirs. All scraps unfit for any other use find welcome in the glue-pot, or they do missionary work for farmers by acting as fertilizers."

Henry Dover is back from the Panamint country with some wonderfully rich specimens of rock taken from a mine in which he is interested. The ledge is fifteen feet in thickness and was discovered about one and one-half years ago. The mine promises to be one of the richest yet discovered on the desert.—*Bakersfield Californian.*

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 10th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 7th
"	September 4th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
REV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
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Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
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Bought and Sold—
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And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

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at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

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at 8 o'clock p. m.

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FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

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EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Glenver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

JIM AND JOHN.

Jim and John were townsmen and chums, and went out to see baseball. It was a red-hot afternoon, and the bleachers were like frying-pans at breakfast time. Jim had a bald head and John had a crick in the back. They sat for an underdone roast and laughed at everything. Jim's bald spot was a shining mark, like a brass door-plate. A stray ball, fierce and sharp, from a false bat, struck the spot and ploughed a furrow. It dazed him. Jim's eyes and face looked like a sick owl's, and John laughed. He laughed an hour straight along. The game ran late into twilight. Meanwhile, John had shed his coat, and a cool, damp draught got in its work on his back. The time came to leave, but John couldn't. He couldn't bend or get up. Lumbago had set in in its worst form. He laughs best who laughs last, and Jim had revenge. But they got down town to Jim's room, when he said, "Here's something all those athletes use for hurts and ailments, and it's the best known cure for lame back. He rubbed it on John's back and some on his own head. They were both feeling cured and comfortable from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which Jim always kept in a handy place. He was a sport himself and knew what was best. They went to bed. John laughed in his sleep. Both rose in the morning fresh as daisies; then Jim laughed at John.

This "compensation" still is called
To ease each earthly grief that waits;
The forests and the fields grow bald,
But football hair luxuriates.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

His Last Law Case.

The late William S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati never took another law case after his defense of President Andrew Johnson. "The brilliant speech which won that case," says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "proved the man's remarkable will and intellectual powers. He had been so ill as to be confined to his bed, and on the day of the trial, and while lying in bed, he jotted down on a sheet of foolscap paper the main points of his defense. He was driven to the tribunal in a carriage, unable to walk, and spoke extempore for four hours and a half. At the close article 11 was voted upon and the president acquitted without the taking up of any of the other articles. Since that time Mr. Groesbeck had lived a life of quiet and retirement. In 1872 he built Elmhurst, a noble house of superb proportions, commanding a river view of unsurpassed beauty."

The story of "Enoch Arden," as it stands in the poem, is in every detail a true one. It was related to Lord Tennyson by the late Mr. Woolner, the well known sculptor, whose widow has the manuscript of the story.

The reciprocal civility of authors is one of the most risible scenes in the farce of life.—Johnson.

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Schilling's Best baking powder is the best you can get at any price.

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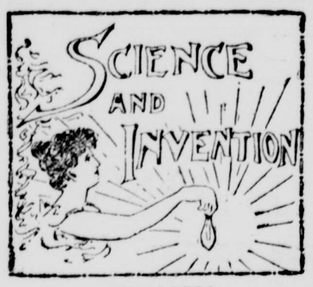

A strong miscroscope shows the single hairs of the head to be like coarse, round rasps, but with teeth extremely irregular and jagged.

The oyster is one of the strongest creatures on earth. The force required to open an oyster is more than nine hundred times its weight.

The sole of the English coast when placed over a gravelly bottom, will at once assume that shade to a remarkable degree. Placed in a white bowl it becomes almost as white as the dish.

The collection of palms in Kew Gardens is truly magnificent, and probably much exceeds in size any other in the world, the total number of species represented in this collection being now over four hundred.

Beamur says that each thread of what we call a "spider web" is composed of about five thousand separate fibres, and that it would take 27,018, full-grown spiders a year to spin a pound of such silk.

The summer coat of the polar fox is dark, in general harmony with the ground of the rocky Arctic regions, where the sun has melted off the snow. In winter it is so white that it can hardly be seen as it runs over the snow.

More than six thousand species of plants are cultivated, and most of these have been broken up into varied forms by the hand of man. Horticulturists create new species, and show numbers of cultivated plants of which no one knows the original form.

The drill of the woodpecker's has another tool inside, a sort of insect catcher. On the end is a bony thorn with sharp teeth like barbs on a fish hook. As he works and finds an insect he opens the drill and sends out this barbed tongue and draws it into his mouth.

At the beginning of a recent thundershower, after a warm and windless day, M. Maurice Despres, of Cordova, Spain, noticed electrified drops that cracked faintly on touching the ground and emitted sparks. The phenomenon lasted several seconds, ceasing as the air became moistened.

The first use of the phonograph in telegraphy seems to have been in Spain, where receiving operators were unable to take down rapidly enough messages received by telephone and repeated the messages into a phonograph. This repetition, being heard at the sending end, serves also as a control for the correctness of the message.

The towering Washington monument, solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the sun, poured on its southern side on a midsummer's day, without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft which is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire, 174 feet long, hanging in the center of the structure, and carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water. At noon in summer the apex of the monument, 550 feet above the ground, is shifted, by expansion of the stone, a few hundredths of an inch toward the north. High winds cause perceptible motions of the plummet, and in still weather delicate vibrations of the crust of the earth, otherwise unperceived, are registered by it.

Strange stories are sometimes told of the wonderful things that have fallen in rain-storms. Occasionally it is frogs, again it is splashes of blood, or some mineral, such as sulphur. Frequently there is a foundation for these stories, and investigation furnishes an explanation of the phenomena. At Bordeaux for many years, in April and May, so-called "rains of sulphur" have been noticed, when the earth becomes spotted with what seem to be patches of sulphur brought down by the rain. This phenomenon was recently the subject of a scientific investigation, and it was shown that the supposed sulphur was really the yellow pollen of a species of pine, large forests of which exist south and southwest of Bordeaux. The rains referred to occur at the time of the flowering of the pines, the pollen of which must be carried to a great height in the air.

Mr. Ravenstein, of the Royal Geographical Society, estimates that the fertile lands of the globe amount to 28,000,000 square miles, the steppes to 14,000,000 and the deserts to 1,000,000. Fixing 207 persons to the square mile for fertile lands, ten for steppes and one for deserts as the greatest population that the earth could properly nourish, he arrives at the conclusion that when the number of inhabitants reaches about 6,000,000,000, our planet will be peopled to its full capacity. At present it contains about one-quarter of that number. If the rate of increase shown by recent census statistics should be uniformly maintained, Mr. Ravenstein shows that the globe would be fully peopled about the year 2072. But such calculations do not allow for unknown sources of error, and must not be taken too literally.

WHIPPED GUILTY AND INNOCENT

A Singular Mode of Punishment Among the Nez Perce Indians.

The Nez Perce Indians during the winter formerly lived in communal lodges, which were from 100 to 150 feet in length and 20 feet wide. Twenty or more families occupied one of these long lodges; their fires were about 10 feet apart, and between every two fires an elongated entrance projected from the side of the structure, with closely woven mats hung at the outer and inner openings, writes Alice C. Fletcher in the Century.

The discipline of the children of a village was delegated to certain men called Pe-wet-ta-te-pats (the whippers). They were appointed by the chiefs, and inspired a wholesome awe in quarrelsome and disobedient boys and girls, and, indeed, in the whole juvenile population; for when any children in a lodge were reported as needing punishment, all the little folk were forced to share in it. The hour for this exercise was just at dark; and when the well-known step of the whipper was heard approaching, and the mat was lifted and fell behind him, every youngster began to howl in anticipation of approaching woe. The last one to lie down on his face and receive his thrashing was the really guilty one, that he might have the benefit of prolonged anticipation. The hubbub in the lodge at the hour of discipline is easier to fancy than to describe. Parents of an innocent child frequently contrived his absence at this time; he would be sent upon some errand, perhaps to catch a pony, and the little fellow would gladly plunge through snow and travel far to be beyond the reach of the rod. If, however, a really guilty child absented himself, the whipping was administered on his return. That many a boy, in his wrath, resolved to thrash the grandchildren of the Pe-wet-ta-te-pats when he grew up to be a man and was himself the whipper, is not to be wondered at. There may have been little philosophizing in the Nez Perce's mode of discipline, but he copied the methods of Nature, and his rules were as indiscriminating as her laws.

The Duke of Wellington at Home.

In Dean Hole's "Memories" ar related several anecdotes of the Duke of Wellington, the first of which shows that he had modesty common among great men, that is unconscious of its own greatness.

He met a lady who was going up the steps to see the model of Waterloo, and remarked to her: "Ah, you're going to see Waterloo. It's very good—I was there, you know."

A bishop was once preaching in the Chapel Royal of St. James, when he was much perplexed by the conduct of the verger, who at the close of the sermon opened the door of the pulpit and suddenly closed it with all his force, so that the noise rang through the building.

"He informed me in a whisper," reports the bishop, "that his Grace the Duke of Wellington was asleep and that, not liking to touch him, they adopted this method of rousing him from his slumbers." This ingenious simulation of a bombardment never failed to stir the old warrior.

Wellington left behind him three memorable sentences. "Education without religion would surround us with clever devils." To a verger who pushed aside a poor man who was going up before him to the altar, with the words, "Make way for his Grace the Duke of Welington," he said, "Not so; we are all equal here." And when a young clergyman was speaking in disparagement of foreign missions, he rebuked him with:

"Sir, you forget your marching orders, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.'"—Youth's Companion.

The Death Watch.

In 1863 I had two chums of the name of Seth and Cicero Dodge, who lived down in the forks of Coon, about four miles below us. The boys were hauling wood to town, and they told me that the woods down in the forks were alive with squirrels, and that if I would go back with them that evening they would get their father to let them have the next day off, and we would have lots of fun. I went home and got my No. 14 muzle loader, plenty of ammunition and my dog, and went home with them. Father Dodge had built a new frame house, but it was not large enough to accommodate the family and any strangers, so Cicero and I slept out in the old log house. I shall never forget the scare we got that night. As boys will, we lay there a long time discussing the various propositions that suggest themselves to two boy chums who haven't seen each other for some time. Along toward midnight we thought we discovered the prseence of somebody under our bed. To make it more certain, we distinctly heard the ticking of his watch. We became uneasy, for the ticking of that watch was regular and incessant. At last Cicero quietly slipped out of bed, went over to the new house and called his father, who came and investigated. Much to our chagrin, the old gentleman soon discovered that the cause of our dread forebodings was only a death watch bug at work in an old log by the side of the bed.—Forest and Stream.

The Cake Walk.

The cake walk proper had its origin among the French negroes of Louisiana more than a century ago. There is little doubt that it is an offshoot of some of the old French country dances. It resembles several of them in form. From New Orleans it spread over the entire south and thence to the north. It was found of convenience to the plantation negroes. They were not wedded by license, and it was seldom that the services of a preacher was called in. At a cake walk a man might legitimately show his preference for a woman and thus publicly claim her for wife. In effect the cake walk was not different from the old Scotch marriage, which required only public acknowledgment from the contracting parties. So this festival became in some sense a wooing, an acceptance or rejection and a ceremony. This explains its popularity with the blacks, outside of its beauties, with the accompaniment of music, which is competent at all times to command negro support. Cake-walking has improved as do most things that are constantly practiced. It has lost its old significance in the South. Negroes now get married, when they marry at all, in white folk's fashion. It has become, however, a pantomimic dance. Properly performed it is a beautiful one. The cake is not much of a prize, though the negro has a sweet tooth.—Chicago Chronicle

Hard Work.

Algi—Say, Regi, what do you say if we take a trip to de Klondike, w'ere de groun's all covered wid gold?

Regi—Yes, but you've got to pick it up.

Algi—That's so; we'd have to hire a man.—Detroit Free Press.

Egg Cooking.

In the cooking of eggs the custom of ancient shepherds in the far east was to place a raw one in a sling, which was then whirled round and round until the heat produced by the rapid motion cooked the egg within.

We say that after a man passes 60, his wife has no excuse to be jealous of him.

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

An Easy Problem.

"Would you," he said, after they had been sitting there in the dark for a long, long time, "be angry with me if I were to kiss you?"

She was silent for a moment. Then in tones the meaning of which was not to be mistaken, she replied:

"Why do you suppose I turned down the light, an hour and a half ago?"

And yet he wondered how other young men who had started far in the rear were able to pass him in the race of life.—Cleveland Leader.

Why, Indeed?

"Papa," said little Petie, "why do they say the boats leave the foot of Chestnut street? Hasn't Chestnut street got two feet?"—Philadelphia North American.

Failed.

John Doe—Experience is the only thing that will teach some men.

Richard Roe—And even that occasionally fails. I see that a man in New Jersey recently married his divorced wife.—Texas Times.

Horrors of the Gold Fever.

"My wife will be the first Klondike widow!"

"Why? Are you going?"

"No; but I'm being talked to death by men who want to borrow money to get there."—Montreal Herald.

More Exciting.

"I'm playing golf this season. What do you do for exercise, Chumpley?"

"Play the horses."—Detroit Free Press.

A Gifted Woman.

Mrs. Carter—That Bertha Greatrjer is no conversationalist.

Mr. Barter—No, but her money talks.

A Running Account.

"How long since Brokely settled down here?" asked the stranger in town.

"I don't know exactly," answered the grocer, "but I know it's nigh onto twenty years since he settled up with me."—Detroit Free Press.

A Just Claim.

"Miss Grabs declares her girl friends can't deny that her attachment to that gentleman with a title was a case of love at first sight."

"That's very true," replied Miss Cayenne. "She saw him first."—Washington Star.

Impertinent.

"What did you say to that man that made him walk out so mad?" asked the bicycle dealer.

"I don't know," answered the clerk. "I only told him that there was a wheel a man could almost go to sleep on."

"No wonder he got insulted. He is a bicycle policeman." — Typographical Journal.

Too Clublike.

"No," said Mrs. Hashcroft, "I do not attempt to make my boarding house a home for my young men. They said they would rather feel that they were at their own club, so I run it on that principle. And when I adopted the plan Mr. Mudge left."

"Didn't it suit him?"

"He was well enough suited with everything except the custom I adopted of posting the names of delinquents."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Medical View.

"Physicians as a rule are bitterly down on the hard times."

"For what special reason?"

"They say people have had to eat such plain food that they are too healthy to be interesting."—Detroit Free Press.

A Widow.

"Mrs. Wiggins is a Nebuchadnezzar widow."

"What kind of a widow is that?"

"Grass, of course."—Racine Journal.

Could Do It Alone.

Citizen Staggs—Help! Help!

Highwayman Hogg—Don't worry yerself, boss. Ye'll be so dead easy dat I won't need any help.

She Knew Papa's Circumstances.

He—Do you think your father would receive me civilly if I were to go to him and ask for you?

She—Let's see—I believe you hold a mortgage on papa's business, don't you?

He—Yes, and it's about to mature.

She—You will be perfectly safe in approaching him at any time or place that may suit your own convenience.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Old Habit.

Beggar—Can you help a poor man to ——

Pedestrian—I think you have touched me before.

"Possibly, sir; possibly. You see I'm a stranded photographer, and the old habit of retouching clings, sir."—Philadelphia Record.

A Considerate Husband.

She—Here you come home drunk in broad daylight. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?

He—All on your account, Sarah. I thought you would be more scared if I came home at night in thish dishgraceful condition.—Tammany Times.

The Industrious Girl.

"Don't tell me the summer girl is a butterfly and doesn't work."

"Why?"

"Because no one can deny that she labors hard all summer long to get a healthy 'tan,' and then works all winter getting it off."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Prevented.

Cholly—If you love me, why did you not answer me five minutes ago?

Maud—Because, dear, I was eating a caramel.

Quick Conversion.

Small Boy—What'll I do with this money bank?

Mamma—Put it away, of course. It has a dollar in it that your aunt gave you, and some change your pa and I put in.

"Not now. There isn't any money in it now. I spent it."

"Spent it? What did you do that for?"

"Why, the minister preached so hard against hoardin' up riches that I got converted and spent what I had."—New York Weekly.

Necessary Preliminary.

"What is the necessary preliminary to breaking off the liquor habit?" said a Covington Sunday school teacher to one of her pupils.

"Learning to drink," replied the pupil.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Two Points of Resemblance.

She—Oh! Is that Miss Gotrox? I understand she's as rich as Klondike.

He—Yes; and they say fortune hunters find her just as cold.—Puck.

Just the Thing.

Watts—I want to get a picture to send as a gift to a friend of mine in Kentucky.

Clerk in Art Store—Yes, sir, here is just the thing; picture of still life.—Up-to-Date.

An Old Saying Punctured.

"You know the old saying, 'The child is father to the man?'"

"Not in this house. The child here is parent and general boss of the whole establishment."—Philadelphia North American.

In the Frst Place.

Miss Howsoe—Did you ever catch your husband flirting?

Mrs. Cumsoe—Yes, that's the way I caught him.

A Paying Investment.

"Old man, there is money in buying your wife a wheel," said the man whose face showed some traces of sordid greed.

"Oh, there is?" asked the man of no particular character.

"You bet there is. She may eat a little more, but she doesn't have time to stop and look at the window bargains."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Slightly Marked Down.

"Does she really belong to the 400?"

"Um—well, I should call her about three-ninety-eight."

The feminine intellect is prone to subtle distinctions.—Typographical Journal.

Her Hazy Idea.

"My dear, why are you saving those old fly papers?"

"Why, you said you always have to buy flies when you go fishing."—Detroit Free Press.

He Looked Next Time.

Bill—Isn't that Styles girl conceited about her feet?

Jill—I think she must be. I stepped on them the other day in the car, and all she said was, "I should like to have you look where you're going."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Second Thought.

Some one smelled smoke on the fifth floor of a local hotel the other night and in a minute all was confusion. Guests and employes joined in the search for the fire, but it could not be found and the manager satisfied himself that it was a false alarm. One fat old fellow—a merchant from the interior—refused to go to his room again.

"Dot fire might preak oud any times," he wailed, "und I haf dree drunks filled mit clothing und chewelry in mine room. If I go to ped dot vould be purned oop und I can't afford to lose it. I vould be a ruint man. No, I vill not go to ped. I shtay oop und vatch so I don't lose all dot I got in de verreld. Und dere is my vife und shildren. Maybe dey burn oop, too."—San Francisco Post.

When They Play Poker.

"I suppose," said the young woman with the inquiring mind, "that most people who go in search of gold get it by working the creeks and chasms."

"Mostly, miss," replied Derringer Pete, "though once in a while some fellow gits a lot of it by working a bluff."

SAFE OPENING AN ART.

An Expert Who Met Many Obstacles and Overcame Them.

Opening refractory vaults, safes and burglar proof chests is a science in itself and is surrounded by the utmost secrecy by those who make a living out of it. In a talk to the Chicago Post a man who has been in the business 40 years said: "The essential qualification which a successful safe opener must possess is an intimate and instinctive knowledge of the mechanism and workings of every variety of combination lock. He must be born to the profession and possess acute mechanical perception.

"Nearly every obstinate safe which I am called upon to open presents unique conditions demanding new and individual treatment. The nature of the difficulty must be correctly diagnosed in advance or the lock will remain obdurate, for machinery does not move by chance.

"The biggest bait ever held out to me came in the form of a proposal from a detective with whom I was well acquainted. It had been supposed that the locks made by a certain firm of safe manufacturers were proof against the manipulations of burglars and experts, but a few days before I was approached by the detective I had been called upon to open one of these safes and had succeeded. The incident gave rise to much comment.

"As I was sitting alone in my office the detective entered and asked me if I did not wish to make some money. I replied that I was in business for just that purpose. He then questioned me closely as to my ability to open the particular kind of lock in question. When satisfied that I was easily able to do so, he said:

"'I'll tell you how you can grab off $100,000 without the least trouble. The boys know where there is a safe of this kind which contains $200,000 in paper currency. It is easy to get at, and all you'll have to do is to walk in, after they have opened the way, unlock the safe, take out $100,000 and leave the remainder for them. It's the easiest kind of money.'

"By 'the boys' the detectve meant a notorious gang of burglars which had been conducting a series of daring operations. I told the detective that I had been much given to card playing in my youth, thus acquiring a strong preference for a lone hand, and that this predilection had become too firmly fixed to be changed. He took the hint and left my office as soon as possible."

SEWING ON MEN-OF-WAR.

How a Sailor May Add Something to His Pay From Uncle Sam.

Visitors on board war vessels in the navy yard will very likely see among the sailors scattered about the decks smoking, talking and so on a sailor at work with a sewing machine. It is a hand machine and has a pretty heavy base, so that it can be set down on deck and worked easily without shifting its position.

The machine is owned by the man working it. On a big ship like, for example, the battleship Indiana, carrying a crew of 400 men or more, there would probably be found as many as a dozen sewing machines. On a third rate cruiser, a smaller vessel, such, for illustration, as the Detroit, there would be apt to be four or five sewing machines. The machines are oftenest owned by sailmakers and sailmakers' mates, but they may be owned by sailors. Any man on the ship might have a sewing machine if he wanted to. Space is valuable on a vessel, and so only hand machines are allowed, and to bring a machine aboard permission must be got from the commanding officer. It is not to be supposed that every man in the ship would want a sewing machine. As a matter of fact comparatively few men do, and those who want to take one aboard are not likely to find any difficulty in the way.

A sailor who has a sewing machine makes and repairs garments for himself and he does work for others for pay. There are not so many sewing machines on the vessels of the new navy as there were on those of the old. The sailor nowadays makes up less of his own outfit than he formerly did. He draws more completed articles from the government, but there is still plenty of work to be done aboard ship with sewing machines, and some money to be made with them yet.—New York Sun.

Fenderson remarks that if some people knew how little they know they would know a blamed sight more than they do know.—Boston Transcript.

THE BLUES.

This is a synonym for that gloomy, harrassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly spirits that, under the name of the "blues," "blue devils," "megrims" and "mulligrubs" torment the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, vanish when attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness.

Micky (writing)—Dear Bridget: If I ain't back before I comes, I shall arrive as soon as I get there, so mind and don't miss me when we meet.

A GOOD THING FOR WOMEN TO REMEMBER.

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham they are communicating with a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's ills is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

A woman can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate her private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they should have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician living.

The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to freely communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only, thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken and has induced more than 100,000 sufferers to write her for advice during the last four months. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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What Neglect Leads To.

Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism, and yet most women will let it get out of order just as if it were of no consequence. Their backsache, heads throb and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there; experience extreme lassitude, that don't-care and want-to-be-left-alone feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, and the blues, yet do nothing to help themselves. These indicate womb complications.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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TENDERNESS.

Not unto every heart is God's good gift
Of simple tenderness allowed; we meet
With love in many fashions when we lift
First to our lips life's waters, bitter-sweet.
Love comes upon us with resistless power
Of curbless passion, and with head-strong will;
It plays around like April's breeze and shower,
Or calmly flows, a rapid stream, and still
It comes with blessedness unto the heart
That welcomes it aright, or—bitter fate!—
It wrings the bosom with so fierce a smart,
That love, we cry, is crueler than hate.
And then, ah me! When love has ceased to bless,
Our broken hearts cry out for tenderness!

We long for tenderness like that which hung
About us, lying on our mother's breast;
A selfish feeling, that no pen or tongue
Can praise aright, since silence sings it best;
A love, as far removed from passion's heat
As from the chillness of its dying fire;
A love to lean on when the falling feet
Begin to totter, and the eyes to tire.
In youth's bright hey-day hottest love we seek,
The reddest rose we grasp—but when it dies,
God grant that later blossoms, violets meek,
May spring for us beneath life's autumn skies;
God grant some loving one be near to bless
Our weary way with simple tenderness!

WITHOUT DUE AUTHORITY.

He stood at the street corner, looking drearily into the growing fog.

A minute or two before he had been standing behind the railings in the park, absorbed in an effort, altogether unavailing, to save the souls of his fellow citizens in this metropolis of evils. A few yards away a revolutionary bricklayer—out of work and with the strongest private objection to being in it—had hurled denunciations at the iniquitous British constitution, to the delight of himself and the amusement of his audience, and of a couple of placidly smiling policemen who stood near in that impersonal yet protective attitude characteristic of the force. A little farther on, a "lightning artist" of tender years furnished a quiet antidote to gesticulatory anarchy by the reproduction on paper of "the "Duke of York's baby," to a chorus of loyal applause. On the preacher's other hand, a martyr, whose motives his country had ignorantly misunderstood, perhaps, not without just occasion, had related with some feeling much abuse of authorities, and more of that luckless eighth letter of the alphabet, which is the chosen victim of eloquence in fustian, the melancholy details of an enforced retreat from public life, which, to judge from appearances, he had very richly deserved. When the preacher's audience tired of his discourse, they had only to turn their heads to imbibe incipient anarchy and dejected patriotism, or cultivate a healthy admiration for juvenile talent and the reigning house—a combination of conflicting sentiments peculiar to Hyde Park on a Sunday afternoon.

The other orators, however, had found compensation for their wrongs in the delight of airing them at large. They retired from the field of battle hoarse, but triumphant. The preacher's triumph was a question which he could only regard as much more dubious. In moments of despair, which sometimes fell to his lot, he knew that his congregation merely regarded him as an interlude between the denunciations of the political bricklayer and the dismal rhetoric of the ex-thief. But, to do him justice, those moments were few and far between. He had fought a hard battle from a very early age, and defeat had ceased to depress him save at odd times when he was, perhaps, a little colder, hungrier or sadder than it was his usual fate to be.

As he stood at the corner a hand was laid on his shoulder, and he turned to find himself face to face with Dr. Jeff. They had met before, in slums and byways, and each man knew enough of the other's life to respect it. I cannot assert that Jeff is the little doctor's real name, and perhaps he has a story or mystery, or both—a skeleton which he hides in the cupboard at his shabby lodgings, with the stale bread and highly unprofessional cheese which that receptacle contains—but I am sure that there is no kinder soul in all London, despite his snarls, his sarcasms and the inexpressibly unorthodox opinions which he scatters broadcast in this way. All men have their hypocrisies, and he has his. It is his delight to shock people, to pose as something very little better than the archfiend himself. I have seen him succeed admirably in his deception—with strangers. Those who know the good little man know also that he would not willingly bruise a butterfly's wing nor offend the dirtiest and most melodious tabby that serenades his hard-earned slumbers. Even now, as the preached turned his white face and tired eyes upon him and forced a smile, there was a charitable scheme brewing in Jeff's mind.

"Finished spouting?" he asked, gruffly. "Walk my way, will you? Abominable weather!"

He spoke with a savage air, as though the weather and he were on terms of violent hostility. Jeff's manner generally suggested the feud-brief and stiletto and other pharaphernalia of mediaeval murder.

They walked for some time in silence, during which the doctor eyed his companion with a bloodthirsty expression of countenance.

"Better give it up," he said at last. "Wearing yourself out for nothing. All bosh!"

"Is it?" asked the preacher, half sadly. "Sometimes I—I almost wish my profession allowed me to think so, too, doctor. But it doesn't."

"Hang your profession!" jerked out Jeff. "You're not a parson?"

"No."

"Ever been one?"

"No."

"Then, why in the name of common sense don't you go and earn some money? My good fellow, you're——"

"What's the good of preaching?" he went on, changing his sentence. "The world went very well for a great many centuries before you were born; it'll go very well for many more after you're buried. Let it go!"

The preacher's deep eyes flashed.

"I'll never do that," he said, quietly.

They had walked a considerable way, and Jeff looked up with a well-assumed start of surprise.

"Hanged if this isn't my place! Never meant to bring you all this way. Come in and rest."

The preacher hesitated, but he did not wish to give offense and finally they tramped up the narrow stairs to Jeff's sanctum—a little sitting-room with hideous cheap furniture, a flaring paper and a table littered with books. It was all very cheerless, very dingy, but Jeff waved his guest to a chair with a certain dignity foreign to his usual manner—a survival, perhaps, of other ways of life and of other visitants than street preachers. After all, it is the man who makes his surroundings. A parvenu can be vulgar in a palace; our little doctor, despite his bluster, might have been a prince in disguise.

So the preacher thought as he sat down in the arm chair—black horse-hair covered, and deficient in the matter of springs—and glanced round the room at the well-worn books, at the oil-stove, which smelled abominably, at the cupboard where the skeleton clattered its empty jaws among dry crusts and ancient cheese.

"Not much of a place, is it?" said Jeff. "We've known better, both of us. But it does—anything does. Excuse me, but I want my supper. Do you mind my getting it? Coin don't run to many courses. But perhaps you'll help me? Hate solitary meals—always did; bad for the digestion. Pah! how that infernal thing does smell, to be sure!"

Of course the preacher saw through the device, and its clumsy, kindly delicacy touched him as few things had done of late. He murmured some commonplace reply and proceeded to take a tender interest in the retrimming of the stove. I fancy there were tears in his tired eyes as he fumbled with the matches, and that he blessed Jeff's grumpy hospitality with a fervor which would have agreeably astonished the doctor, who had received so little gratitude in his time that he had outgrown the usual habit of expecting it.

He did not look at his guest as he hunted in the cupboard and brought out such modest provision as it contained, and presently the preacher rose and began to set the table ready in silence. As he lifted one of the books something on its faded cover caught his eye. On the brown leather was stamped a coat-of-arms, almost indistinguishable by reason of its antiquity. Jeff saw the glance directed toward him, took the book from his companion's hand and flung it roughly into a corner.

"Somebody's aristocratic vulgarity," he said, shortly. "What do they want to scatter their stupid quarterings about for? I picked it up second-hand."

The preacher went on silently with his task. He was quite aware that the book had not been picked up second-hand, but he did not even look as if he doubted Jeff's statement. Only I think the skeleton sidled a little closer to the cupboard door. It is a thing which all skeletons will do at times.

The two men sat down at the table and began their supper. They did not talk much at first, but presently Jeff pushed back his chair and glanced across at the preacher.

"I told you a lie just now," he said.

The preacher looked up, and the two men's eyes met.

"I know you did," he answered, simply.

"I thought you didn't know. Rather pride myself on telling a lie neatly. Learned it at school—about the only thing I did learn there. Ah, now I've shocked you."

"No," answered the other, sadly. "I—I am not easily shocked."

"New sort of saint, eh? Well, we've had about enough of the old."

There was silence for a moment and then Jeff said:

"How do you know?"

"By the way you flung the book."

"Ah! I saw you looking at the old shield and it hurt. Odd how small things do hurt sometimes. Perhaps you know that, too?"

"I know it very well," murmured the preacher, with his eyes cast down.

"Thought you did," said Jeff, with a little smile which had a touch of irony in it.

The little doctor could never be quite serious—his retrospective melancholy had a dash of amusement in it. He had grown used to the idea of himself and the rest of humanity squirming beneath the dissecting knife of malignant destiny.

"Been preaching about here?" he went on.

The preacher looked up, half nervously.

"No. Why do you ask?"

"Not staying long, are you?"

"No," said the preacher, with a quiet sound in his voice. "No, I think I shall not stay very long."

Jeff sprang to his feet and then sat down again. He looked hard at the man's white face, and it looked back at him. There was no fear in it, and the sad eyes met his steadily.

"You—you must go away," said Jeff.

The preacher smiled a little.

"Yes—where—to the south of France? My dear doctor, that's not for me—at least not now. Once"—he stopped, and his eyes grew dreamy. "Not now," he said again.

Jeff did not speak at once.

"You must leave London, then."

"It is hardly worth while."

"You're a fool, and an enthusiast," said Jeff, roughly, yet with a sharp catch in his voice, "but you're good stuff. I've seen you when—man, you're killing yourself!"

The preacher never winced. The smile still lingered on his lips, though they were set tight.

"I can't run away, doctor," he replied. I never did that, and I can't do it now."

"You weren't meant for this work—do you think I have no eyes? Write to your people and tell them——"

"I have no people," answered the preacher, and his face was very stern.

Jeff tilted his chair, waiting. It came at last. The preacher caught his eye, and hesitated for a moment.

"I told you a lie, then," he said.

"Go on."

"They threw me over. My father is a clergyman. I was to have gone into the church. I wanted to—you don't know how much! But I could not accept everything they told me. I suppose I was unorthodox——" He stopped. Jeff nodded mute encouragement.

"They rejected me," said the preacher slowly.

"Because you were honest. Yes. And this was——"

"The only other way."

"You are a priest, all the same," said Jeff, through his teeth.

The preacher stood up.

"Without due authority," he answered, as he held out his hand.

"Authority," said the little doctor, waspishly, "is not always given to the right man—nor by the right man.'

But the preacher went away silently. He was not one of those who speak evil of authorities.

It was a month or two later, and London was in the grip of black, bitter frost. In a doorway in one of the slums, behind the Salamander Music hall, Jeff, haggard and anxious, stood looking at the preacher with something like despair in his face.

"I'm stone broke," he said, "and the girl must have nourishment or she'll die. There's no time to apply to anyone. Good God! what are we to do?"

He stamped desperately on the floor, and then remembered his patient and stopped. The preacher did not stamp.

"I'll get you some money," he said. "I think I can. Yes"—he shivered a little in the cold draught—"I'm sure I can."

"In an hour?"

"Within an hour. I'll go now."

"You're a brick," said Jeff, as he turned on his heel. Then the professional element in him asserted itself. "Have something to eat before you come out into this cold again, mind," he commanded.

The preacher nodded and went away with a dreary smile on his face. Perhaps there was a hidden irony in the situation which he alone could perceive, for he smiled more than once as he hurried through the darkening streets to the house where he had harborage. Once, as he passed a lighted church where the choir was practicing for the morrow and his eyes fell on the notice board, the smile very nearly became a laugh. Yet there was nothing laughable in sight. The notice board merely bore the sufficiently sober information that Rev. John Allingham Taylor would preach next day in that church.

The preacher hurried on, and climbed to his rooms with a white face and fluttering breath. Arrived there, he sat down on a broken chair and panted. The room was almost as bare as those cells wherein the hermits dwelt of old. All the little personal possessions which had adorned it once had vanished in that dreadful winter. All the little money which had been paid to the preacher by the family which had discarded him was gone. The only two things which remained were a large and handsomely bound bible, lying on the foot of the bed, and a little ivory crucifix hanging against the bare wall. The preacher's eye fell on these and he sighed. Then he got up resolutely, took down the crucifix and opened the bible. On the flyleaf was an inscription. He tore the page carefully out and slipped it into the breast pocket of his thin coat. Then he took up the bible and crucifix and went out.

Not an hour later Jeff, in a wretched attic, bent over a shrunken figure and forced brandy between its lips. At the further end of the room two children—small, starved, wolfish-eyed—sat over the remnants of a meal like wild beasts over a bone. Presently the little doctor gave a muttered exclamation of relief. The children glanced up and then returned ravenously to their food. Their mother's eyes opened for a moment upon Jeff's face, and she whispered a word of thanks. And well she might, for he had dragged her out of the jaws of death.

Meanwhile the preacher plodded wearily back again to the shelter of the four bare walls he called home. He did not hurry this time. Very slowly he climbed the creaking stairs, and almost staggered into the room. It was growing dark and the cold was intense. The preacher sat down and his eyes involuntarily sought the nail where the little crucifix had hung. Involuntarily, too, his hand drew out the page which he had torn from the bible. He bent over it and read the inscription—was it the twilight which made the letters dance and sway? It was very cold and the darkness seemed to come closer every moment. Perhaps it was only his weakness that made it seem so dark and freezing. He thought of Jeff and his work with a curious gladness that shut out the falling night. Then a great weariness seized him and he rose and tried to cross the room. The darkness was whirling round him now and he fell on his knees beside the bed.

* * * * * * *

Jeff, coming in late that night to tell him of his success, found him there kneeling beneath the nail where the crucifix had hung. He did not answer when the little doctor called to him, and a lighted match revealed the fact that he had slipped from a world which had rejected him as a man of no account. The bare room told a silent story that brought tears into Jeff's eyes.

And in the dead preacher's hand was a piece of crumpled paper, upon which was written "John Allingham Taylor" and a date—that was all.

* * * * * * *

In a certain church on the following morning, Rev. John Allingham Taylor preached, to the great edification of his audience and himself. It was a charity sermon, and it is popularly supposed to have been the finest thing which that congregation had sat out for some time.

But Jeff, who occasionally attended that assembly, rose in the middle of the discourse and went out with a heart full of bitterness. Those studied periods did not edify him. He remembered a finer sermon—and its text was a man's life. It was that of the priest who had preached without due authority.—Belgravia.

A Spelling-bee.

"I'm going to have a spelling bee to-night," said Uncle John, "and I'll give a pair of skates to the boy who can best spell 'man.'" The children turned and stared into one another's eyes. "Best spell 'man,' Uncle John? Why, there is only one way!" they cried. "There are all sorts of ways," replied Uncle John. "I leave you to think of it a while." And he buttoned up his coat and went away.

Time went slowly to the puzzled boys for all their fun that day. It seemed as if that after supper time would never come; but it came at last, and Uncle John came, too, with a shiny skate-runner peeping out of his great-coat pocket. Uncle John did not delay. He sat down, and looked straight into Harry's eyes. "Been a good boy to-day, Hal?"

"Yes—no," said Harry, flushing. "I did something Aunt Mag told me not to do, because Ned Barnes dared me to. I can't bear a boy to dare me. What's that to do with spelling 'man'?" he added, half to himself.

But Uncle John turned to Bob. "Had a good day, my boy?"

"Haven't had fun enough," answered Bob, stoutly. "It's all Jo's fault, too. We boys wanted the pond to ourselves for one day; and we made up our minds that, when the girls came, we'd clear them off. But Jo, he——"

"I think this is Jo's to tell," interrupted Uncle John. "How was it, boy?"

"Why," said Jo, "I thought the girls had as much right on the pond as the boys. So I spoke to one or two of the bigger boys, and they thought so, too; and we stopped it all. I thought it was mean to treat girls that way." There came a flash from Uncle John's pocket. The next minute the skates were on Jo's knee.

"The spelling match is over," said Uncle John, "and Jo has won the prize." Three bewildered faces mutely questioned him. "Boys," he answered gravely, "we've been spelling 'man,' not in letters, but in acts. I told you there were different ways, and we've proved it here to-night. Think over it, boys, and see."

Not Impressed.

President Kruger of the Transvaal is a man not easily impressed by rank, title, or worldly splendor of any kind, and not in the least ashamed of his own plain origin and rough upbringing. Sir James Sivewright, upon whom once devolved the duty of taking an important and rather pompous English duke to call upon the President, told an American about the conversation which ensued. It was, of course, carried on through an interpreter, and ran about like this:

Duke—Tell the President that I am the Duke of ——, and have come to pay my respects to him.

Kruger gives a grunt, signifying the welcome.

Duke (after a long pause)—Ah! tell him that I am a member of the English Parliament.

Kruger gives another grunt and puffs his pipe.

Duke (after a still longer pause)—And—you might tell him that I am—er—a member of the House of Lords—a lord—you know.

Kruger puffs as before, and nods his head, with another grunt.

Duke (after a still more awkward pause, during which his grace appears to have entertained doubts as to whether he had as yet been sufficiently identified)—Er—it might interest the President to know that I was a viceroy.

Kruger—Eh! What's that—a viceroy?

Duke—Oh, a viceroy—that is a sort of a king, you know.

Kruger continued puffing in silence for some moments, obviously weary of this form of conversation. Then, turning to the interpreter, he said, gruffly: "Tell the Englishman that I was a cattle-herder."

This closed the interview.

Penalty for Desertion.

Desertion in time of war is punishable, in all armies, by death, usually inflicted by shooting. In time of peace it is regarded by various governments with different degrees of severity, according as the military system is mild or severe. In France, Germany or Russia desertion, even in time of peace, is very harshly punished, but in the United States it is punishable by a term of imprisonment at hard labor. As a matter of fact this penalty is rarely inflicted. The desertions in our army number from 1,000 to 1,200 annually, and few of the runaways are ever caught.

OUR SUNDAY SERMONS

A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

A Remarkable Gathering.

THE largest religious crowd ever seen in the Old Orchard (Me.) camp ground attended a recent meeting of the Christian Alliance, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, of New York. There were 12,000 persons present at the morning service and nearly as many in the afternoon.

More cash pledges for foreign missions were secured than a year ago, but the aggregate was not as large, the $25,000 worth of real estate and an equal amount of bonds making last year's collection of $100,000 a record which could not be reached Sunday. The sum of $20,000 was reached at the forenoon meeting and $45,000 more in the afternoon, making an aggregate of $65,000. Many rings and gold watches were included in the gifts.

There were many interesting incidents connected with the donations. The announcement of a pledge of $2,000 from the Young Women's Alliance was received with shouts and applause. A pledge of $600, another of $250 for India and one of $750 were announced in succession. Then small pledges came in so fast that the counters called for a breathing spell. A pledge of $500 and two of $250 each came in next, and Dr. Simpson asked the choir to sing "Here Is a Ring, Thank God," and Dr. Simpson handed over to Miss Shepard, the Alliance custodian of gifts of jewelry, an elegant gift from a woman enthusiast. Donations of nine other rings and $100 followed in rapid succession.

"Here is a woman who contributes $250, a gold watch and a lot of precious jewelry," announced Dr. Simpson. "Blessed Be His Name," sang the choir, and the audience joined in the singing. Another gift of $1,000 was collected, and a pledge of $300 for Africa.

"I think you are all going to give," said Dr. Simpson; "but let's sing another hymn and get a chance to gather up these pledges." After the hymn had been sung he said:

"We have received an unusually large number of donations thus far. Let them continue. Contribute something that you may spend for car fares. Sacrifice a little on ice cream; you will be better off for it. Stint yourselves on flowers and give to the Lord. If you have any superfluous jewelry send that up, too."

Miss Shepard advanced to the front of the platform to tell the story of a poor woman who had just handed her $5 to be added to the fund.

"She told me," said Miss Shepard, "that she is dependent on a little pension, but she wanted to give the $5 to God's cause. When she took out the $5 bill I saw that she had only $1 left in her pocketbook. These are the kind of sacrifices that count for God's blessing."

"Hallelujah! Lord to Him again!" shouted a blind man, as a pledge for $350 was handed up to the stand. Another ring was passed up, and a woman on the platform pulled off her only remaining ring and handed it to the jewelry custodian.

"I have no money to give, but my darling boy has stood up and testified to his willingness to enter the foreign missionary work. Lord accept him for Thy name's sake." This was written on a card that was handed up to the platform, and its reading called forth many a shout of praise. One more pledge of $300 was announced, and then a basket collection was taken.

Church Statistics.

The Church of the New Jerusalem has 154 organizations, which worship in 87 churches and 70 halls. The seating capacity of their places of worship is collectively 27,000, the value of their church property is $1,386,455 and the number of their communicants is 7,695.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has a membership of 788,224. This denomination claims 6,717 organizations and worships in 6,663 churches, seating 2,225,044 people. It also utilizes 556 halls, seating 57,805 people. The value of the churches and property is $74,455,200.

There are fifteen branches of the Baptists in the United States, each distinct in name and in some important particulars from the others. They are designated as follows: Regular, North; Regular, South; Primitive, Old Two-Seed; Regular Baptists (colored), General Baptists, Original Free Will Baptists, United Baptists, Baptist Church of Christ, Separate Baptists, United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), and four varieties of Plymouth Brethren.

The "Presbyterian Church in the United States" claims a membership of 179,721, and holds church property valued at $8,812,152. The number of societies in this denomination is 2,391, which hold services in 2,288 churches, seating 690,843 people, and occupies also 143 halls, with a seating capacity of 18,895.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, sometimes denominated the Church North, has 25,861 organizations in the United States, and owns 22,844 churches with a seating capacity of 6,802,708. The value of the church property is estimated at $96,732,408, and the membership, according to the eleventh census, was 2,240,354.

Homes Without God.

One alarming evil of the present generation is the number of irreligious homes found in every community. Not homes without culture, refinement, and elegance; not homes wanting in social and worldly enjoyment; but irreligious homes—homes in which practically there is no prayer, no God, no Bible reading, no worship. Practically, God is as much excluded from many homes as he is from the marts of trade or the ball-room. Alas, for such homes! the fathers unsaved, bearing no testimony for Christ, placing before the children no Christian example. Sometimes both parents are unconverted and as indifferent to the gospel or to a word like this as are the most blasphemous infidels. Oh, what a calamity is this! If parents are irreligious, and can dispense with God and his church, how are we to expect better of the children? Godly homes have done more for the peace of society and spread of the gospel throughout the world than any other single agency. If this be true, who can speak the dreadful influence and results of irreligious homes! Many of them are excellent in many things, but wholly unchristian. God have mercy on them.—Our Young People.

The True Faith.

I deem his faith the best
Who daily puts it into loving deeds
Done for the poor, the sorrowing, the oppressed—
For these are more than creeds;
And, though overblinded reason oft may err,
The heart that loves is faith's interpreter.

The schoolman's subtle skill
Wearies itself with vain philosophies
That leave the world to grope in darkness still,
Haply, from lies to lies;
But whoso doeth good with heart and might
Dwells in, and is made joyful by, the light.

One hand outstretched to man
In helpfulness, the other cling to God;
And thus upheld he walks through time's brief span
In ways that Jesus trod;
Taught by His Spirit, and sustained and led,
That life, like His, by love is perfected.

Such faith, such love are thine!
Creeds may be false—at best, misunderstood;
But who so reads the autograph divine
Of Goodness doing good
Need never err therein; come life, come death,
It copies His—the Christ of Nazareth!
—William H. Burleigh.

As a Little Child.

God knows me better than I know myself. He knows my weaknesses—what I can do, and what I cannot do. So I desire to be led, to follow Him; and I am quite sure that He will thus enable me to do a great deal more in ways which seem to me almost a waste in life, advancing His cause, than I could in any other way. I am sure of that. Intellectually I am weak; in scholarship nothing; in a thousand things a baby. He knows this and so He has led me and greatly blessed me, who am nobody, to be of some use to my church and fellow-men. How kind, how good, how compassionate art Thou, oh, God! Oh, my Father, keep me humble! Help me to have respect toward my fellow-men, to recognize these several gifts from Thee. Deliver me from the diabolical sins of malice, envy or jealousy, and give me a hearty joy in my brother's good.—Norman Macleod.

Elevation of the Soul.

What is the elevation of the soul? A prompt, delicate, certain feeling for all that is beautiful, all that is grand; a quick resolution to do the greatest good by the smallest means; a great benevolence joined to a great strength and great humility.

Church Statistics.

The Christian Scientists claim a membership of 8,274. They own seven churches and 213 halls, and claim church property valued at $40,666.

The Life and Advent Union, a religious denomination, has 28 societies and a membership of 1,018. They worship in seven churches, valued at $16,790.

The Orthodox Jewish congregations in the United States number 316. They have 122 synagogues and also use 193 halls. They claim a membership of 57,597.

The Reformed Jewish congregations in the United States number 217. They own 179 churches and use 38 halls. Their membership is set down at 72,899.

The German Evangelical Synod of North America has 870 societies, with a membership of 187,432. This denomination owns 785 churches, valued at $4,614,490.

The Spiritualistic societies of the country number 334. They own 30 churches and in addition use 307 halls for their services. They claim a membership of 45,030.

The Congregationalists of this country number 512,771. They have 4,736 churches and 456 halls. The value of their church property is estimated at $4,335,437.

The Greek Orthodox church is one of the smallest organizations in this country, claiming but one organization, with 100 members. They have a church valued at $5,000.

The German Evangelical Protestant church of North America has a membership of 35,156, divided into 52 societies, and owning 52 churches, valued at $1,187,450.

The Moravians in this country number 11,781. They have 114 churches and four halls, occupied by ninety-four societies. The value of their church property is estimated at $681,250.

JOLLY JOKER.

Askins—What kind of an alarm clock have you? Hennypeck—My wife's elbow.—Puck.

"Our landlady had to lower the dining tables three inches." "Why did she do that?" "Nearly all the boarders are 'scorchers.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Gentle hint: Danseuse—Baron, if I were to receive a bracelet anonymously to-morrow morning, I should be sure that it came from you.—Fliegende Blaetter.

The golfer's scorn: First golfer—Did you hear about Weever? He's learning to play lawn tennis. Second golfer—He must be paying an election bet.—Brooklyn Life.

"Are you one of the striking miners?" asked the woman at the door. "Yes, mum. I'm what dey call a pioneer. I struck thirty years ago, and I've never give in yet."—Detroit Free Press.

A real surprise: Ethel—So he dropped right down on his knees and proposed? Dear me! Did you say "This is so sudden?" Penelope—Oh, no! It was so unexpected, you know!—Puck.

Mrs. Peck—If I had my life to go over again, I wouldn't marry the best man alive. Mr. H. Peck (his chance at last)—You bet you wouldn't. I wouldn't ask you to.—Philadelphia North American.

The butler—Hand hevery night at the hour of midnight the ghost happears and groans and wrings its hands. American tourist—Ah! Must have died in the cucumber season.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Old lady—This must be a very healthy place. Now, what may the death rate be? Gravedigger—Wonderful steady, mum—wonderful steady. Just one death to each person right along.—Sketch.

"I must have been a fool when I married," said little Tompkyns, glaring fiercely at his wife. "Certainly, my dear," said Mrs. Tompkyns, sweetly; "it couldn't come on so badly all in two years, could it?"—Tit-Bits.

"Poor Robinson! There goes his funeral." "What, is Robinson dead?" "I imagine he is. Perhaps he is just riding around town in that hearse for the fun of the thing, however."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Miss Grabbs declares her girl friends can't deny that her attachment to that gentleman with a title was a case of love at first sight." "That's very true,' 'replied Miss Cayenne; "she saw him first."—Washington Star.

Customer—You remember you sold me this coat yesterday? You said you would return the money if it wasn't satisfactory. Clothing merchant—But, my dear sir, it vos quite satisfactory; I nefer had petter money as dot in all my life.—Puck.

Doctor—If you must know, ma'am, your husband won't live twenty-four hours longer. "Goodness gracious!" ejaculated the broken-hearted but economical woman, "and here you've gone and prescribed medicine enough for five days."—Tit-Bits.

Fairly fresh: May (from the hotel)—So you're staying at a farm-house? Everything fresh, and all that, I suppose? Maude—Oh, yes, indeed! Why, after he got through milking last night the farmer's son came around and proposed to me!—Brooklyn Life.

Amateur theatrical heroine (indignantly)—You say you don't think the persons in the back of the audience can hear us speak our lines? Professional coacher—No; but don't let that worry you. They can hear the prompter; so they won't lose track of the play.—Puck.

Charitable old lady (to little beggar girl)—There's some bread for you. It is a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.—Tid-Bits.

As he finished drinking his soda he laid his hands upon the fountain in an unobtrusive way and remarked, "I suppose this is charged?" "Yes," said the drawer, reaching under the counter for a pistol; "so is this." "The money's yours," said the drinker, throwing down a dime.—Boston Transcript.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time." "Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson; "who was the woman?" "My wife."—Tid-Bits.

It was past midnight, and M. Ivremort was fumbling about in the hall and mumbling angrily to himself. "What's the matter?" called out Mme. Ivremort from the floor above. "There's two hat-racks here," he answered, "an' I don't know which one to hang my hat on." "Oh, hang one on each and come to bed."—Petit Journal Pour Rire.

The Parthenon.

The Parthenon, at Athens, is virtually in ruins and likely to tumble down if another earthquake occurs before certain repairs are made. An immense scaffold of American timber now props up the entire entablature and prevents collapse of the building.

The Bridal Tour.

"I want to go abroad the worst way," exclaimed the young thing.

"Then you should marry. I know of no worse way."—Detroit Journal.

To be popular with some people, all that is necessary is to say "Thank you" in a very loud voice

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.....1897

Football is now illegal in Georgia, but the lovers of these exhibitions of physical strength and endurance are permitted to enjoy the somewhat less exciting attractions of the prize fight.

St. Louis had double the number of attendants at its horse show that were noticeable at Chicago's similar entertainment. Chicago's only hope of distancing her rival on the river is to get up a hog show.

Artificial milk is the latest product by a Chicago genius. It is said that nobody can distinguish it from the genuine article. The average dairyman, however, will probably still pin his faith to that hitherto unequaled combination, the cow and the pump.

An exchange says that a notice was recently published that in case a stolen buggywhip was not returned to a certain place before its next issue it would publish the name of the thief. The place designated was a certain backyard. The next morning after the notice came out, the night having been dark, seventeen whips were picked up in said backyard. And yet there are people who do not believe in advertising.

A new mining district has just been formed on the Mojave desert, fifty miles southeast of Mojave, to be called the "Begg Mining District," named after Jonathan Begg, the well-known miner. It occupies a triangular strip of territory about sixteen miles from east to west and twelve from apex to base. The nearest point of railroad is Hesperia. The specific boundaries of the new district are about as follows: It is bounded on the east by the Black Hawk mining district, and on the west by the Ord mining district and the east branch of the Mojave, which finds its headwaters in the mountains of the Holcomb Valley Mining District. The north boundary is the line of the Ord district and the southern boundary is a ridge of mountains sloping toward the Mojave and the north line of the Holcomb Valley District.

A Rival of Klondike.

The Klondike is not the only place on earth where great discoveries of gold have recently been made. It takes a long time to get authentic intelligence from the interior of Siberia, but if half the stories coming from that region can be established as truthful, prospecting parties will soon be outfitting in San Francisco for a voyage to Vladivostok, and a journey from that seaport to the affluents of the Amoor river.

A year ago last summer Russell E. Dunn, a mining engineer of San Francisco, was summoned to Paris by cable to consult with a French syndicate regarding quartz mining in Siberia. It was determined that he should go to the ledges in the far away Siberian territory. He made a journey of 2000 miles by rail over the recently constructed Trans-Siberian Railroad. At Irkutsk he went in a vehicle commonly used in the country and drawn by three horses to a point 2000 miles farther distant on one of the streams flowing from the mountains into the Amoor River. There he found miners delving in the richest of placer mines. Some idea may be formed of the wealth of the region in precious metals when it is considered that gold to the value of $10,000,000 had been taken from one gulch or ravine not over two miles long.

Mr. Dunn ascertained that the Russian methods of mining, while thorough in the way of obtaining all the gold, were old-fashioned, expensive and tedious. In the development of quartz mining little progress had been made, as the German engineers did not seem to understand how to handle the ore.

As a mining region the country differs from Californir, and resembles the upper Yukon districts in this, that no sign of a secondary upheaval of nature is visible. The placer leads show tnat the gold deposits are the result of glacial action without subsequent volcanic disturbance.

Postal Savings Banks.

There is reason to hope that the postal savings bank system will be established in the United States before long. It has been such a complete success in Europe—in Great Britain especially—that it could not fail to be a success here. Though the interest may be lower than the banks give, the absolute security—a national guarantee—brings in a vast amount of deposits. The great advantage of the postal savings bank is that, for this reason, it prevents much hoarding that would otherwise be done. It brings into circulation the gold that would, without it, be hidden in chimneys and under floors and buried in the back garden or worn in belts or sewn in the owner's clothes. How many millions of good money is there held useless no one can guess until postal savings banks brings it out. Then again the postal bank system, by encouraging the deposit of small sums of money and making the deposit or withdrawal very easy, and the places for it very numerous, habits of saving are promoted. We are glad to see that, in his annual report, just made public, Postmaster General Carey lays great stress upon the desirability of the banks. Among other things he says:

"Many millions of dollars are undoubtedly secreted by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens. It is dead capital, but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the Government undertook this task the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the Government is unbounded. Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class that realizes the advantage of depositing money with the Government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending it, and would tend to bring into closer relationship the Government and its citizens, thus developing practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitutes a powerful appeal to statesmanship to make a way for these beneficent consequences.

DAYS TO COME.

A long, grim corridor; a sullen bar
Of light athwart the pavement, where no fleet,
Pale sunshine spreads for dark her winding sheet.
A light not born of noon or placid star
Glows lurid through the gloom, while from afar
Beats marching of innumerable feet.
Is this the place where tragic armies meet?
The throb of terror that presages war?
I strain to see; then softly on my sight
There falls the vision, manifold they come—
White, listless day chained to her brother night;
Their hands are shackled and their lips are dumb,
And as they meet the air where each one dies
They turn and smile at me with weary eyes.
—Helen Hay in Century.

INAUGURATION DAY.

When It Will Fall Upon Sundays and What Then Happens.

From the year 1917 to the year 2085 inauguration day will fall on Sunday every 28 years, but in changing from the twentieth century to the twenty first the 40 year period comes in, and after 2085 the next inauguration Sunday will be in 2125. So, there will be a 40 year period from 2181 to 2221 and from 2277 to 2317, but only a 28 year period from 2373 to 2401, as 23 is not divisible by 4.

During any century whose number is divisible by 4 inauguration day falls on Sunday 4 times. During any century whose number is not divisible by 4, it falls on Sunday only 3 times. From 2000 to 2100, for instance, it will fall on Sunday 4 times and also from 2400 to 2500, 20 and 24 being divisible by 4 but from 1900 to 2000, it will fall on Sunday only 3 times, and so from 2100 to 2200, 19 and 21 not being divisible by 4. Observe that, in speaking of the "number of a century" we do not mean the year; 20 is the number of the century—which we divide by 4—and 2000 is the year. Observe, also, that in all this we are not speaking of the recurrence of the date, March 4, but of the particular March 4ths that are inauguration days.

Here is a table showing how many times inauguration day falls on each of the seven days of the week from the year 1800 to the year 3000:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	1800 to 1899	1900 to 1999	2000 to 2099	2100 to 2199	2200 to 2299	2300 to 2399	2400 to 2499	2500 to 2599	2600 to 2699	2700 to 2799	2800 to 2899	2900 to 2999
Sunday	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Monday	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tuesday	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
Wednesday	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4
Thursday	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3
Friday	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4
Saturday	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4

Perhaps it might be well to say that when inauguration day falls on Sunday, the incoming president takes the oath on Saturday, March 3, but is not formally inducted into office until Monday, March 5. This is done to prevent a lapse in the office, for the outgoing president has no authority as such after 12 o'clock, noon, on March 4, whether that date fall on Sunday or on any other day. If, therefore, occasion should arise between noon on Sunday, March 4, and noon on Monday, March 5, for the exercise of the presidential authority, the incoming president, having taken the oath of office, would be qualified to perform the duty. Such a case never has arisen, but it might arise.—Philadelphia Times.

Beecher's Only Poem.

It was related by Mrs. Beecher that during their courtship Mr. Beecher once "dropped into poetry" and wrote a few lines of verse teeming with affection for his sweetheart. But the verses were always kept sacred by Mrs. Beecher, and nothing could win them from her.

One day Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were in the office of Robert Bonner, the publisher.

"Why don't you write a poem, Beecher?" said Mr. Bonner.

"He did once," said Mrs. Beecher.

"Recite it for me, won't you, Mrs. Beecher?"

But the eyes of the great preacher were riveted on his wife, and she knew that he meant silence.

"Come," said Mr. Bonner, "I'll give you $5,000 if you will recite that poem to me," addressing Mrs. Beecher.

"Why, it ran"— quickly said Mrs. Beecher.

"Eunice," simply said Mr. Beecher.

And although Robert Bonner offered to double the sum first offered he never got the poem from Mrs. Beecher. It had been hidden away ever since by Mrs. Beecher and cherished as one of the dearest treasures her husband left her.—Boston Globe.

Man's Most Vulgar Habit.

"If men were compelled to wear skirts for a period, I think they would insist more than they now do that their fellow men should stop the nasty habit of spitting in public," writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "There is no practice of man which is more distressing to women than this disgusting habit. Women constantly complain of it, especially in our larger cities, where sometimes the sidewalks are scarcely fit for them to walk upon. They revolt at the practice, and they are right in so doing, yet year in and year out the habit not only continues but increases, and the protection of cleanliness, to which every woman walking upon our streets has a perfect right, is denied her."

Incandescent lamps increase in effectiveness during the first 80 or 100 hours of use, after which they slowly fade.

Football Legislation.

The announcement of the Chancellor of the State University of Georgia that no more football playing will be allowed in that institution has caused much comment throughout the Eastern States. The cause of it was the death of a student of that University while playing the game. The Ceorgia Legislature has emphasized it by passing a law prohibiting football, and the attentiont attracted to it has resulted in the principal of the Milwaukee High School issuing a similar order. It seems that during a recent football match among members of that school several suffered serious injuries.

Charles Quarles, president of the Milwaukee School Board, is out in a letter in which he advocates the prohibition of football throughout Wisconsin. He says that boys are sent to school for menta training, and not for the purpose of play ing games which have a "hospital list" as an invariable accompaniment to them. He thinks that when the school authorities coutenance and encourage dangerous sports they are recreant to their tusts.

President Harper of the University of Chicago has announced that whenever a member of its football team is caught "slugging" or engaging in any personal violence not sanctioned by the rules of the game, he will be dropped from the team and the University at the same time.

But it must not be said that football must be prohibited because of all who play it one or two lose their tempers or because accidents happen. Players are injured at baseball, contestants get thrown in bicycle races, boys are hurt at race tracks, men recive wounds at cricket, yachting has its casualties, nandball, polo, hammer throwtng—all have their hospital attachments; but no laws are made to stop these sports.

The fact is, football is for big, strong, healthy, well-developed young men, and the weaklings should get no nearer the game than the side lines or the grand stand. The discussion of the game will result in the elimination of some of its rougher features; that is all anyone can ask.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the matter of Thomas Mills, an Insolvent Debtor.

Order of adjudication of insolvency.

Thomas Mills, having filed in this court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Thomas Mills is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo, State of California, is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Thomas Mills, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm or corporation or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the undersigned, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court, at the court room of said court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, California, on the 15th day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees for the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that the order be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated November 5th, 1897.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed Nov 5th, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Insolvent.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Eilhu Macomber, for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lake, James Hillyer, Omie I. Mairs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of A. A. DIAZ Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 9th day of October, 1897, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, all the right, title and interest of the estate of said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said A. A. Diaz at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of section No. 2, and the North half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 10, all in Township 16 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated October 12th, 1897.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY, Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, December 2d, 1897, viz., Sylvester Tapman, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Lucie E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who know s of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND, Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT HARRY, Deceased. } Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Proof of Will.

Notice is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Robert Harry, deceased, and for hearing the application of James Harry for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated September 18th, 1897.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1.	Cash on hand	$ 9,566 43	
	RECEIPTS—		
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7	P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 185 99	
10	Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
	Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
	John Dolan " "	61 44	
	Edw'd S Enright " "	196 00	
	Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
	John C Carroll " "	61 61	
	A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16	Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
	S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
	" " " "	13 31	
	Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
	S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
	P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15	J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17	State school money	3,111 74	
		16 834 77	
Aug 2	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
	A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
	" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
	D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
	C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
	A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	288 86	
7	Mrs J H Utch, on redemption	1 85	
	Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27	T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
	A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
		19,109 03	
Sept. 1.	Juan Medina, redemption	8 60	
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	35 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees	50	
	S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
	D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
	A. M Given, Tax-Collector	472 50	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
		$19,936 12	
	DISBURSEMENTS—		
July	Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
	Salary	1,448 88	
	Road District No. 1	71 00	
	" " 2	115 15	
	" " 3	320 00	
	" " 4	63 50	
	" " 5	136 50	
	Bridge	124 54	
	Hospital	734 05	
	General Expense	1,132 16	
	Unapportioned County	5 16	
	County School	26 00	
	Liberty School	3 25	
	Irving	20 00	
	Bishop School	4 50	
	Riverside School	3 25	
	Station School	9 00	
	Round Valley School	6 85	
	Union School	12 00	
		5,475 79	
Aug	Salary Fund	1,024 98	
	Hospital	60 00	
	Bridge	51 20	
	General Expense	65 30	
	Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
	" " 2 "	5 95	
	" " 3 "	12 00	
	Milton School	1 25	
	Big Pine School	4 00	
	Station School	244 37	
	Round Valley School	27 93	
	Warm Springs School	30 00	
	Taboose Library	22 00	
	Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
		7,037 77	
Sept	By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
	Road District No. 5 Fund	37 35	
	General Expense	10 00	
	Hospital	121 85	
	Station School Building	1,010 00	
	Independence School	8 50	
	Round Valley "	11 75	
	Irving School	6 85	
	Bishop School	3 00	
	Valley School	10 00	
	Big Pine School	9 25	
	Milton School	6 25	
	Taboose School	6 00	
	Station School	114 75	
	Riverside School	46 70	
	Round Valley School Library	20 59	
	County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
	To General Ex. for error 50		
Oct. 1	Cash on hand	8,856 93	
		$19,936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 71
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1,705 97	
General Road	589 90	
Road District No. 1	322 01	
Road District No. 2	232 77	
Road District No. 3	143 40	
Road District No. 4	234 31	
Road District No. 5	192 36	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	355 41	
Institute	48 00	
Teachers' Library	15 33	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	131 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	506 30	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	315 96	
Fish springs	154 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 39	
Liberty	123 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	490 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest; D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	232 60	
Road Dist No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE—

TAIL

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING O

MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1230 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54..06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 33 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.....1897

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

L. Lasky vs. Carrasco, et al. Time extended for plaintiff to prepare amendments to motion for new trial.

C. Anthony vs. J. F. Ginser, commissioners' report filed.

J. S. Brown vs. A. Schnabe, complaint filed.

Spratt vs. Barnaby et al, demurrer filed.

L. H. Spratt was down from Big Pine early in the week.

Mrs. J. Morton of Keeler was a visitor in town this week.

Joe Buckwalter came in from the Keys mines on Wednesday.

The Big Pine boys defeated the Independence nine yesterday, score 14 to 20.

Freeman Mitchell and his sister, Miss Gertrude, were visitors in towa on Wednesday.

Max Skinner returned to Randsburg last Monday from a short visit with his parents at Francis.

The weather has turned quite cold during the past few days, and snow has fallen in the mountains.

Mrs. A. Church left Tuesday for her home at Hawthorne. She will stop over at Big Pine for a few days.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn and her little daughter, Helen, returned from an extended visit to San Francisco on Monday.

A mortgage was filed for record this week by the Bishop Creek M. E. Church to C. F. Menkle. The amount is $1400.

Rev. F. M. Willis, a former pastor of this charge, will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday. All are cordially invited.

Sheriff Given returned from Bishop early yesterday morning in response to a telegram from Undersheriff Willis announcing the stage robbery.

Luke Smith passed through Independence on Tuesday with an eighteen animal team and three wagons loaded with apples destined for the Los Angeles market.

There has been an exodus to the north from Independence and vicinity this week. People too numerous to mention have gone to the Institute and base ball tournament.

The annual meeting of the Inyo County Bee-keepers' Association will be held at John Baxter's house on Wednesday, December 8th, at 7 p.m.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Secretary.

By Rail to Rands burg.

Ramish & Marsh of this city, who have the contract for building the railroad from Kramer to Randsburg, resumed work yesterday, after a few day's delay occasioned by the non-arrival of material. Said Mr. Marsh yesterday: "We have two hundred men at work and expect to complete our contract so that regular train service may be inaugurated by Dec. 5th. At present about twenty-three miles have been graded, and sixteen miles of track laid. The material being used is very heavy and first-class, which would indicate that the projectors, who, by the way, are wealthy gentlemen of New York City, contemplate extending the road and sometime connecting with the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road at Bakersfield or D. O. Mills' narrow-gauge line, which terminates at Keeler, Inyo county. An extension could be built to connect with either of these roads with much less expense than many would suppose. To connect with the latter road would probably be more advantageous, as the old Salt Lake road survey could be used. I believe that the Randsburg road will be connected with one of the northern lines inside of a year." —Los Angeles Times.

A dispatch from Redwood city says that Thomas Bassett left there some two months ago for the Mojave desert in the interest of local capitalists, who have mining property in San Bernardino county. Bassett returned Thursday and reports the discovery of a turquoise mine of great richness. He brought sixty pounds of the mineral with him, which of itself is worth a snug fortune, as it is valued at from $4 to $8 a carat. Turquoise is a mineral hitherto found only in the Province of Khorassan, Persia, and much prized as an ornamental stone. The young mining engineer will not disclose the location of the mine, but from what he says it is somewhere in the southern part of San Bernardino county. This is the only mine of its kind ever found in the United States, and if it turns out as rich as its owner claims it is, California will be largely benefitted.

This is the way Father Hines, a Catholic priest of Manifee, Michigan, eulogizes the late but unlamented Geo M. Pullman: "His life was spent in oppressing the poor, in robbing labor of its just dues, in sucking out their life blood, and in plundering the city of Chicago. The news of his death will bring no tears to the eyes nor regret to the hearts of the toiling masses. They will rather heave a sigh of relief to know that a great tyrant and an enemy of labor is gone, and cannot longer oppress them. His so-called model town of Pullman was a disgrace to civilization. There liberty was dead. It was the Siberia of America, a hellhole of oppression, iniquity and cruelty.

ROBBERY

Stage Held Up and Express Box Stolen.

"Throw Out the Box," he said, and the Driver Obeyed.

Got Quite a Swag.

On Wednesday evening Rhine's team carrying Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, was held up at a point about one mile from town, where the depot road makes a turn at the southwest corner of Robinson's ranch. The night was quite dark, and Crom. Harper, who was driving, was startled by seeing a dusky figure suddenly spring to his horses' heads from the roadside, followed by the demand, "Throw out the box." Harper thought it was a joke and started to drive on, when the lone bandit fired a shot in the air and again peremptorily demanded that the box be thrown out. Harper threw it out. The robber then ordered him to turn around and return to the depot. Harper drove back about a quarter of a mile and then turned again and came to town and announced what had happened. Under Sheriff Willis at once wired to Sheriff Given at Bishop what had happened, and while this was being done two men on horseback rode rapidly south of town, making a circle clear around and searching the old race track buildings, returning to the place where the hold-up was made. Another party with a lantern came down and an examination showed the imprint of the box in the sand, where it had been thrown out. A further search and the box was found by the roadside, a hole cut in the top and splintered. A box of shoes, an envelope or two and the way packet was all that was left, and the box was brought to town. Under Sheriff Willis and another made a thorough search for tracks to the south, and it is certain that the robber did not go that way and was on foot. It is a well-known fact that considerable sums of money are carried by Wells, Fargo & Co., at this time of the year, it being sent in to pay taxes with. We cannot ascertain the exact amount stolen, but it is estimated at about two thousand dollars. There was seven hundred dollars of county money sent from Bishop. It is thought that the robber has laid in wait at this point for several trips to the depot, and it happened that previous to Wednesday evening they were all bunched at the point of the robbery with the express team in the middle. When the robbery occurred all the other teams had passed and Harper was alone on the express wagon. His brother, driving the mail stage, passed about five minutes ahead of him. When Mairs' stage passed the driver noticed that his team seemed considerably frightened, and he and other drivers noticed the same thing on the previous Monday evening.

Harper says the highwayman was a man of middle height. He could not see his face, but his voice sounded as though it came through an obstruction of some kind. Beyond this there is no clue whatever. Wells, Fargo & Co. will no doubt send on a detective in a day or two.

At Mazourka.

Henry Giles, Harry Cook, M. Laprairie and George Thorpe have commenced operations on their group of gravel mines in Mazourka canyon. They will run a drain tunnel about 1600 feet long to bedrock, and will utilize the water obtained for sluicing. They have got out the necessary timbers and have them on the ground and are now at work on a cabin. They will make a good substantial tunnel, and do all their work in an enduring manner. Roeper & Mulholland have a force of men at work sinking a shaft to bedrock on the extreme upper end of the Mazourka group, and should they find gold in paying quantities a valuable mining enterprise will be opened up.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. John son of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to chose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

For the better accommodation of tax payers, always providing something not known to me at this time, does not prevent, I shall be at

Lone Pine from November 8th to 13th
Big Pine " " " 13th " 18th
Bishop " " " 18th " 26th

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough, and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Qurrterly Conference.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, D. D., Superintendent of the Nevada Mission, will hold the first quarterly conference of the Independence charge at M. E. church, Independence, on December 6, to commence at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Van Deventer will conduct the following services:

Lone Pine—Dr Van Deventer will preach in Lone Pi . on Saturday evening, Dec. 4 at 7:3 'clock, and on Sunday morning, D . 5th, at 11 o'clock; the sacrament of the Lord's supper at the close of the morn in; service.

George's Creek—Dr. Van Deventer will preach in the afternoon to commence at 2:30.

Independence—Sunday evening, Dec. 5, sermon by Dr. Van Deventer, followed by the communion service. Quarterly conference on Monday, Dec. 6, at 2:30, and in the evening a sermon by the superintendent. Collection at the close of each service to pay expenses of the superintendent.

All are cordially invited to all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Wedding at Lone Pine

On Thursday, Nov. 25, Benjamin F. Totten was married to Alice L. Harvey, at the residence of the bride's parents at Lone Pine, Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas officiating. Only a few friends attended the wedding. A large number of presents were received. A reception was given in the afternoon, when numerous friends of the happy couple came to concongratulate them and to wish them happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Carroll was present with his camera and took photographs of the couple, then of the whole family.

Randsburg Notes.

Correspondence *Los Angeles Times:*—The double compartment shaft of the St. Elmo mine is now down 200 feet, and at that depth they have a sixteen-foot vein of ore. They are running only a daylight shift. On the foot wall they have a tough whitish colored vein of talc, varying in thickness from a few inches to a foot. A great deal of assessment work is now being done in that vicinity.

Dean & Brand, who own the little cyanide plant at Koehn Springs, shipped a gold brick worth $2000 to San Francisco a few days ago. This is the fifth shipment of about equal amount since July, when the plant was put in operation. The millmen bought 2000 tons of the tailings from the Koehn Springs mill, put up their plani, and have been buietly operating it ever since, employing four men. They formerly operated the same plant in the Slate range, beyond Borax Lake, on the road to Panamint.

A good strike was made in the northeast drift on the 100 foot level of the Minnehaha a few days ago, when a three-foot vein of rich ore was encountered that is now being sacked for shipment.—*Miner.*

KRAMER, CAL., Nov. 10, 1897.

Judge A. V. Davidson, Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

DEAR SIR:- The Randsburg Railway will be completed and ready for business on Dec. 1. I have been giving some attention to the country north of Randsburg up as far as Panamint and over in your country with the view of finding out its resources and the enterprises in existence, and to learn what encouragement they need that the Randsburg road can give to stimulate them into greater activity and make business for the road, and to that end I would be glad, if agreeable to you, to have some information in regard to the borax industry, in which I understand you are engaged. Later on I hope to take a trip up into that part of the country, and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you. If you can spare the time to write to me on the subject matter of this letter I will appreciate it. Yours very respectfully,

ALBERT SMITH
Vice-President Randsburg Railway Co.

To be Taken With Salt.

Bakersfield Echo: W. D. Young returned yesterday morning from a trip out on the desert, where he had gone in company with a *Call* artist and Judge Wells as guide, in search of a deserted city. His trip was successful and yesterday morning's *Call* contained a long report of the expedition and the discoveries made. The party left Mojave Friday and spent five days exploring the mountains northwest of Garlock. On top of Black mountain, one of the tallest and most rugged peaks of the range, their search was rewarded by the sight of the long deserted homes of a race of sun worshipers, whose writings on the walls leave no doubts about their kinship with the races of mysterious people who ages ago lived in the great southwest."

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It affordad almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
" .....February 13 h
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE. 2 W

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to Inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with ast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and ood service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public atronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND T
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T &, PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

GONE GLIMMERING.

One ripe summer, fresh and fair, has gone glimmering. What with rain and breeze and fair sun, the harvest has left us grain enough to feed the world, and hard times are broken by a kindly hand. But autumn changes come, and we cannot be too self-content not to guard against what autumn brings. It is the changeful temperature of midday warmth and night and morning chill, from the dampness of dews or vapors cast adrift on eastern winds. With the breath of such comes back to very many old-time physical troubles of pains and aches, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness and stiffness. This is a crop not spoken of in a farmer's almanac, but it must be cared for, else it will lay waste and grow misery. St. Jacobs Oil is a reaper and binder; it reaps the field of pain and binds up and cures. There is no bodily pain it won't relieve, and to the whole group of rheumatic pains, it is a certain and specific cure. Let not the bounties that have been reaped be marred by misery and pain. St. Jacobs Oil is the helper to enjoy the better times.

Gaylord—Who is your favorite poet? Domber—McJingle. He never brings his poetry in. He always sends it by mail with a return stamp

ALMOST INSIDE OUT.

The stomach that is not turned thus by a shaking up on the 'briny wave' must be a well fortified one. The gastric apparatus can be rendered proof against sea sickness with that stomachic so popular among travelers by sea and land—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It defends the system against malaria and rheumatism, and subdues liver complaint, constipation and dyspepsia.

"Can't give you nothing but straight whiskey, friend," said the barkeeper to the Klondiker. "All the soft drinks is frozen hard."

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, 95

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Mother Goose.

The most popular children's book ever written was "Mother Goose's Melodies." Mrs. Goose, or "Mother Goose," as she was familiarly called, was the mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, a Boston printer, early in the last century. When his first child was born, his mother-in-law devoted all her attention to the baby, and, it is said, greatly annoyed Fleet by her persistent and not particularly musical chanting of the old English ditties she had heard in her childhood. The idea occurred to Fleet of writing down these songs and publishing them in book form. The oldest extant copy bears the date of 1719. The price marked on the title page was "two coppers." This account of the origin of "Mother Goose" is discredited by some critics, who declare that in 1697 Perrault published "Contes de ma Mere l'Oye," or "Stories of Mother Goose." The name "Mother Goose" was familiar in French folk-lore, being used by writers of this literature over a century before the time of Perrault.

The Black Maria.

In Boston's early days a negress named Maria Lee kept a sailors' boarding house near the water front. She was a woman of gigantic size and prodigious strength and was of great assistance to the authorities in keeping the peace. When an unusually troublesome fellow was on the way to the lockup, Black Maria, as Maria Lee was called, would come to the assistance of the policeman, and her services were in such requisition for this purpose that her name was associated with almost every arrest made.

Black Maria often carried a prisoner to the lockup on her shoulder, and when the prison van was instituted for the purpose of carrying prisoners it naturally enough was styled the Black Maria.—Journal of Education.

A Stupid Lady Bountiful.

"I once showed an old lady much given to good works of the Lady Bountiful order how some proteges of hers who were constantly on the verge of starvation might be placed in possession of a small but regular and sufficient income. 'My dear,' she said, 'I don't think it is a good plan. They would get too independent. I like them to come to me when they are in difficulties and ask for what they want.'"—"Rich and Poor," by Mrs. Bosanquet

The Cat and the Mirror.

I had a favorite cat, which came habitually to my bedroom door as soon as persons began to move about the house in the morning and mewed for admittance, scratching to emphasize his request if immediate response were not made.

One morning the idea seized me to place him upon the dressing table while I was dressing. The cat at once saw his reflection in the mirror and began to arch his back and whisk his tail. He twisted and turned himself and began to "spit," as if eager for a contest, and of course his apparent adversary did the same. Then he struck savagely at the mirror, evidently without the desired result. Puzzled, he went behind the glass to investigate, returning thoroughly dissatisfied and eager to get at closer quarters.

With a hearty laugh I drew near and began to stroke him, and in the mirror he now saw his own reflection and mine, with my hand upon his head. It seemed as if the cat took in the situation at once, for he glanced from me to the reflection several times, lost his irritation and settled down to watch the proceedings, every now and then looking into the mirror and back to me. Many a time subsequently he took up his position before the mirror, quietly and naturally regarding his own and my image without the slightest emotion.—Current Literature.

An Unconscious Rebuff.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, author of "Music and Morals," tells a good story in his book, "Travel and Talk," of an unconscious rebuff he once received in a railway carriage:

An old gentleman who sat opposite had been eying me over his evening paper with what I fancied was a look of recognition. Presently he handed me the paper and pointed to an article on a musical subject. "I thought, sir," he said politely, "you might like to see this article."

One glance was sufficient. I recognized an almost verbatim chapter of "Music and Morals." Disgusted at the fraud, I handed the paper back, remarking that I was quite familiar with the contents. "In fact," I rashly added, "it is a chapter out of 'Music and Morals.' You may know the book?"

"Indeed, sir, I never heard of it. Who is it by?"

"Oh," I said, "a man named Haweis—a parson, you know."

"Oh, really! I never heard of him!"

"Haven't you?" said I.

"No," said he.

"Oh!" said I, and the conversation dropped. So of whomsoever it may be said or sung, "E dun know where 'e are," in the long run "most everybody" finds his level.

Chewing the Betel Nut.

Maxwell Sommerville, in his book "Siam on the Meinam, From the Gulf to Ayuthia," says that, the chewing of the betel nut being a common habit, at every little distance as you go through the bazaar of Bangkok may be seen petty merchants busy making and selling the preparation so universally masticated.

"The leaves in which the prepared mixture is wrapped are from a vine known as the chavica betel. The nut is from the arica betel palm, which reaches a height of about 60 feet, whose branches bear several large bunches of nuts, which harden and redden as they ripen, and which resemble somewhat the bunches of fruit on the date bearing palm. The dealers cut up their green leaves into the proper triangular form, crack the nuts, and with wooden spatulas work the tumeric stained juice into a paste. It is amusing to see how skillfully they form the pieces of green leaf into pointed, cone shaped cups, into each one of which they place a portion of the ingredients."

Oxygen and Mushrooms.

A singular way of removing oxygen from the air by the aid of a plant is described by Dr. T. L. Phipson in The Chemical News. Inside a glass bell jar, suspended over water, is placed a mushroom, and sunlight is allowed to fall upon the plant. The mushroom absorbs the oxygen from the air in the jar, and the carbonic acid formed during the process is absorbed by the water, which gradually rises in the jar to one-fifth of its height. The mushroom now dries up, but its animation is only suspended, as may be proved by introducing beside it a green plant, when it will recommence to vegetate, being nourished by the oxygen exhaled from the fresh plant.

The Huns.

The first mention of the Huns in history is in China, B. C. 210. They conquered that country and were afterward driven out by the Celestials and marched clear across Asia, penetrating the country now known as Hungary in 376 A. D. For a time they threatened to overrun the whole of the continent, but were defeated in the heart of France and driven back to the banks of the Danube.

$2000.00

in prizes to make twice as many people ask their grocers for *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out. 2051

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

A NIGHT AT LAS CRUCES.

"FIVE minutes after leaving the house in company with my host, E. A. Van Patten, sheriff of Dona Ana County, came the first exciting experience of the night," said a man from New Mexico in telling of some happenings in that territory when the railroads there were new. "We had crossed an open lot and turned up the sandy street leading to the principal street of Las Cruces when, bang—bang—bang! from somewhere in the darkness ahead came the reports of a repeating-rifle, or heavy revolver, mingled with the whizzing screech of bullets coming straight down the road with us in the direct line of their course. At the first shot Van Patten and I stopped still, and a man walking along at a little distance behind us jumped to the road-side and went flat to the ground in the ditch. He wasn't hit, and didn't mean to be. The second bullet passed between Van Patten and me, the wind of it flapping the sheriff's hat-brim. The third—well, I wasn't there any more, but was making three jumps to the second to get behind the corner of an adobe wall that fenced an orchard from the road. The sheriff stood his ground and laughed at me for running away; then went back to the house for his revolver. When we got up to the main street, we learned that the firing had been done by a Mexican taking shots at another Mexican in a quarrel over a girl. No one was hit, and so the matter passed.

"The city's principal street was ablaze with the lights of saloons, all open in front on this hot September night and crowded with customers. Miners, ranch-men, soldiers, lawyers, tourists, and Spanish-Americans, rich and poor, passed in and out or lounged about the doorways. The sheriff, a candidate for re-election, talked with everybody in English or Spanish, as the occasion demanded, and set up the drinks often for the crowd as we cruised from place to place. At about ten o'clock a messenger with a telegram came hunting for him, and soon a new excitement spread through the town, and men gathered in groups to listen to such details as had reached the city of an attempt at train robbery that had occurred on the Atchison road that night a few miles above Las Cruces. The robbers had tried to ditch the southward-bound passenger train, but had succeeded only in stopping it, and after attacking the express-car, had been beaten off. A mile from the place the same men, it was supposed, had help up a rich ranchman and robbed him of his money, pistol, and watch. Messages had at once been sent by the division superintendent of the road to the sheriffs of Dona Ana, Lincoln, Sierra, and Socorro Counties, notifying them of the occurrence. Two railroad detectives had arrived in Las Cruces on a special locomotive, and were in consultation with Van Patten by eleven o'clock that night.

"Van Patten hunted up all of his deputies that were in town, and sent two with a posse up to the scene of the attempted robbery to trail the bandits from that point. He also set inquiries on foot as to whether certain untrustworthy characters living at Las Cruces were in town at the time the train was stopped. Having done everything apparently that could be done that night toward detecting and capturing the outlaws, Van Patten said to me:

"'Let's go up to Juana's and eat some enchiladas before we go home.'

"We left the main street and its revelries and went up the hill to the east, among the flat-roofed adobe houses of the poorer Mexican residents of the town. As we passed these humble homes, through the doorways left open for coolness the forms of the inmates asleep upon the floor of the one room within could indistinctly be seen. Juana's was a sort of Mexican restaurant, and here, at midnight, we ordered the enchiladas, which were brought to us on a platter by the dark-skinned comely hostess. Enchiladas are tortillas—thin cakes of unleavened bread resembling an ordinary buckwheat cake in size and shape—on which is spread a mixture of onions and red chili peppers chopped up together. With a bottle of beer to accompany them, I found the enchiladas not half bad to eat. As we sat at the table a pretty Mexican girl in a white-muslin gown, and bare-headed, came in, whom the sheriff greeted as Josefa and invited to a glass of beer. They chatted together in the Spanish tongue as we ate our enchiladas, and he joked her about some person whom he called 'Shifty Bill.' Our meal finished, we paid the hostess, said good-night to her and Josefa, and went out into the darkness. We did not go back the way we had come, but, taking another route, passed an adobe house in which a light was burning, while the door was closed.

"'That is Josefa's house,' the sheriff said to me. We walked on as far as the next house, a few steps beyond. Van Patten pulled me into its shadow and stopped.

"'We'll wait here a bit. Don't speak or make a noise,' he cautioned me.

"A minute later I found myself standing alone, the sheriff having left me so silently that I had not noticed his going. As I stood in the shadow, wondering what all this mystery was about, the door of Juana's house, up the hill-side, opened, and the white-robed form of Josefa came through the darkness toward her house. Arriving, she went into the house, leaving the door partly open. Then came the sound of footsteps of some one walking softly toward the house, and in the light that streamed through the doorway I saw a man, in dark clothes and wearing a sombrero, on the point of entering the house.

"His foot was at the threshold when click, came the sound of a pistol-hammer suddenly cocked, and the sheriff's voice said, sternly: 'Hands up! You're my prisoner!'

"The man at the threshold started back as if he had been stung and turned, but his hands went up above his head as quickly when he saw Van Patten, who had stepped behind him from round the corner of the house, covering him with his revolver. He recovered himself in a moment enough to curse vigorously. Van Patten took no chances with his prisoner. Josefa in the doorway was screaming for a rescue and calling for a knife that she might kill the sheriff. She would have attacked him tooth and nail, but he declared that he would shoot the prisoner with the first interference from any one.

"'It's no use, Bill; you'd better come along peaceably,' he said, 'I'll show you my warrant when we get to the calaboose. This gun'll do for warrant till we get there. You know what'll happen if you drop your hands. Right about! March!'

"Down the hill, into the main street of the town, we went, where, at past one o'clock in the morning, the saloons were in full blast, with a trade almost as good as in the beginning of the evening. A crowd gathered and followed as the sheriff took his prisoner to the lock-up. There had been no chance since the arrest was made for the man to get rid of anything he had concealed about him, and there were found in his possession, besides the pair of revolvers and knife at his belt, a black mask and a gold watch and pocket-book with money, which afterward led to his conviction for the crime of attempted train-wrecking and for the robbery of the ranchman. The arrest of Shifty Bill—such was the prisoner's title, his real name being Philip Hulskamp—was followed by the capture of his two accomplices within the next twenty-four hours, so that this episode was quickly closed.

"'I suspected from the first that Shifty Bill had a hand in the business up the road,' said the sheriff, as we walked home together in the early morning. 'Why? Instinct, I suppose. I found out that he had not been in town through the afternoon and evening. When his girl, Josefa, came for enchiladas and frijoles to take to her home—that was her errand at Juana's—I made up my mind that she expected him to arrive late and hungry. Did you see her face when I joked her about Bill? She was anxious for him, and showed it. So when he came to her house I took the risk of arresting him, and I made no mistake.'"—New York Sun.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

There are in France 1,302,400 unmarried women between the ages of 25 and 50, and 1,376,600 unmarried men aged over 30 years.

A clock in St. Petersburg has 95 faces, indicating simultaneously the time at 30 different spots on the earth's surface, besides the movements of the earth and planets.

Anthracite coal production for June, according to official returns, was nearly 3,000,000 tons, making for the last six months about 16,000,000. The tonnage for 1896 was 43,000,000; 1895, 46,000,000; 1894, 41,000,000.

Tiger-eye is a peculiar crystallization of quartz. Formerly very rare and costly, large deposits have been found in the Western States of America and in South Africa, so that many common articles are now made of it.

Air can now be easily liquefied, but according to the American Machinist, the difficulty of putting it to any practical use lies in the fact that it must be stored and transmitted at a temperature of more than 200 degrees below zero.

Politically Hungary is divided into 63 counties, containing from 50,000 to 126,000 inhabitants. There are 26 cities endowed with self-government. Budapest, the metropolis, contains about 600,000 inhabitants. The population of Hungary is about 15,000,000.

The peach was originally a poisoned almond. Its fruity parts were used to poison arrows, and for that purpose were introduced into Persia. Transplantation and cultivation have not only removed its poisonous qualities, but turned it into the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

The Royal Crown of Great Britain is composed almost entirely of diamonds, pearls and rubies, weighs 39 ounces and 5 pennyweights Troy, and is valued at 240,000 pounds. When the Kohinoor was first brought to Europe it weighed 186 carats, but by cutting has been reduced to 102.

The largest single structure in the world for audience and spectacular purposes is the Coliseum at Rome. It is in the form of an ellipse; its long diameter is 615 feet; its short, 510; the height of the outer wall, 164. The arena is 218 feet long by 176 broad. The tiers of seats accommodate 100,000 persons.

The annual wine production of the world has been estimated at 3,671,963,000 gallons. Ranking in importance as wine-producing countries, the different nations stand as follows: France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, the Balkan States, Argentine Republic, Chili, the United States, Brazil, Australia and Cape Colon.

Her Catch.

Jack—Miss Oldgirl visited every resort on the Atlantic coast in search of a wealthy husband.

Kitty—Yes; and then married that poor dry goods clerk, Charley Hopper, at Atlantic City.

Jack—What else could she do? It was her last resort.—Up-to-Date.

All people who play the fiddle look something alike.

WEARERS OF WOODEN SHOES.

Not Confined to Foreigners, but Are Used in American Communities.

A wagon load of wooden shoes, such as are worn by European peasants, lay in a heap on the floor of a wooden ware dealer's store down town in New York the other day.

"Who wears 'em?" inquired the writer, as he looked at the stock.

"More people than you would think," was the answer of the dealer, "and not only foreign-born, old-fashioned folks, but quite a number of Americans. Their chief sale is in winter. In fact, there is little or no call for them at any other season. Our customers are mostly dairymen, gardeners, farmers, brewers, dyers and men employed in slaughter houses. Chicken cleaners in the dressed poultry business who stand in feathers and steam wear them to save their shoe leather. Gardeners' wives and daughters wear them about home, and sometimes in the severest weather in the market.

"In cold weather car, truck and cab drivers in New York and other cities wear them for the reason that they are warmer than any other footwear. Some drivers cover them with black cloth, or blacken them, and then tack old rubber or leather bootlegs to the top. Worn thus the thick soles are a great protection against frost, and one's feet are always dry. They are also worn by street cleaners and men who work at paving roads, especially when hot asphalt is used, which is found to be very destructive to leather."

Wooden shoes are now sold by the thousands in New York. Some of them are made in Maine, but most of them come from Holland. They are made of birch, ash and boxwood and sell retail at from 50 cents to $1.25 a pair, according to finish and quality.

English as She Is Writ.

The "classified ads" of a Chicago morning paper recently contained the following, says the Times-Herald:

"Wanted—A second-hand woman's Columbia bicycle, 1895 make."

On the same day a State street house advertised "2,000 damaged ladies' cloth capes at 5c each."

Was the second-hand woman of the morning paper anything like the damaged ladies of the State street store? If not, why not? They would seem to belong to the "same family," as the masquerading nephew in "Olivette" would say.

A Michigan avenue advertiser several weeks ago announced that he had "two imported ladies' handsome Easter jackets cheap." Are these "imported ladies" of the sort that rule our kitchens nowadays?

One of the dry goods houses a few days ago advertised "$3 black figured brilliantine ladies' dress skirts," "$3 checked woolen ladies' dress skirts," and "$6 plaid ladies' dress skirts." Were these figured, checked and plaid ladies similar to the "tatooed ladies" so frequently found in the dime museums a few years ago?

One of the department stores recently advertised "all wool boys' sweaters," "japanned infants' bathtubs" and a "solid oak child's high chair." An all wool boy would certainly need a sweater, and possibly a japanned infant would need a bath quite as much as a flesh and blood one. But, seriously, a "solid oak child" must be tough. If a boy, he is very apt to be a blockhead as well, and if a girl, she would scarcely expect to have a willowy form on growing up to woman's estate.

Another house advertised "five-cent ladies' extra quality ribbed balbriggan sleeveless vests." Well, "five-cent ladies" are just the ones who would wear "vests." The word "vest," when applied to a man's garment, is almost as bad as that other vulgarism, "pants," but applied to a woman's garment it is still more vulgar.

The Healthy Palate.

While a perfectly sound and healthy palate does not crave for condiments, even prefers to do without them, yet the majority of digestions require to be humored and kept in order, and their peculiarities must be studied. Dr. Brunton says: "Savory food causes the digestive juices to be freely secreted; well-cooked and palatable food is therefore more digestible than the unpalatable. If food lacks savor, a desire naturally arises to supply it by condiments not always well selected or wholesome." As commerce brought them within reach of the people, condiments, in simple or complicated forms, came greatly into favor, and foreign spices were added to the wild herbal growths of the fields and hedges. In our early history the "spicery" was a special department of the court, and had its proper officers. In the fourteenth century spices were both costly and rare, most of them coming from the Levant. Chaucer mentions many by name—canella, macys, clowe (cloves), grains of paradise, nutmegs, caraway and spikenard. The ancients, especially the Greeks and Romans in the luxurious period of their history, used condiments very freely. An old English historian, referring to the earlier Roman court, says: "The best magistrates of Rome allowed but the ninth day for the city and publick business; the rest for the country and the sallet garden." From this it would seem as though the education of taste was accounted of some consequence in those days!

Peculiarities of Clever Men.

Macaulay, the historian, always used to eat his Sunday dinner alone and at a restaurant. When he had finished he generally built up a pyramid of wine glasses, which he delighted to see topple over. When he left the restaurant he used to pay liberally for the broken glass as well as for the dinner.

Cowper, the poet, was a great hand for pets. At one time he possessed a squirrel, a cat, two dogs, several canary birds, a starling, a jay, a magpie, two guinea pigs, three hares and five rabbits.

Whenever the soldierly Duke of Epernay saw a hare it made him sick, and once he kept his bed for a week after one of these little animals touched him.—Philadelphia Times.

A Persistent Striker.

"Please," began the emaciated wanderer, "could you give a little aid to a poor striker?"

"I don't call you a very poor striker," said the lady of the house. "This is the third time you have struck me for something to eat within a week."

Whereupon the wanderer struck out.—Typographical Journal.

A View of the Sultan.

Here is a first view of the sultan as Mrs. Max Muller sees him. She describes it in her "Letters From Constantinople:"

"The green enameled and richly gilded barouche comes in sight, drawn by two glorious black horses covered with golden harness, driven by a man in bright blue and gold livery, and on each side the grooms in blue and gold and every man in sight, naval, military, civil, master or servant, in the all pervading but all becoming fez.

"In the carriage sits a small yet stately man, in a simple cloth military overcoat, with no order or decoration of any sort, only his curved sword and a fez like the rest. His large hooked nose proclaims his Armenian mother. His piercing eyes are raised to our window as he passes, but his face is still and immovable, and he salutes no one, though his whole person has a swaying motion, so faint that it may only be caused by the swaying movement of the cariage. Opposite his imperial majesty sits Osman Ghazi, the hero of Plevna, almost his only intimate friend, whom he trusts implicitly."

Sisterly Admiration.

A raw Scotch lad joined the volunteers, and on the first parade day his sister came with his mother to see the regiment.

On the march past Jock was out of step.

"Look, mither," said his sister, "they're a' oot o' step but oor Jock."—Glasgow Herald.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* wrapper. *This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* wrapper. *No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1897.

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BERCEUSE.

Out of the little bed into the big bed,
Softly, softly he goes,
But where he would rather lay his head
Baby knows.

By night his bed is on my breast
My baby all blond, all white,
His dainty body lies at rest,
Soft cradled there by night.

Whose is the little bed so white?
'Tis his, my lily, my rose!
And when too quickly flees the night
Into it he goes.

Out of the big bed into the little bed,
Softly, softly he goes,
But where she would rather have his head
Mother knows!
—Waverley Magazine.

HOW HE WON HER.

The poor tutor was alone with her; and though it was in the days when men fought hard battles even against their own kinsmen, if they so thought it was for the right, his heart throbbed just as the tutor's heart might throb to-day, with the difference that he had not learned to count its beats, as our enamored youth, 200 years wiser, have learned to do, in a self-controlled manner eminently conducive to the steadying of that obstreperous organ.

What mattered the great insurrection, the cruelties of Judge Jeffries and a fugitive patron with a price upon his head when love had sought shelter in his heart, and she to whom he had built a shrine was just as far away from him as the width of a table.

Of what consequence that she was the Lady Gertrude, the daughter of a noble conspirator and he but the tutor without land or wealth! So he continued his story, looking at his book as though he were reading therefrom.

"And the poor man loved the rich lady and he dared not tell her of his love lest she should scorn him."

"Then surely he was fearful at a nothing, which, methinks, means he was a coward, Master Humphrey."

"A coward, if 'twere cowardly to fear the anger of his lady——"

"Why should he expect such anger?"

"He had naught to offer her but his love."

"Love were wealth enough! But I am tired of your story. 'Tis not so good as you are wont to tell, Master Humphrey; and 'tis out last lesson," she added very gently.

"You will not miss the lessons?"

"No, not my lessons, only the stories—I have loved some of them."

And she moved restlessly in her seat as if she would say more, yet could not find the words.

"But surely my father should be here even now," she murmured at last.

The poor tutor turned pale. "You will go with him to Holland?" he said.

"It would be too great a risk to accompany him, but I follow to-morrow if all succeeds as we have planned. Ah, if they should take him. They have killed the Duke. Why are they not satisfied. Poor Monmouth!"

"They will not take him."

"Now at the last moment I am terrified lest things should not go well. Look at the time! He may be here at any moment. Indeed, he should be here now!"

Then Lady Gertrude rose hastily, and stood—tall even as the young tutor, by her side—with a look of eager impatience on her fair face.

"Not yet time, I think," said he. "To cross the marshes on foot needs indeed an hour."

So they stood irresolute, each with heart for one another and thoughts for the absent fugitive.

"There are learned men in Holland, I am told," stammered the young man, irrelevantly.

"It is so rumored; yet not more than that, there would still be room for another, I am sure, Master Humphrey!"

Which pretty speech nigh overpowered the equanimity of Master Humphrey and threw him into a discourteous silence like enough to pique his noble pupil, who, indeed, felt she had made too bold and had lacked in modesty, since he would vouchsafe no answer.

"Continue your story, sir," she said, with marked coldness. "I have no mind for lessons just now."

"There is no more to tell, my lady," he said.

"'Twas about a poor man."

"Nay, do not challenge him; for he hath an idea 'twere better to be poor-spirited than false-hearted."

"Why should he be either?"

"Were it not a mean thing to harass an unprotected lady and false to betray the trust of her noble parent, his patron, when he was absent risking his life for his country?"

"To harass her would be wrong, sir; to betray a trust a worse wrong; yet I cannot see that, if he loved the lady well, he would be doing either of these things."

"Madam, were I, your humble tutor, the poor man, would you still so reason?"

"Were you that man, Master Humphrey, I could not be sorry for the lady."

"'Tis a fair answer; I crave your pardon! Shall we continue the translation?"

"Were you the man, in truth, I should be sorry for the lady to have so inconstant a lover."

"Inconstant, madam?"

"Who will make you love, wherever he may find a ready listener, though in covert language that shows him from a declaration. Pray, Master Humphrey, if it be as you declare, that you are this man, convey my sympathies to the lady!"

Now the tutor rose in wrath, and would have gone his way, for without doubt his mistress was making sport of him, but the sound of faint footsteps from behind the paneled wall arrested his attention, and he stood still, considering whether 'twere best to go or stay.

"It is my father!" cried the girl, aware that he alone knew the secret passage.

Then Master Humphrey saw a look of joyful relief rise to her pretty face, and he remembered how brave she had been, how good and noble and fair she was, and how miserable a worm was he, and so lifted his head in the pride of humiliation, as humble-minded folk are wont to do in such manner that the Lady Gertrude found him as beautiful and arrogant as a king, for all his shabby clothes and slight stature.

"I may not see you again; he will cross to-day—I to-morrow," she said, in sudden haste.

"God be with you!" answered the tutor, and he bowed low.

* * * * * * *

The fugitive noble stood in the shadow of the open paneling, and the Lady Gertrude, full of apprehension that he should stay too long, strained her ear to catch any ominous sounds from without and drank in eagerly the detailed plans he slowly explained of his own escape to Holland, and her journey hither on the morrow by another route.

When he ended there was a little silence between them, as with those whose hearts are too full to speak. It was speedily broken, however, by a loud ringing of the great bell, which reverberated from the deserted courtyard below through the house. The girl hastened to the casement window and looked quickly out.

"There are armed men," she said. "They have traced you here."

"Wary hounds," he murmured, with a look of grim humor—"to the hole, but not within. Twenty minutes and I shall be beyond the most cunning ferret's scent. God be with you, little daughter! Keep them dallying here a while. Remember to-morrow at Ballam bridge by nightfall!"

The panel fell back and the Lady Gertrude sat down to her books and made much pretense of mumbling to herself as the old doorkeeper, scare-stricken and panting, tumbled into the room with an officer of the king's service on his heels. "Soldiers," said he.

"And, good Oliver, what is their will?" said she, not deigning to raise her eyes from her book.

"No harm to so fair a hostess!" exclaimed the intruder.

Whereupon the Lady Gertrude slowly lifted her pretty head and scanned the uncomely countenance and fat proportions of the officer with much deliberation.

"Should fairness diminish harm, sir, 'twere a pity there were no more of the quality among his Majesty's servants."

"A truce, fair one, to a war of words. I am here to crave your hospitality whilst waiting for the presence of one who, I am informed, purposes to visit his daughter between the time of noon and midnight. You start! 'Tis now hardly noon. We demand to know in the king's name at what precise hour that interview is to take place."

"Sir!"

"'Twere well, madam, to save that pretty head; for those who wilfully harbor the treacherous Monmouth's followers can receive no clemency from his most gracious Majesty, King James. Their life is forfeit, man or woman."

"Sir," said Lady Gertrude, after some moments of seeming fearful deliberation, "I await my lord, my father, here within an hour from now; and may God curse you for a coward!"

The fat soldier grinned. The lady's bark was not loud enough, but her bite was, indeed, most easily averted with a threatening whip, as was the way with women; so he sat his broad person down and did all that which he thought would beguile so pretty a shrew from her fretful humor.

Full three-quarters of an hour thus passed, when news was brought by a breathless soldier that the Earl of W—— had boarded a frigate not fifteen minutes since, and—as was related in all seriousness—had doffed his hat in acknowledgment of the fiery salute from shore.

Whereupon the fat soldier got up in a fearful rage, and kicked and swore, as only a gentleman soldier knows well how to do, and snarled aloud that nothing should save the cunning jade from the lively fate of Mistress Gaunt, who, indeed, was burned to death for a lesser misdemeanor.

But the Lady Gertrude lifted up her proud head and said:

"Even so, I shall deem my father's life most cheaply bought, sir."

And she walked out between the file of armed men, who, indeed, were sorry for so brave and fair a creature, taken thus roughly a prisoner.

* * * * * * *

The poor tutor sat over his books in the upper room of a small dwelling house, and vestled with his thoughts till he knew not which was conscience and which the devil, most plaguing him; for the Lady Gertrude had said that love was wealth, yet his rooms betrayed no signs thereof.

He had a little piece of land not very far away, from which he acquired a small income; yet withal these things could in nowise be counted riches.

Indeed, no, thought he, then hurried footsteps upon the stair became confused with his wandering fancies, and ere he had time to weigh the matter, Lady Gertrude stood before him.

And then something of a sweet shyness came over her, so that all in a great hurry she set to explaining how she had been taken prisoner by the irate colonel, and how, indeed, she had escaped through the help of a cousin among the officers, who, she avowed, had once cared greatly for her.

Then the boy and the girl, for they were not much else, looked into one another's eyes, as they had looked these past days during the lessons he had set out to teach her; and now there was no table between them, so that he knelt down and, taking both her little white hands in his, he covered them with humble kisses, which the lady seemed to have no desire to resent.

"So, after all, Master Humphrey, you must needs take care of your pupil still a little while longer. To-morrow at Ballam bridge at nightfall there will be those waiting to conduct me to Holland, where I think, sir, you told me you had a mind to follow in search of further learning. Yet till then I must remain a prisoner here, for fear of my very life," she laughed.

Now, hardly had she spoke than a clamor without sent the blood from his cheek, and fear at last into the dauntless eyes of the Lady Gertrude.

"Quick! Within!" said he, and thrust open the door of the narrow chamber and closed it upon her. Then the steady tramp of men's feet echoed upon the winding stair.

"In the king's name!" said a tall officer as he entered the room, followed by several men at arms. There was a strange look in his eyes as he met the tutor's gaze, and he faltered in his speech while repeating the common formula.

"There is no one here," answered the student deliberately.

"It is necessary the place should be searched," replied the officer, "and I must warn you that if the prisoner be found your life will be forfeited without trial, as a traitor harboring those in conspiracy against his Majesty's crown."

"There is no one here," repeated the tutor.

"Search," said the officer. He had grown pale as the poor youth, who bent with seeming indifference over his books and clung close to his chair as the men approached the little door, which opened suddenly from within, as a beautiful youth in a velvet suit, with fine lace ruffs and a mass of brown, curly hair, falling negligently about his shoulders, such as was then the fashion to affect, confronted the officer.

"What noisy matter is this?" said he haughtily. "Is there no peace even for students, who, loyal to his Majesty, claim but the quiet of their chambers to pursue the books which tell of mightier deeds than these of the internal wars of a discontented people?"

Now a look of humor crept into the officer's eyes as he bowed perhaps lower than was necessary to so young and haughty a youth.

"I am grieved to so disturb you, sir," said he. "We have been misinformed, for, apparently, the lady we seek is not here," and he turned upon his feet and departed with his men from the lowly roof of the poor tutor.

"Master Humphrey," said the beautiful youth—and his face was crimson even as the skies after the sun hath set—"you risked being hung on high, Master Humphrey, for me." And there were tears in his eyes.

Then, indeed, did nearly all Master Humphrey's fortitude depart. Lady, 'twere but a paltry thing to risk," said he, and bowed his head as one ashamed, and within himself he thought.

"Now, indeed, I cannot woo her, for 'twould be the way of a coward to thus force advantage of a maid's gratitude."

But the while he was pondering she stole up to him and he knew not how it happened, but he wooed her just the same.—Pall Mall Gazette.

WHY SUNDAY IS CHOSEN.

Most Royal Assassinations Have Occurred on the Sabbath.

Sunday seems to be a favorite day for political assassinations of Europe. The death of Canovas on this day recalls the long list of rulers who have either met death or but narrowly escaped it on the Sabbath at the hands of anarchists, communists or nihilists. The fact that in the old world Sunday is the great festival day, when the rulers go around and give their subjects an opportunity to look upon and get near them, is perhaps a sufficient explanation.

Alexander II., the Russian czar, was returning to his palace on the afternoon of Sunday, March 13, 1881, when a dynamite bomb was thrown at his carriage. The carriage was blown to pieces and Alexander died within a few hours.

President Carnot, of France, was at Lyons attending an industrial and art exhibition on Sunday, June 24, 1894. That night as he drove to a theater, Sesare Giovanni Sarilo, a young Italian anarchist, sprang upon the step of the President's carriage and plunged a knife into his abdomen. Carnot died within a few hours.

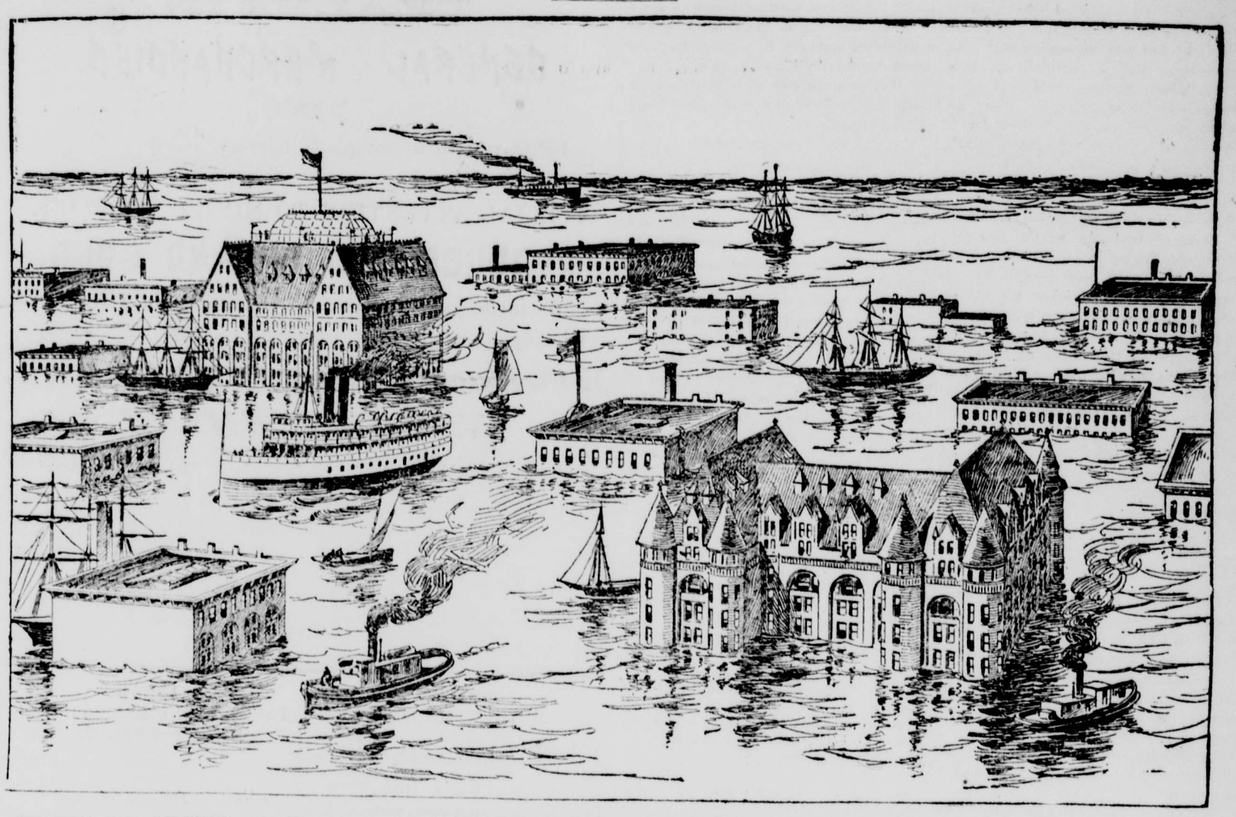
President Faure narrowly escaped death on Sunday, June 13, last. He was driving on the Bois de Boulogne to witness the Grand Prix at the Longchamps race course, when a bomb was exploded near his carriage. It was of faulty construction and hurt no one.

Two attempts have been made on the life of King Humbert of Italy on Sundays. On Sunday, March 17, 1878, Giovanni Pasanante climbed into the King's carriage in the streets of Naples and stabbed him in the thigh with a sword. The King fought back, cut his assailant on the arm and held him at bay until the police took charge of him. On Sunday, March 26, 1893, a religious fanatic named Beradi attacked King Humbert in the streets of Rome, but was captured before he did any harm.

William I. of Germany, grandfather of the present Emperor, was twice attacked by would-be assassins on Sunday. On July 14, 1861, Oscar Becker tried to shoot him, and on June 2, 1878, Dr. Nobling repeated the attempt. Nobling blew his own brains out when he saw that he had failed.—Washington Star.

In Melbourne a woman gets two pence half-penny for making a shirt, while a Chinaman gets five pence for washing it.

LAKE MICHIGAN'S WATERS TO OVERWHELM CHICAGO IN THREE THOUSAND YEARS.



PROF. G. K. GILBERT of the United States geological survey has found by a study of lake levels that the great lakes are slowly tilting to the southwest, and that in 3,000 years, by the present rate of rise, Lake Michigan will flood all the lowland country upon which Chicago is built and drain its overflow into the Illinois river. The learned professor has found that the country to the north of Lake Huron is steadily rising, while that in the vicinity of Chicago is as steadily sinking. He estimates that in no longer than 500 years Lake Michigan will overflow in its high stages; that in 1,000 years it will overflow at ordinary level; that in 2,000 years the western outlet will divide volume equally with the eastward flow by way of the St. Lawrence and that in 3,000 years the whole flow back from Lake Erie will be through the Chicago channel. He asserts that the lake, following a path of overflow that once before, in the last centuries of the glacial age, was its route, will course directly through Chicago, forcing what now is the Chicago river back into the valley of the drainage canal, which is but itself, according to the professor, an artificial aid for hastening what nature has already planned. Prof. Gilbert, in making his statement of facts, figures and theories, sees no hope for Chicago unless the tilt ceases as mysteriously as it has begun. He says that there is no known scientific reason for the rise responsible for the impending spill and that the upheaval, being entirely lawless, may as illogically decide within the course of 100 years or so to bend the other way. Otherwise he is sure that Chicago is doomed; that the waters of the lake will pound clear to the sand hills at Summit, undermining the sky scrapers that may intervene, converting the second city of the land into a watery mass of ruins.

LIVES A LIFE OF EXILE.

Bishop Who Has Charge of Religious Work in the Far North.

Bishop W. C. Bompas, who has charge of the work of the Anglican church in the diocese of Selkirk, in the extreme northwestern part of British America, has lived for over thirty years a life of exile that has few parallels in missionary annals. Since 1865 he has been laboring among the Indians far beyond the comforts of civilization. For twenty-three years of that time he has been a bishop, and though he has repeatedly had the opportunity to choose for his special field of work the more southern and hospitable part of

BISHOP W. C. BOMPAS.

the field, he has resolutely kept himself on the extreme limit. In 1865 Mr. Bompas, then a young English deacon 36 years old, presented himself for ordination to the priesthood in order that he might go out for missionary work. He was assigned to the Mackenzie River and Yukon districts. On Christmas day, 1865, he arrived at Fort Simpson, where he preached a Christmas sermon in the rude church that had already been constructed. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Athabasca, and the journey to England at that time is the only break in his years of service in the Northwest which he has allowed himself. His territory was an enormous one, but he has covered it from one end to another over and over again. So continuously is he traveling and preaching that he cannot be said in any sense to have a home of his own. In 1884 his vast diocese was divided and he retained for himself the northern portion, becoming known as the Bishop of Mackenzie River. In 1890 a further division of territory was made and again Bishop Bompas chose the most outlying portion. For his tactful knowledge of the ways of the Indians and Eskimos, and for his life of continuous self-sacrifice Bishop Bompas is respected wherever known.

A California Harvesting Incident.

Four young women clad in bloomers walked into the fields of Lassen County recently and asked permission to work the harvester. They were Orra Dowell, Gertie Sawyer, Lillie Dowell and Nellie Packwood. It was granted them and they proceeded to action. One of them climbed to the driver's seat and began to guide the twenty-six horses around the field, another attended to the binder, a third took charge of the sack sewing, and the fourth ran the separator. A whole morning was spent in this interesting occupation, and then, without mishaps or adventures, they tired, leaving the astonished men in possession. A harvest field is the prettiest sight in the world, with its reflections of soft yellow light from the golden grain, its mist of flying chaff and sheaves of winnowed wheat, oats or barley. Even rough, begrimed, perspiring men look picturesque in this alluring atmosphere, but when in their places pretty girls are introduced the scene becomes worthy of a Watteau.

It would be interesting to know what motives led those adventurous girls to brave the heat and discomfort of their morning's enterprise. Was it just for fun, for a lark? Or are these particular women thinking of setting out to earn their living in a novel way and wished to prove their fitness to objecting friends and relatives? Or was it just an outburst of the "zeitgeist," the spirit of the times? No one seems to know.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Bicycle for Military Use.

The bicycle corps of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry recently rode from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. Louis, Mo., a distance of 1,900 miles. The commander of the corps has reported to the War Department that the trip required thirty-four days of actual travel, at an average rate of 6.3 miles per hour. A large part of the trip was made under trying conditions, over mountains, and on sandy or muddy roads, with an occasional fording of streams; the men living meanwhile on the regulation field and travel ration. The health of the command was excellent, and none of the soldiers were disabled; the commander thinks that the practicability of the bicycle as a means of military transportation is demonstrated.—Youth's Companion.

Chinese Otters.

The Chinese have completely domesticated the otter. In that country every fisherman has his staff of fishing otters and cormorants. These otters are trained to hunt in company, to attack, pursue, and seize the fish. Travelers who have fished in China state that they have seen good well-trained otters currently sold for $400 each.

Austria's Railways.

Austria, with Hungary, had 5,737 miles of railroad at the end of 1896. The gross earnings were $52,000,000, the working expenses $35,000, and the net revenue $17,000,000 on an invested capital of $570,000,000.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

Gallant Battleship Constitution Now One Hundred Years Old.

"Old Ironsides" is 100 years old, and she survives the wear and tear of peace and war. Charlestown harbor, Boston, was where the launching took place. The American navy is, therefore, just a century old, for the Constitution was one of the first battleships built by the then youthful Government after it had achieved its independence.

"Old Ironsides" was one of the first trio of battleships built by the United States, and is by all odds the most famous vessel that ever floated the American flag. To survive the dangers of war and, what is sometimes more wasting, the decay of peace, through 100 years, is a record more remarkable for a ship than for a man. "Old Ironsides" deserves all the praise lavished on her in speech and song. There is no other vessel the associations of which are enwrapped with so many names familiar in our history, or can boast such a record of gallant achievements by American tars. Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Rodgers and Stewart were among her captains. Paul Revere furnished the brass bolts and spikes that went into her sturdy frame. Betsy Ross, "mother of the American flag," sewed the great banner of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes that floated above her when she first breasted the waves. Holmes wrote an ode to her that is familiar to every schoolboy. Lord Byron was once a guest on board and Capt. Dacres, afterward a British admiral, was entertained there as a prisoner. Her record during the war of 1812 included the capture of three first-class British frigates, 154 guns, 900 prisoners and property worth more than $1,000,000.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

It was in 1794, in view of the troubles with Algiers, that President Washington and Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War (the navy was not then a separate department), recommended the building of a number of first-class frigates. The country was then without a single man-of-war. The few merchant vessels that had been hastily fitted out for service in the revolution had been dismantled or returned to their earlier uses. Congress was by no means a unit on the plan to establish a navy, and the bill for the building of six frigates of "not less than thirty-two guns" had a majority of only two votes in the House of Representatives.

Of the six vessels thus provided for only three were at once built. They were the Constitution, of 44 guns, 1,576 tons burden and costing $302,719, which was built at Charlestown; the United States of the same size, built at Philadelphia, and the Constellation, of 36 guns and 1,265 tons, built at Baltimore.

The engagement of the Constitution and the Guerriere forms a story that we have all read and gloated over in our school histories. It was the first American victory in the war of 1812, and coming from an unexpected quarter it set the country wild with enthusiasm. When Hull and his victorious crew returned to Boston a great dinner was given to them by the citizens, and John Adams presided; Congress voted a medal to Hull and $50,000 to be divided among the officers and crew; the whole country set to singing praise of the Yankee tars.

The other exploits of the Constitution, including her escape from Admiral Broke's squadron in a three-days' chase, her capture of the Java and later of the Cyane and Levant in a single engagement, are too familiar to require more than mention.

The past half-century has been an uneventful one for "Old Ironsides." She did duty many years as a training ship, and at the outbreak of the civil war she was anchored at Annapolis. It was feared that she would fall into the hands of the Confederates and she was towed to New York. She was afterward removed to Philadelphia, and some years ago was towed to Portsmouth, where she remained until taken back to Charlestown for the celebration in honor of her century of existence. A plan that has been recently put forward in several quarters, and that may be adopted, is to station the old ship at Annapolis or Washington and to fit her up as a naval museum with relics of our earlier naval history. It is believed that by this means she will be assured of preservation for another hundred years, and that she will serve a useful purpose as a constant object lesson in patriotism to the younger generation of Americans.

How to Shake Hands.

A new handshake has arrived from England. They say that it is to become the rage and will entirely supercede the kangaroo grasp which has been fashionable. Really the new handshake is not a shake. The hands meet and gently swing from right to left for an instant.

AS THEY DID IT A YEAR AGO.

THE FASHIONABLE MODE OF TO-DAY.

The amount of air inspired in twenty-four hours is about 10,000 quarts.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3.....1897

"Mary had a little lamb; that time has passed away. No lamb could follow up the pace our Mary sets today. For now she rides the airshod wheel, skirts too short by half; no lambkin shares her airy flight, but you can see her calf. But who is there that can complain or cry in in woe "alas! So long as Mary's calf's all right, the lamb may go to grass. So all the men, delighted, gaze, their joy is not a sham; for while the other critter's out, they have no use for lamb."

Last spring there was a great rush from all parts of Australia to the new gold diggings in British New Guinea. Hundreds of men, with poor equipment, arrived at Normandy island or set out on the long journey Mambare river to the gold fields. Both places, however, have failed to justify the hopes of their discoverers, as the yield has been insufficient to pay the heavy expenses of the prospectors. Many of the adventurous miners have lost their lives through fevers or native treachery, and others are waiting for Government aid to get out of the country. So one more South Sea bubble has been pricked and found to be hollow.

Mining Activity.

The Los Angeles *Mining News* gives the following concerning the activity in Southern California: The past week of the Mining Exchange was a true reflection of the increasing interest in the mining industry in this city. Prospectors are pouring out on the desert from San Bernardino and other points, and work is going on with armies of men where one year ago a pick had not been turned to any extent.

Randsburg, the magic city of the desert, presses on its way, producing larger quantities of gold than eve, with occasional new strikes that bring joy to the hearts of owners and benefit to the camp and investors, but of such frequent occurrence as to become an oftold tale which does not bear repeating. This fall the Virginia Dale and Acton districts are putting on a great show of activity. New stamp mills are going up in all directions and the mining business is engaging the attention of men in all lines of commercial pursuits in this city.

The Virginia Dale District will be one of the scenes of activity. Nearly every day loads of supplies leave this city for that place, and great results are expected this year.

Forest Reservations.

From the report of the Secretary of the interior it is learned that there are nineteen national forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 13,903,280 acres. Thirteen forest reserves created by the proclamation of February, 1897, were suspended by the Act of June, 1897, until March 1898. These suspended reserves embrace nearly 20,000,000 acres. The Secretary points out that while the law provided for setting apart reserves, it did not provide for their protection and care. Accordingly on recommendation of the department in June, 1897, Congress passed an Act authorizing the Secretary to prescribe rules and regulations needed and to establish such service as was requisite to preserve the reserves.

In the same month the Secretary promulgated the necessary rules and set about to have the reserves cared for. The idea at first was to establish a forest bureau, but the means for its maintenance were not available. However, special guards have been appointed to patrol the reservations and enforce the regulations, while one special agent is making an examination of the whole forest system, as represented in the reserves, with a view to the making of a detailed report for the information of Congress and all the people. The agent who has charge of the forest reserves in a part of this state is the man who originated the idea of setting apart these reservations, and is an enthusiast upon the forestry question. The department looks forward to his reports with more than usual interest evidently.

The Secretary is certainly deeply impressed with the importance of giving great attention to this forestry question, since he dwells upon it and gives much interesting detail concerning it. He says that in the last year there were 370 cases of depredations upon the public timber, involving values to the extent of $635,064.68. There are now pending before the courts cases to the number of 145 involving more than $3,000,000 value for timber unlawfully cut from public lands. He says that all the forest agents of the Government are instructed to congider the protection of the public forests from fire, and from depredations as one of the most important of their public duties. But these employees are not sufficient in number, and the protective laws must largely fail of effect unless Congress authorizes a force to be put into the field numerically strong enough to give the timber reserves the protection they need.

This is not pleasant reading, because it indicates that a very considerable number or people, who would be deeply offended to be designated aa thieves, consider it entirely permissible to destroy public timber, and as rather a shrewd performance as long as they are not caugnt in the act. This moral insensibility to the heinousness of the crime is deplorable. It is of a piece with that other form of excusing conscience that defends one in cheating the Government by smuggling, and is evading the payment of Government dues.

There appears to be a rather wide spread notion that theft from the Government is really no crime, and that he who commits such offenses is more blameworthy for being found out than for perpetrating the crime. If all the people could be deeply and solemnly impressed with the great importance of preserving the forests of the country that protect the mountain flanks, conserve the retention of moisture in the soil, and the gradual rather than the flood supply of streams and rivers; if they could be convinced of the great importance of such conservation of wooded slopes in relation to public health and the non disturbace of climatic conditions, we would have an army of people working for the Government in a volunteer capacity, to aid in preventing forest depredations, and in bringing timber thieves and those who carelessly or purposely start forest fires to justice and swift punishment.

Totten-Harvey.

It was a bright and jovial wedding party that was held at A. C. Harvey's residence in Lone Pine on Thursday, the 25th, to celebrate the marriage of Benjamin F. Totten to Agnes L. Harvey. The ceremony uniting the young people took place early in the day in the prettily decorated parlor of the brides parents, the Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas officiating. The bride was becomingly attired for the occasion, and was supported by her sister, Miss Lutie Harvey as bridesmaid and by her brother, Mr. Fred Harvey. A reception was given in the afternon, when many friends came to express their good wishes and congratulations. Many were the gifts, the following being a partial list:

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Anton, tea pot.
Miss Ida Adams, cake dish.
Mrs. Arambale, Spanish lace.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Blaney, glass water pitcher.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burkhardt, agate set.
Mr. and Mrs. Rellis Carrasco, photo holder.
Miss Dorrah Cruz, picture frame.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Edwards, half dozen sauce dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. Fuentes, half dozen glasses.
Mrs. Green, Diamond lace underset.
W. B. Harvey, diamond lace pin.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harvey, gold breast pin,
Misses Artie and Lutie Harvey, scarfs for bureau
Fred Harvey, washstand splasher, lace curtains, matting etc.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Halliday, silver sugar spoon and silver butter knife.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Halliday, silver salt and pepper shaker.
Earnest Halliday, half dozen silver dessert spoons.
H. Halliday, 2 silver napkin rings.
Mrs. J. M. Hetterick, silver berry spoon.
Miss Mattie Johnson, gold stick pins and pair of glasses.
Oro Johnson, cream pitcher.
Miss Ida Kispert, dozen napkins.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacKenzie, half dozen pie dishes.
Miss Blanche F. Meysan, glass water jug.
Mrs. McLean, half dozen silver teaspoons.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffet, silver tray.
Mrs. Olives, cake dishes.
Silas Reynolds, silver butter dish.
Mr. and Mrs. Richards, butter dish and half dozen glasses.
Mrs. Ritegar, towels.
Wm. E. Salazar, lace.
Miss E. Salazar, Spanish work handkerchief.
Mr. and Mrs. Scott, bed spread, towels, toilet set and lamp.
Mrs. R. B. Starke, wine glasses.
Miss Stevens, cake dish.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stewart, silver teaspoons.
Fred and Ernest Stewart silver sugar spoon.
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Vandike, silver butter knife and dozen napkins.

When evening came and the numerous visitors had left with the request to return for a continuous "keeping it up" in the shape of a dance, the invitation was cordially responded to, and right merrily did the festivities terminate. Again were the good-byes and kind wishes reiterated, and again were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey's never ceasing hospitality and happiness of entertaining commented upon, whether it be at their valley home or round the camp fire on the mountain tour. C.

Randsburg Notes.

The grading camps are now within six miles of Johannesburg, where a temporary terminus of the new road will be established until spring, when the remaining two miles will be completed into Randsburg.

In the Stringer district there are now upwards of fifty dry washers at work, while in the new Pumpkin Roller district and Goler fully as many more are taking out pay dirt. In the Stringer country dry washers are averaging about 12 cents per run of fifty shovels each—not very rich but good wages. Twenty to forty runs are made in a day.

The Banner mine, a late discovery on the western slope of the Randsburg mountains is attracting much attention. A peculiar matter in this connection is that the owners have found tons upon tons of rich boulders on the surfrce, which are broken up and sent to the mill. Returns show that this surface ore averages about $60 per ton. Free gold is visible throughout the rock. No ledge from which the boulders came has yet been found, which circumstance is counted one of the curiosities of the camp.

By actual count twenty-two buildings, including residence and business houses, are now under construction in Randsburg.

An eighteen inch vein of free gold-bearing quartz was uncovered on the Pearl Estella mine in the St. Elmo district last week, and a contract to sink 150 feet thereon has been let.

Perhaps no other mining section of the great West gives more promise of prosperity than the region hereabouts for a radius of thirty miles. Everywhere gold is found on the surface, and dry placering is receiving an impetus that will show astonishing outputs of gold from these diggings this year. The production of gold dust is now estimated at about $1500 per week from the adjacent dry wash diggings tributary to Randsburg.

About 158 tons of ore per day are produced from the Randsburg mines and milled in that vicinity, irrespective of what is shipped away for reduction to Denver, Pueblo and San Francisco.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and south.

Jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lacy, James Hillyer, Omie I. Mairs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, county of Inyo, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California.

JAMES HARRY, Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897

HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, December 20, 1897, viz: Sylvester Tupman, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Lucien B. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who know of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897. [SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California all the right, title interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 35 East, M. D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California. E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand		$ 9,566 43
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 195 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Dolan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
" " " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16 834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given Tax Collector	344 00	
A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 90	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	288 86	
7 Mrs J H Ulch, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,169 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Medina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees	35 00	
A M Given, Sheriff fees	50	
S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	432 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,936 12	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
Salary	1,448 88	
Road District No. 1	71 00	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	320 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	135 50	
Bridge	124 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,132 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving "	20 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 25	
Union School	12 00	
	5,475 79	
Aug. Salary Fund	1,624 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 30	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 95	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Taboose Library	22 00	
Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7 037 77	
Sept. By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 00	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,000 00	
Independence School	8 00	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Taboose School	6 00	
Station school	114 75	
Riverside School	45 70	
Round Valley School Library	20 50	
County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
To General Ex for error	0	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19 936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,280 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1 750 57	
General Road	589 10	
Road District No. 1	122 01	
Road District No. 2	252 77	
Road District No. 3	143 40	
Road District No. 4	254 31	
Road District No. 5	192 36	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	355 41	
Institute	38 00	
Teachers' Library	15 53	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County school	8 58	
To the school Districts:		
Riverside	131 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	556 50	
Station	116 90	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	515 28	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 39	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 89	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station building	400 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand		8,856 93
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897. A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,065 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	332 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	175 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897. D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897. A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal ties.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

TAILOR

LONE PINE

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose reside and post office address is Salt Lake C Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in f has made application for a United St Patent for the Senator Lode min claim, situate in Union Mining Distr Inyo County, California, consisting 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surf ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No and described in the field notes and p of the official survey on file in this offi with magnetic variation at 15 degrees minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast cor of the claim, from which corner, the c ner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12 R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ 228.50 ch. distant, and running the North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to Northeast corner, from which corne block of granite marked X bears So 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and runni thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. ft. to the Northwest corner, thence So 38 deg. W. 22 72 ch. 1.500 ft. to Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corn thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9 09 ch. 600 to the Southeast corner the place of beg ning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, of which is claimed and applied for. T lode line of the Senator runs from stone mound on the Southerly endline the claim North 38 deg E. 22.72 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly en line of the claim, marked old locati monument on the official plat. The s mining claim being of record in the off of the Recorder of said County at In pendence in Inyo County, California, Volume F of Land, Water and Mini Claims at page 59. There are no n known locations.

I direct that this notice be publish in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspap published nearest the said mining clai for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradle Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY. DECEMBER 3.....1897

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

Estate of Catherine McNally, deceased - final discharge of administrator.

Margaret Saunders vs Maggie P. Goodale, administratrix of estate of Ezra M. Goodale, deceased—Defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's complaint sustained and plaintiff allowed ten days to amend.

SANURDAY, Nov. 27.

Estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceasd. Letters of Administration granted to Thomas Summers.

Estate of John Lucas, deceased—order of sale of real estate.

Real Estate Transfers.

R. W. Thomas to Margaret Saunders, 160 acres land at Big Pine; consideration $500.

Joseph Konda to John Albars, 160 acres land near Bishop; consideration $600.

W. R. Windheim to Geo. Voorberg, undivided one-half interest in eight mining claims in Argus Mining district, consideration $1.

A. M. Austin to L. N. Evans, D. C. Lamb and S. A. Austin—undivided three-fourths interest in Emma mine, Argus Mining District, consideration $1.

John C. Irwin to Peter Phillip Gehrig, brewery property at Independence; consideration $1700.

Louis Joseph to Walton F. Showalter, block 15 in the town of Big Pine, consideration $5.

Joseph R. Trego to Caroline B. Peck, 160 acres land near Bishop, consideration $1.00.

Emanuel Cox, James Brown and James Curtner to John A. Coyle; Indian Mine, Panamint District, consideration $250.

S. A. Vermilyea, Esq., visited town this week.

Miss Mary Mulholland is visiting Mrs. S. D. Judd in Bishop.

Dont overlook Rhine's Holiday Opening, Saturday, Dec. 11.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M. tomorrow night.

Thanksgiving is past, and the small boy now counts the days until Christmas.

Robert O'Neal came down from Bishop last Monday, returning next day.

D. T. Wallace of Austin, Nevada, was at Independence last Monday on land business.

The barn and hay stack belonging to Henry Giles were completely destroyed by fire yesterday.

Onie Mairs is improving the Norman House by giving it a much needed coat of paint, both inside and out.

John Schalten came down from Big Pine last Monday, bringing an old man named Mills to the County Hospital.

Everybody is invited to inspect our beautiful line of Holiday Goods, Saturday' Dec. 11, 1897. NATHAN RHINE.

John J. White, a detective in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., arrived at Independence on Wednesday. So far as known there are no new developments in the robbery case.

J. E. Reynolds, son of E. J. Reynolds of George's Creek, is visiting his parents after an absence of several years in Ventura county, where he has been teaching school.

Capt John W. Kelley arrived at Independence last evening from Bodie, and continued on his way this morning to Darwin. He drove all the way, coming by Mono Mills and Long Valley.

Dan Lewis and Owen Jones returned Monday from their mine in the Big Pine district. They have uncovered a considerable body of ore, some of it quite rich. They will put up an arrastra and begin work in earnest in the spring.

Mrs. John Baxter and her daughter, Jennie, returned home last Wednesday after a visit of four monts to relatives in Washington. They must have started on Friday, for a heavy storm on the bar, a wrecked train ahead and an overland late at Reno, all tended to delay their arrival home.

Judge Wellborh has signed a stipulated decree in the case of the Rand Mountain Mining Company versus the Sunlight Gold Mining Company, in which the bill of complaint, complaint of intervention, the cross bills of the defendant company and of John Singleton, L. A. and Rose L. Burcham are all dismissed and the prayer for the appointment of a receiver and partition of property are denied, and the interests of Reddy, Campbell and Metson to eighteen mines in the Rand group are acquired.

The stories that come from West Australia show that that colony has a Klondike of its own. Near the Kalgoorlie gold fields alluvial ground has been found which yields enormously. One man in a single morning cleaned up two pounds of nuggets, while two others, in two days, obtained sixty five ounces. The bedrock is from twenty-five to a hundred feet from the surface, but when reached it appears to be lined with nuggets. The new diggings are not in an inviting country, but this Australian desert is a great improvement over the frozen Klondike.

The fact that the Cuban insurgents are able to successfully raid the immediate suburbs of Havana without molestation is the best possible evidence of the weakness of the Spanish forces in the field. The Cuban war has become simply a question of endurance.

Thanksgiving at Big Pine.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week witnessed a great gathering of enthusiasts of the diamond at Big Pine. The hamlet received all with open arms and succeeded in its own hospitable fashion in making every stranger feel at home. The accomodations, eating and sleeping, of the town, were tried to the utmost, but the visitors good-naturedly took whatever was offered, and extracted a huge amount of fun from small quarters. Owing to the Teachers' Institute and Grand Ball Bishop was thinly represented at the base ball tournament, but Independence turned out royally. At one p.m., Thanksgiving, the Big Pine Indian nine and the Independence white boys played the first game. It consisted of nine innings, and the score stood 20 to 14 in favor of the Indians. The Indians showed the best of training and lots of practice, and are certainly a credit to their coachers. The Independence boys showed lack of practice, but Independence will back them against the county if they will get in and practice. The players consisted of the following named men:

NEVER-SWEATS		INDEPENDENCE
George Am	Pitcher	Julian Eibeshutz
Jake Tracey	Catcher.	Norm Mairs
Jesus	1st base	Lester Laird
Jerry	2d base	Alvah Conklin
Charley Shaw	3d base	Deck
Bue Lagrosse.	shor stop	George Naylor
Billy Barlow	left-field	Crom, Harper
Steve Mose	center-field	E. Paulise
Piper	right-field	Charley Rose

Umpires J. Kewley and Geo. Hall in the field.

On Thursday night the young people got up an impromptu dance, Freeman Mitchell and John Schalten furnishing the music. The Ladies' Aid Society gave an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner at the church, and for twenty-five cents a sumptuous repast was served.

On Friday the Never-Sweats played the Big Pine while boys, and won the game and first money—$80, the score standing 10 to 27. The Big Pine boys are game, and did well considering their youth and inexperience, but the Indians' long practice stood them in good stead. The Piutes played in the same position as on the day previous, and the white boys stood as follows:

Catcher, Geo. Hall; pitchers, Walter Hanby and Bert Ober; 1st base, Bert Ober and Walter Hanby; 2d base, Frank Schalten; 3d base, Joe Steward, short-stop, Jim Steward; right field, Frank Ober: center field, Steve Gregory; left field, Sam McMurray.

Umpires—W. A. Chalfant and J. Kewlew.

On Friday night a grand ball was given at Callow's Hall, Tom Callow and Miss Nellie Coyle furnishing the music. Young and old participated in the "high jinks," and it was four o'clock Saturday morning before the trippers could sing "After the Ball."

A pandemonium like to a mad-house in a blizzard then reigned for an hour or so, as those who were trying to sleep can certify, and then the boys quieted down at the thoughts of another ball game to be played in the forenoon to decide whether Big Pine or Independence should carry off the second money—$40. The Independence boys played in the same positions as the day previous, the Big Pine boys making the following changes:

Pitcher, Bert Ober; catcher, Jim Steward; 1st base, Geo. Hall; short stop, Frank Ober; right field, Vernon Smith.

They played five innings, the score standing 4 to 10 in favor of the Independence boys. The umpires were D. Hession and Winnie Eldred.

Immediately after lunch the visitors began to pull out for home, and as each wagonload departed for the south the Big Piners gave three rousing cheers for the Independence boys and girls, and the visitors congratulated themselves on having put in three jolly days at Big Pine under the care of Mr and Mrs. Thomas Callow.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

Hooray for our side!

Bet a dollar he never reaches first.

Mulholland and Deck got a turkey at the shootin'.

Got a bed? Lucky boy; mine's busted.

Had your silhouette taken with a candle? We guarantee a perfect likeness.

Denny is bell boy, and he's going to keep the job.

At 3 a.m.: What's become of the electric button. I want some ice water.

Five boys can out giggle ten girls.

Hand out a shoe there. Here's a man wants a bunk.

Dear me! There's a man in that cot.

Know what I'm sayin? My prayers, that's all.

It's our turn to holler.

Married in Nevada.

On Wednesday evening, November 3, John F. Winter of Newcastle and Annie E. Shaw of Reno, Nevada, were united in marriage at Reno at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Hogan. Rev. Father Reynolds of the Catholic Church performed the ceremony in the presence of the relatives and a few intimate friends. After a delicious wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Winter left on the 10 o'clock train for California, visiting San Francico, Del Monte, Pacific Grove and other places. They arrived in Newcastle Sunday evening and will reside at the John C. Boggs residence. Mr. Winter has been the Newcastle agent for Wells-Fargo for the past seven months and during his residence here has made many friends who will congratulate him upon winning from our neighboring state one of its most accomplished daughters.

Miss Shaw was formerly a resident of Inyo county, her parents residing at Big Pine.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Qurrterly Conference.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, D. D., Superintendent of the Nevada Mission, will hold the first quarterly conference of the Independence charge at M. E. church, Independence, on December 6, to commence at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Van Deventer will conduct the following services:

Lone Pine—Dr Van Deventer will preach in Lone Pine on Saturday evening, Dec. 4 at 7:30 o'clock, and on Sunday morning, Dec 5th, at 11 o'clock; the sacrament of the Lord's supper at the close of the morning service.

George's Creek—Dr. Van Deventer will preach in the afternoon to commence at 2:30.

Independence—Sunday evening, Dec. 5, sermon by Dr. Van Deventer, followed by the communion service. Quarterly conference on Monday, Dec. 6, at 2:30, and in the evening a sermon by the superintendent. Collection at the close of each service to pay expenses of the superintendent.

All are cordially invited to all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

How to Prevent Pneumonia

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of osingle case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Nathan Rhine, Druggist. *

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath says that women have proven to be a success in the postal service. Since the time of Adam woman always has been pretty successful in handling the males.—*Post.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 711. ADM H. E. 983

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 29, 1897.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz.: Curtis F Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 19, Tp 16, SR 34 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C Miller and John T. Erwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Registet.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS OPENING

SATURDAY EVENING DECEMBER 11, 1897

SANTA CLAUS will arrive and make his Christmas display at RHINE'S on

Saturday Evening, Dec. 11, 1897.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to witness the grandest display of Holiday goods ever exhibited in Inyo county. Bring the Children.

By order of

SANTA CLAUS

☞ No goods sold on opening night.

N N A TTTTTT H H A N N
NN N AA T H H AA NN N
N N N A A T HHHH A A N N N
N NN AAAA T H H AAAA N NN
N N A A T H H A A N N

RRRR H H H N N EEEE
R R H H H N NN N E
RRRR HHHHH H N N N EEE
R R H H H N NN E
R R H H H N N EEEE

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon.
Butter and Eggs

Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 24, 1890 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	46	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:45 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5.55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St.
San Francisco.
Sample free.

QUIEN SABE?

Quien sabe?—who knows?—is a phrase in very common use among the Spaniards, and helps over many, many difficulties. It is expressive. What the weather may be the coming winter, who knows? It may be snowy, wet, stormy, cold, freezing and full of sickness and pain, who knows? Some of us today hale and hearty, may lie on beds of torture or hobble about on crutches, who knows? Before the autumn merges into winter, many may have symptoms of approaching trouble; of the old rheumatism coming on, or of first attacks begun; who knows? Who knows? That's a conundrum. But there is one thing everybody knows, the best thing to do is to be ready for the weather coming and to take hold of what is. Everybody knows what is best. With St. Jacobs Oil in the house, everybody knows they have a sure cure for rheumatism, acute or chronic. It is likewise known that in any stage of it the great remedy does its work of cure perfectly. If we suffer, we need not ask who knows, when it is so well known what is best.

"Wonderful how those Indians can play football the way they do." "Not at all; Indians are athletic." "I know, but how do they keep their minds off the other fellows' long hair?"

LEFT DESTITUTE!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

"What do you think the most astonishing event in a man's life?" "His discovery that his children are old enough to think for themselves."

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our trade Mark.

I. Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP, and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an substitution. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

We call attention to our readers that the Pacific Coast Jockey Club will begin its Winter Season of Running Races at Ingleside Track on November 1st. Those visiting San Francisco who desire to be entertained can find ample amusement at this beautiful resort. The grounds and buildings have been greatly improved and are equal, if not superior, to any in the United States.

The postoffice deficit for the year ending last June will aggregate $11,000,000. This is the largest deficit ever known, the difference between the receipts and expenditures having heretofore ranged from $3,000,000 and $6,000,000, or $7,000,000.

Quick!

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THE FAMILY STORY

THE GOVERNOR'S TRAGEDY.

As the Governor rode past my grandmother's house on the spring morning when he left the State forever he wore his uniform and carried the sword with which he afterwards led the charge at San Jacinto. He was a tall man, broad-shouldered and well-knit, with a certain graceful stateliness which, though he had it by nature, he had not left uncultivated. It was held in those days to be a mark of the person of quality, and from the time when as a boy of 10 he had lain on the puncheon floor of his father's cabin spelling out Pope's Iliad by the light of a pine knot, the Governor had always felt himself a person of quality.

My grandmother was on the porch as he passed and he bowed low to her, ceremoniously doffing his hat, as he always did to ladies. It was the last time she ever saw him, and though she had been his warmest friend, he kept his own counsel with her as with every one else.

To the day of his death, he never explained himself. "Sir," he would say, in response to every attempt to draw him out, "let us speak of something else." And the bow with which he said it was conclusive. When he had just reached the summit of what had been his ambition; when he was Governor of what was then the pivotal State of the Union, with the Presidency as a possibility for him, and the United States Senate for life a certainty, why it was that he chose to dress himself in his uniform and ride out into the wilderness beyond the Mississippi, never to return, his biographers have not been able to explain except in vague generalities. How my grandmother knew the story I cannot say, further than that she was the friend not only of the Governor himself, but of Virginia Frazer and of John Endicott, the Governor's private secretary, who made the trouble between them.

"It is true, my dear," said my grandmother to me, "that Endicott was a Yankee and an impecunious school teacher, but he was a Harvard graduate and a gentleman. The Endicotts are an excellent family—almost as good as our own, or as Virginia's. And the Governor, you know, though one of the best bred men I ever saw, lacked the great advantage of descent from well-bred people."

Those who conclude from this that my grandmother was something of a Tory will not be wholly mistaken, but if they had known the charming old lady as well as I they would forgive her as easily as I do, even though—which is not likely—they are as radical in their politics as I am thought to be by some.

The Governor's honeymoon was barely over when he left the State. The fact of his resignation, which he had addressed in due form to the presiding officer of the Senate, was not generally known until he was 300 miles away, sitting in a Cherokee cabin, smoking an Indian pipe, as silent and impassive as any other savage of those around him. For that was undoubtedly his idea at the time to renounce civilization forever and live a barbarian among barbarians.

Mrs. Frazer, Virginia's mother, was a famous match-maker and one of the Governor's staunchest partisans. "If he was born in a cabin," she said to my grandfather a few days before the wedding, "he has more brains than any other man in the State. I expect to see him President yet."

With visions of Virginia in the White House and herself as the power behind the throne, she was correspondingly elated on the night of the wedding. It is no part of my purpose to attempt to describe her feelings when the catastrophe came and she found herself face to face with the climax of one of those tragedies which compel silence in all who are incapable of resignation.

When Endicott first met Virginia Frazer he was not more than 25, very handsome, and with an unassuming self-possession which made amends for his lack of the ceremonious courtesy habitual to the society into which he was thrown. There had been a marked attraction between him and Virginia from their first acquaintance, and one who did not know her mother expected it to be a match. But Virginia, before any one knew of her engagement to the Governor, had begun to hold Endicott at arm's length, and after the climax there was never the slightest scandal connecting her name with his.

She was not more than 20 at the time of her marriage. Six weeks later, when she stood before the fireplace of her sitting-room as the Governor entered at 11 o'clock at night, she wore the muslin whose contrasting whiteness had so heightened her brunette beauty on the day after her marriage. The Governor had just come from a conference of his political friends and was flushed and hopeful. His wife did not move as he entered the room. Her face was half averted when, with his usual impressive gallantry, he took off his hat at the door and crossed the room to kiss her hand. He had taken it in his and his lips had almost touched it when she hastily—almost violently—withdrew it. Slipping past him, she stood in the center of the room facing him as he turned, not understanding her at all and thinking that she had begun to develop an unaccustomed playfulness.

She did not leave him long in error. "Do not touch me!" she said in a voice which, though it trembled with excitement, showed the decisiveness of long premeditation. "Do not touch me. I cannot bear it."

The Governor stood motionless, with the puzzled look of one whose intellect is overcome. She might have pitied him and receded had she been capable either of seeing or understanding, but she had become a mere automaton, governed by long-suppressed emotion.

"I cannot bear it!" she repeated. "I do not love you. I have never loved you. I have tried to learn. I cannot. I have tried to become a true and dutiful wife to you. I cannot. I have tried to forget the only man I ever loved. I cannot. There must be an end of it all, and it must come now!"

"Virginia!" said the Governor, helplessly. "Virginia——"

"Do not stop me!" she went on, with increasing rapidity. "I am not insane, though I am near it. I am a good woman, sir. At least, I have nothing with which to reproach myself, except the shame of having allowed them to make you believe I love you. It was all my mother's fault and yours. Why did you follow me? Why did she force me on you, when I did not love you, when I never can love you; when I have ceased to wish to love you?"

She paused a moment for breath. The Governor did not move. He had leaned his elbow on the mantel, and now, with his hand supporting his chin, he stood looking at her blankly.

"I will not be stopped," she said, catching her breath with a sob. "I will tell you everything, everything, the whole miserable truth that is killing me. I love John Endicott. I have never loved anyone else. I never will. He does not know it, and he never can know it, unless you tell him. Now you know what a wretch I am, and you know what you have done to make me so."

As she stopped she drew herself up and threw back her long black hair, which had escaped from her comb and fallen around her face. As yet the Governor's mind had assimilated hardly anything of what she had said. It had come upon him a supreme calamity at the climax of his good fortune. He seemed to himself to have died suddenly and to be striving to wake to consciousness in another world. The one idea which shaped itself clearly in the chaos of his brain was that his wife had never been so splendidly beautiful as now, when she stood with head thrown back and flashing eyes, lifted above herself by the stress of such an effort as no one person ever makes twice in a lifetime, as very few ever make at all. A moment later, overcome by the inevitable reaction, she had rushed sobbing from the room, leaving the Governor still standing at the mantel, immovable, as he had stood since she began.

He had made no attempt to follow her. She had gone only a few minutes when he stood upright, threw back his shoulders, walked twice up and down the room and then took his seat before a writing desk, drawn close to a window overlooking the river. Settling down in the chair with his elbows on its arms and his hands locked across his breast, he looked steadily out of the window, motionless, as the clock on the mantel struck the hours, one after another, until the small, square window panes began to grow luminous with the dawn. Then he rose, and unlocking a drawer in the lower part of his desk, took out a mahogany box with silver-mounted corners and a heavy silver plate in the center of the lid. He unlocked it deliberately, and,

IT WAS THE LAST TIME SHE SAW HIM.

taking from it a pair of the long blue steel dueling pistols of the period, tried the l[illegible] of both, and then looking at them, said aloud:

"They are the ones Benton gave me—'The same, sir, I had the misfortune to be obliged to use in my difficulty with my much-respected friend, Gen. Jackson.'"

Before he had concluded his unconscious mimicry of Benton's presentation speech he recognized the fact that he had caught the solemn pomp of that statesman's carefully-modulated periods. The incongruity of the idea grew upon him, and as he turned one of the pistols over and over in his hand he almost smiled at the utter lack of logical sequence in his own mental processes. Simultaneously he seemed to have reached a conclusion, for he replaced the pistols and locked the case. "No," he said, "I will not do it. He is a good boy and it is not his fault nor hers either. She is as good a woman as ever lived, and I am a fool."

He spoke now with the decisiveness he had shown at Horseshoe Bend, where, as everyone knows, Gen. Jackson had called him the bravest man in the army. He was almost cheerful as he rose and left the house, walking towards the bluffs, as was his morning habit, with the light, swinging step he had learned on the trail with the Cherokee friends of his boyhood. He did not return until 11 o'clock, and going straight to his office he found John Endicott, his secretary, waiting for him with a formidable bundle of papers.

"Use your own judgment, my boy, on all that will not keep until to-morrow. I am busy to-day with work that cannot wait."

He passed into his inner rooms as he said this, and began sorting the papers in his private pigeonholes. Endicott could hear him tearing them, but if he wondered, he asked no questions, and the Governor kept up his work long after his usual dinner hour. When he went home he found what he had expected. His wife had gone to her mother, and he never saw her again. It is said he wrote her a most affectionate letter, but if he did, nothing he said in it changed the course of his life or hers. "Nonsense. His heart did not break," said my grandmother. Why, all the world heard of him at San Jacinto. A brave man's heart never breaks while he has work to do."

Perhaps she was right. At any rate, there was no tremor in the Governor's voice as he spoke to her that morning, riding with his horse's head turned toward the old Cherokee trail that led

THE GOVERNOR DID NOT MOVE.

across the Mississippi through Arkansas to the Indian Territory.

"Good morning, Mrs. Tupton," he said as he bowed to my grandmother. "It is a beautiful day, and your roses are almost beautiful enough to be worthy of you."—Utica Globe.

OUR GREAT GUN FACTORY.

The Washington Foundry, Where Heavy Ordnance Is Made.

The Washington gun foundry is one of the landmarks of the national capital. Inasmuch as it is there that all the high-powered guns and their mounts for the equipment of our modern ships of war are manufactured, it is a place of special interest to visitors in these days of wars and rumors of war. Originally established as a navy-yard for the construction and repair of warships, it was long since abandoned as such, and is now devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture of guns and ordnace materials. The entire gun plant and appurtenances have cost about $2,000,000 and are believed to be fully equal to the demand of the times in supplying the new navy with guns equal in power and efficiency to those supplied to the leading navies of foreign powers.

The gun shop is filled with the most powerful and approved machinery for turning, boring, rifling, jacketing and otherwise finishing the immense rifles required for modern battleships, as well as the smaller rapid-fire guns, which form such an important part of the secondary batteries of the cruiser gunboats, and, in fact, all vessels of war. The largest lathe in the shop, commonly called the "sixteen lathe," was built for turning out gun sixteen inches in diameter of barrel, forty-eight feet seven inches long, and weighing 110 tons. This size has been found too large for practical use, however, and the largest guns made for the navy are of but thirteen-inch caliber.

The lathe which is used for boring the interior of these guns is about 115 feet long and cost nearly $100,000. Smaller lathes are used in the case of the smaller guns. Traveling over these lathes, forty feet from the ground, is an immense crane, capable of raising and carrying from one lathe to another a dead weight of 125 tons. In the center of this building is the shrinking pit, in which are located furnaces for heating the jackets and hoops for use in shrinking the gun tubes. These furnaces are heated to between 600 and 700 degrees, the heating power being naphtha oil with an air blast.

A separate building is devoted to the manufacture of gun mounts and carriages and is provided with the latest and most approved machinery, as is also the projectile shop nearby, in which shells are made and finished.

There are many historic relics in the museum and other buildings at the yard which the watchman in charge will show with an ill-concealed display of pride and patriotism. The two old-fashioned cannon mounted on either side of the avenue near the entrance were captured from the Tripolitans by Capt. Stephen Decatur in 1804.

Near the east door of the gunshop is the original "Long Tom," used with such success by Capt. Samuel C. Reid on the brig Gen. Armstrong in his never to be forgotten engagement with the British fleet at Fayal on Sept. 26, 1814. This gun was presented to the United States by the Portuguese Government a few years ago, and formed a part of the naval exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. In the rear of the commandant's office is a gun park, where are displayed trophies captured during the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and war of the rebellion.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

When a girl thinks she is awfully sweet, she finds it difficult to keep the opinion to herself.

Anecdote and Incident

So long as there are writers there will be many who will never resort to the painstaking labor of Wordsworth, as indicated in the journal of Dorothy Wordsworth: "William has come back tired; he has spent all the day in thinking of an adjective for the cuckoo."

His majesty of Siam is liberal with his orders. He recently gave an Italian painter (for painting one of his wives from a photograph) "the Grand Cross of the Siamese Crown." It is rather a large order. "This cross," said his majesty, graciously, "will entitle you to marry twelve wives; it is a distinction I seldom confer, so I hope you will soon make good use of it."

An eminent preacher, who prided himself upon his ability to discourse without the aid of notes, once got into the pulpit; but, when he found himself face to face with his congregation, his ideas vanished, his mind was a blank. He tapped his forehead, but in vain, his ideas would not come. "My friends," he said, "I pity you; you have lost a fine sermon," and he descended the pulpit steps.

Two freight engines collided near the Kentucky town of Whitlock recently. Both were pretty badly damaged, and one engineer was discharged for carelessness and disobedience of orders. The funniest thing about the matter was the answer of the disobedient engineer to the other, who asked, "Didn't you have orders to meet me at Whitlock?" "Well, d——n it, hain't I met you?" said the engineer who caused the head-on collision.

A friend of mine, says James Payn, had a colonial acquaintance who was very like a certain eminent diplomatist, and plumed himself upon it. My friend met him one evening at a reception, with ever so large a star on his breast. "Oh, come, Jack, this won't do! I don't believe there are orders of that size in the other hemisphere. Where did you get it from?" The much-decorated one smiled sweetly on him, and replied in excellent English. "I received it from my sovereign, sir; I think you are in some error. I am the —— embassador."

Conan Doyle tells a story of a friend of his who had often been told that there is a skeleton in the cupboard of every household, no matter how respectable that household may be; and he determined to put this opinion to a practical test. Selecting for the subject of his experiment a venerable archdeacon of the church, against whom the most censorious critic had never breathed a word, he went to the nearest postoffice and dispatched this telegram to the reverend gentleman: "All is discovered! Fly at once!" The archdeacon disappeared and has never been heard of since.

The Bishop of Worcester, England, once had occasion to travel through Banbury by rail. Being desirous to test and at the same time to encourage the far-famed industry of that town, he beckoned a small boy and inquired the price of the celebrated buns. "Threepence each," said the boy. The bishop thereupon handed him sixpence and desired him to bring one to the car, adding: "And with the other threepence you may buy one for yourself." The boy shortly returned, complacently munching his Banbury, and, handing the threepence in coppers to the bishop, exclaimed: "There was only one left, guv'nor."

A careless mason dropped a brick from the second story of a building on which he was at work. Leaning over the wall and glancing downward, he discovered a respectable citizen with his silk hat jammed over his eyes and ears, rising from a recumbent posture. The mason, in tones of apprehension, inquired, "Did that brick hit any one down there?" The citizen, with great difficulty extricating himself from the extinguisher into which his hat had been converted, replied, with considerable wrath, "Yes, sir, it did. It hit me." "That's right," exclaimed the mason, in tones of undisguised admiration; "noble man, I would rather have wasted a thousand bricks than have you tell me a lie about it."

Some years ago Judge Stipp, of Princeton, was pleading a damage case before the Illinois Supreme bench. A short time before the court had decided an almost similar case, in which one of the parties had lost fingers, against the injured man, saying in their decision: "The party being an attorney, his injury does not keep him from 'climbing those heights where fame's proud temple shines afar.'" Mr. Stipp was deep in the point of law when his remarks were interrupted by the justice who wrote the former decision, who said: "Was not this point covered in a decision a short time ago by this court?" "Yes, your honor," replied the attorney, "it was, but my client has lost his toes, and has no claws to 'climb those heights,' etc." The other justices smiled audibly and the lawyer was allowed to finish in peace.

The late Senator George, of Mississippi, was an agnostic, while his wife was deeply religious. She placed a neighboring Baptist minister on his trail, and he got no peace. Once, riding slowly home from Carrollton and reading his mail, the preacher burst out of the woods on his right hand and began. They came to a creek and crossed it. It was, in the Senator's language, "saddle-pocket deep." On the further bank he dismounted. "Git down," he said, fiercely. The minister looked at him doubtfully. He feared a personal encounter. "Git down!" He got down. "Now," said George, "I'm tired o' bein' harried around th' kentry like I was a cotton-tail rabbit an' you was a pack o' nigger dogs. Baptize me right here." It was winter-time, but the venerable statesman would not be denied. The two men waded into the icy water up to their armpits, and the ceremony was performed. Senator George climbed into his saddle and looked down on the shivering evangelist. "Now," he said, "you go home and stay home. I'm through with this —— foolishness."

Real Estate in Paris.

An idea of the prevailing price of land in Paris may be gained from a list of awards to owners of property in the French capital that was taken possession of for the widening of streets. The prices given are for the land alone, this apparently being either assessed separately, or possibly seized separately, under the curious French law, which enables a town to take and pay for the land only to be used for improvements, leaving to the owner the use of the building upon it, so long as he can make it stand without repairs.

The most expensive piece of land mentioned in the assessment was one on the Rue Tiquetonne, a short and narrow street, which, however, extends directly from the postoffice to a wide street, the Rue de Turbigo. For this tract of 1,800 francs per square meter was awarded, about $33 a square foot, or $4,950 per front foot, allowing an average depth of 150 feet.

In the Rue d'Aboukir, not far off, which leads from the Grand boulevard directly to the Bank of France, only $15 a square foot was awarded, or $2,250 a front foot, averaging the depth of 150 feet. Next to that on the Rue Tiquetonne, the most valuable piece of land taken was on the Rue Herod, far off in the suburb of Auteuil, for which $27 a square foot was paid, or $4,050 a front foot, averaging the depth at 150 feet.

Among the cheaper tracts was one on the Rue du Bac, famous among the ladies as the one on which the famous Bon Marche is situated, which brought $9 a square foot, equivalent to $1,350 a front foot, with a depth of 150 feet. The cheapest lot of all in the thickly settled part of the city was one on the Chemin des Meuniers, near the park of Vincennes, and close to the vast warehouses of Bercy, for which only 36 cents a foot was paid, or $54 a front foot; while a lot on the Avenue Daumesnil, near by, the principal street of the Bercy region, brought only about $1.25 a square foot, or $187.50 a front foot.—St. Louis Republic.

SEES THROUGH HIS NOSE.

Frenchman Whose Nasal Organs Have Taken the Place of His Eyes.

A Paris paper published a few days ago an account of a man who can see through his nose. This extraordinary person, it seems, was born blind, and by systematic training has been enabled to make his nasal organ take in some measure the place of his eyes. The story was read far and wide, and it is safe to say that the majority of readers gave little credence to it. Extraordinary things are daily happening, but most of them are conceivable, and hence credible. But how is it possible for a man to see through his nose? Many asked this question and waited in vain for a satisfactory answer. If such persons, however, will look into an old book, which was printed in Nuremberg, in 1702, they will find a record of a case very similar to that recorded in the Paris journal. This book is entitled "Oculus Artificialis Teledioptricus Sine Telescopium Est," and it is the work of the distinguished German scholar, Johann Zahn. Copies of it are very rare, and the one which was consulted in the present instance was found in the University of Bologna.

The man who, according to Zahn, could see through his nose was a farmer. While he was still an infant he met with a serious accident, which resulted in the loss of his right eye. A few years later he fell from a cherry tree and lost his left eye. His nose and left cheek were terribly mangled at the same time, and it was a year before the wound was healed. When he was well enough to go out of doors the blind lad would sit in the garden and warm himself in the sun. Now one day he fancied that he saw through his nose a dim ray of light. He was naturally puzzled, but next day he noticed the same unaccountable phenomenon. Week after week and month after month he looked for this ray of light and, strange to say, it not only never failed him, but, as time passed, it grew more constant and more potent, until at the end of five years he was able to see all objects within a reasonable distance. Here, however, is a curious fact. He was able to see all objects on the ground or in front of him, but he could not see any objects above him. Zahn vouched for the truth of these statements and said that the distinguished physician, Heinrich Spezius, was also ready to make an affidavit as to their truth. Skeptics may say that the man was shamming, but as both eyeballs were lost it is difficult to see how shamming was possible. Of course, the man may have imagined that he saw objects on the ground or in front of him, but, according to Zahn, he was subjected to tests which proved to the satisfaction of all eye witnesses that he was not imposing on them. There must be some explanation of this amazing phenomenon, and if there is really in France now a person who can see through his nose he certainly deserves to be made the subject of serious study.—New York Herald.

One on the Grocer.

They are telling a good story on my friend, the grocer, next door. The other day a woman came in and said: "I want two dozen hen's eggs. They must all be eggs laid by black hens."

The grocer said: "Madam, I am willing to accommodate you, but you have got the best of me this time. I don't know how to tell the eggs of a black hen from those of a speckled or white one."

Said she: "I can tell the difference mighty quick."

"If that is so, madam, will you kindly pick out the eggs for yourself?"

She did so, and when the two dozen were counted into her basket, the grocer looked at them, and said, suggestively: "Well, madam, it seems as though the black hens laid all the big eggs."

"Yes," said she, "that's the way you tell them."—Hardware.

Out-of-the-Way Journalism.

The most northern newspaper in the world is published at Hammerstein, Russia. The editorial work is done in a small wooden house roofed with turf. The paper is called the Nordkap and is published weekly. The news is frequently a fortnight old before it reaches the subscribers. Most subscriptions are paid in fish.

Out of Politics.

Reporter—How many years have you been in public life?

Statesman—Twenty-four.

Reporter—But your biographer says twenty-eight.

Statesman—He includes four years when I was Vice-President.—San Francisco Examiner.

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

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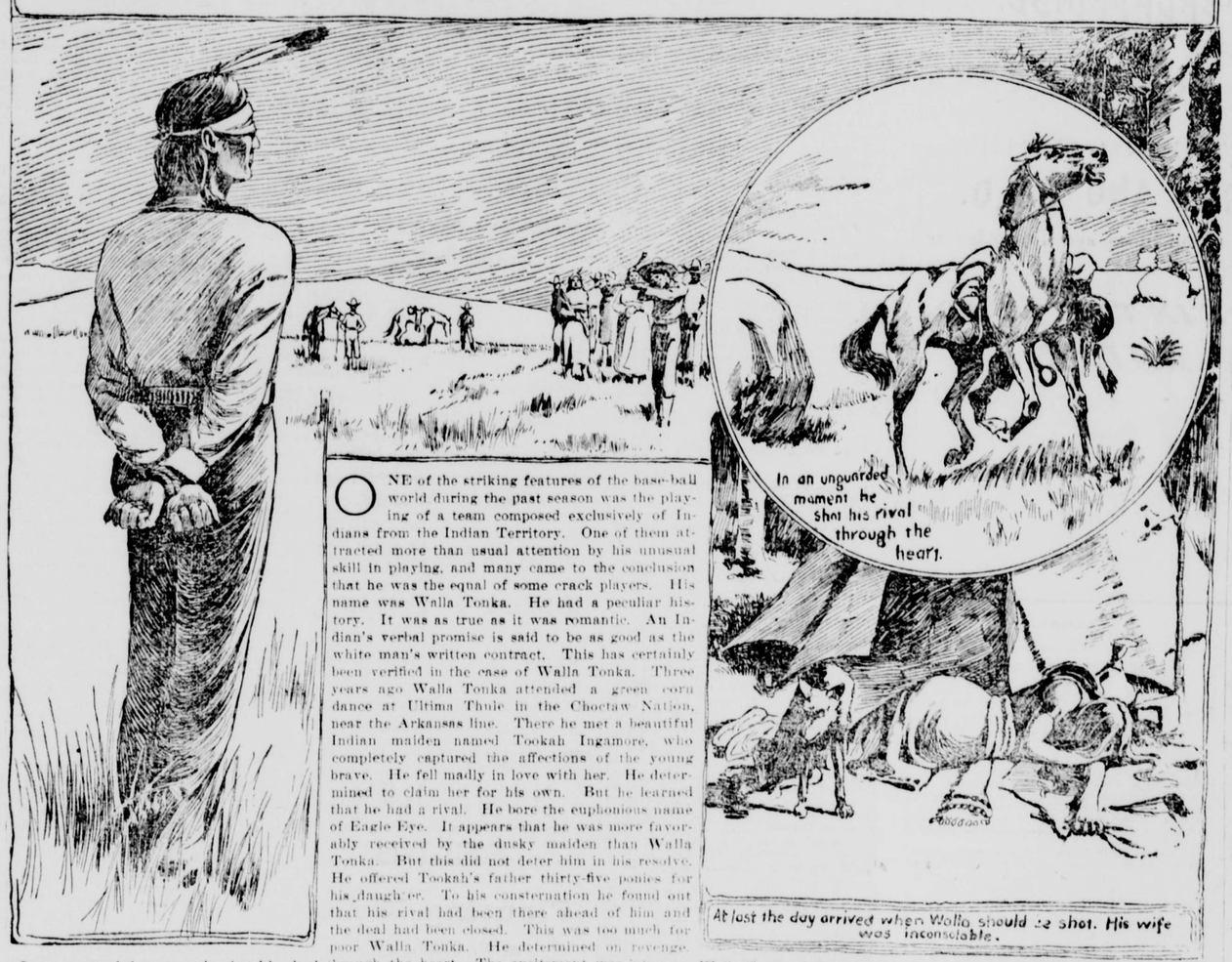
The Indian, Walla Tonka, came back to be shot.



ONE of the striking features of the base-ball world during the past season was the playing of a team composed exclusively of Indians from the Indian Territory. One of them attracted more than usual attention by his unusual skill in playing, and many came to the conclusion that he was the equal of some crack players. His name was Walla Tonka. He had a peculiar history. It was as true as it was romantic. An Indian's verbal promise is said to be as good as the white man's written contract. This has certainly been verified in the case of Walla Tonka. Three years ago Walla Tonka attended a green corn dance at Ultima Thule in the Choctaw Nation, near the Arkansas line. There he met a beautiful Indian maiden named Tookah Ingamore, who completely captured the affections of the young brave. He fell madly in love with her. He determined to claim her for his own. But he learned that he had a rival. He bore the euphonious name of Eagle Eye. It appears that he was more favorably received by the dusky maiden than Walla Tonka. But this did not deter him in his resolve. He offered Tookah's father thirty-five ponies for his daughter. To his consternation he found out that his rival had been there ahead of him and the deal had been closed. This was too much for poor Walla Tonka. He determined on revenge. In an unguarded moment he shot his rival through the heart. The excitement was intense. Walla Tonka was brought before a judge selected from among the tribe, tried and sentenced to be shot. While the trial was speedy the execution of the sentence was delayed. The condemned man was given three years in which to make his arrangements for death. He was not cast into prison, but was let go on his parole of honor that he would return to receive the sentence imposed by the court. No one who knew the young brave doubted that he would return to be executed. Not long after the killing of his rival, Walla Tonka went again to the father of the maiden and renewed his suit. The old warrior was willing and agreed that the wedding should take place. His daughter was beginning to forget her dead lover and to admire the bravery of Walla Tonka. Walla and Tookah lived together happily for three years. During this time Walla had become a proficient base-ball player and was earning a handsome salary. He was a faithful husband and provided liberally for his companion. They lived in a little cottage in the heart of the Indian country, and while they must have often thought of the coming doom for Walla, there was no visible sign of anything but happiness. At last the day arrived when Walla should be shot. His wife was inconsolable. Having arranged as well as he could for the future, he bade her an affectionate farewell and started for the place of execution. No guards accompanied him. He went alone. A great crowd had assembled. His approach was the signal for many manifestations of approval. After blindfolding him, his hands were tied behind him. His breast was bared and a small piece of white paper placed over the heart. The next instant there was the sharp crack of a rifle and the murder of Eagle Eye was avenged.—St. Louis Republic.

EDITOR WITHOUT ARMS.

Wonderful Power of a Man Who Is Sorely Afflicted.

One of the most remarkable newspaper men in the world and perhaps the most remarkable is Aaron Smith, editor of the Mount Pleasant Times-Re-

TYPEWRITING WITH HIS TOES.

view of Texas. He writes his articles with his toes or with the pen held in his mouth, nor does he consider this achievement as at all extraordinary.

Mr. Smith is a native of Miller County, Arkansas, and was born without arms. He acquired the gift of using his feet for hands early and as naturally as other children learn to use their hands. When quite small he learned to feed himself with his feet, and at the age of 7 had learned to write. About this time he entered school, standing at the head of his classes. He was no less at home on the playground, where he engaged in games of marbles, croquet and ball, becoming an expert in marbles and croquet.

At an early age he began to map out a course of life and to realize the importance of a thorough education. Want of funds, however, prevented more than a high school education, but he afterwards finished the courses of philosophy and logic and others at home. To this fund of knowledge he has added by extensive reading.

Mr. Smith's boyhood days were spent in Cass County, Texas. He moved to

WRITING WITH HIS MOUTH.

Mount Pleasant, Texas, in November, 1888, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar the following spring at the age of 20. Success attended his efforts from the first. He built up a good law practice, and his ability as a lawyer attracted immediate recognition. He was particularly strong in his arguments before a jury. In September, 1893, he formed the idea that the newspaper business offered a more inviting field to one of his physical disabilities and, finding the Mount Pleasant Times-Herald for sale, purchased it. He has managed it with great success, making it one of the best county papers in Texas. All this time he has taken an active interest in politics. In 1894 he was the Democratic nominee for county judge and was a member from Titus County of the State Democratic convention in 1896, which elected delegates to the Chicago convention. He is also a member of the Texas Press Association.

Fad of Climbing Mountains.

Then newest fad among Parisiennes at the moment is mountain climbing for women, and there is so much opposition made to the bold and even reckless manner in which they go about it that the authorities have taken steps to have the matter well considered and the safety of such undertakings pronounced upon. The fair ones are contesting the honor of becoming the Bride of Mont Blanc, as the daring climber is called. This is not the first time that the ascent has been attempted by women. Early in this century Mlle. d'Angeville, opposed by all who knew her, and even by the citizens of Geneva, ventured upon this, then wholly unheard of, enterprise. She accomplished it after great fatigue and intense suffering.

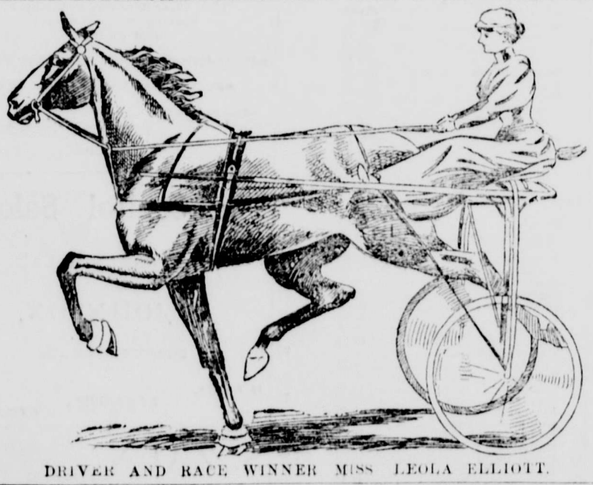
"In this age," said a summer traveler recently, "most people are content to go up Vesuvius and the Rigi on the comfortable funicular, since the view from the summit is the object, and that remains the same whatever the means of ascent. But since Mont Blanc has no funicular, and the ascent is an interesting feat to perform, naturally women are ready to endure anything to accomplish it."

A man with a bicycle has the same feeling toward a professional bicycle thief that a mother has toward kidnapers.

MAID WHO DRIVES TROTTERS.

Miss Elliott, Champion of Her Sex as a Woman Jockey, in a Race.

While it has been of common occurrence for women to participate in races here and there over the country during the last few years, it usually has been their practice to drive either to wagon, a four-wheeled vehicle, or to cart. At the Taunton fair, in the fall of 1870, Miss Julia Woodard, a young lady of twenty, drove in competition, with several gentlemen for prizes to be given to the best family horse. Miss Woodard drove a top buggy, and was awarded a prize. In Kansas, some three years ago, a woman campaigned a stable of several trotters, but although she was the active manager, and often drove the horses in their work, she did not drive in the races. At South Farmington, for several years past, the management of the fair annually held there has given a purse for which only women drivers were eligible to compete, and the race has always been one of the most interesting of any on the program. The majority of those who have driven in these races have been married women, driving to light road wagons or to carts, no special style of dress being demanded for the occasion.



DRIVER AND RACE WINNER MISS LEOLA ELLIOTT.

So far as the writer knows, Mrs. I. F. Crosby, who is the owner of Cape Cod farm, was the first woman to mount the sulky just like a man and drive in races, which she did some two or three years ago. She proved herself a handy driver, and possessed of a cool and level head under excitement, which is an essential requisite to one who aspires to drive in a race. Mrs. Crosby is not at all bold or aggressive, but, on the contrary, is a retiring, modest little woman, who loves horses. Last year Mrs. Harriet Winch of Middlebury, Vt., drove to cart at many of the large fairs throughout New England, the fast pacer Major Wonder, and it was an easy task for Mrs. Winch to drive the steady-going fellow miles around 2:12.

It has remained for the season of 1897, however, and the state of Maine, to give the full-fledged horse race where all the drivers were women, the horses hitched to sulkies, and the fair sex barred from no right extended to men under the rules of racing. It was at Pittsfield, Me., that these women drove their initial race, and here, as at the state fair at Lewiston, Miss Leola Elliott, the twenty-two-years-old daughter of a farmer, who lives in Orient, Aroostock county, was the winner, although Mrs. Crosby, who won second money, drove the fastest mile of the race, which was in 2:25½. Of the four women drivers, all but Miss Elliott are married. Mrs. Mary Woodcock, winner of third money, lives at Ripley. Mrs. Henry Meader drove Pilot Morrill, who is owned by her husband. Miss Elliott has always lived upon a farm, and has devoted a great deal of her time to caring for domestic animals of all kinds, but the colts and horses have been her hobby. She is little of form, rather delicate on the whole, in appearance, yet what she lacks in physical powess, is more than made up in tact and an ingenious use of her limited muscular strength. She wood, and has given her a record of 2:20½.

ARCH ROCK MUST GO.

It Is Dangerous and the Government Will Remove It.

Arch rock, one of the "sights" of San Francisco bay, will be removed by the government. It is the most conspicuous of the twenty-four dangers to navigation which have been located and charted in the bay. The rock is twenty-six feet long at low-water and rises to a height about equal to its length. It is of soft rock and the waves beating upon its base during uncounted years have worn a hole twelve feet in diameter entirely through the mass. Small boats can pass under the arch thus formed.

Owing to the formation of the rock under water an area of 30,000 square feet will have to be included in the operations in order that a uniform depth of thirty feet may be obtained. Tunnels such as were used in clearing Hell Gate will not be necessary, since the rock is so soft as to admit of attack by drills operated from boats. The work will require about two years for its

ARCH ROCK WILL DISAPPEAR.

completion, the climax being one tremendous explosion, by which, if the calculations are correct, the great ledge will be instantly demolished. The spectacle will be grand in the extreme.—Chicago News.

When They Are Nicest.

She—Are you fond of babies?

He—Yes; girl babies of the reciprocal age.

She—What's the reciprocal age?

He—Sweet 16.

OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY.

Over the hills and far away,
A little boy steals from his morning play,
And under the blossoming apple tree
He lies and he dreams of things to be;
Of battles fought and of victories won,
Of wrongs o'erthrown and of great deeds done;
Of the valor that he shall prove some day
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away,
It's oh for the toil the livelong day!
But it mattereth not to the soul aflame
With the love for riches and power and fame!
On, O man; while the sun is high;
On to the certain joys that lie
Yonder where blazeth the noon of day,
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away,
An old man lingers at close of day;
Now that his journey is almost done,
His battles fought and his victories won,
The old-time honesty and truth,
The trustfulness and the friends of youth,
Home and mother—where are they?
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away?
—Eugene Field.

THE NEW COOK.

CERTAINLY I was in an awkward fix. My husband did not see it, of course, and when I had said for the thirteenth—I love to be accurate—for the thirteenth time that evening, "Whatever am I to do?" he only replied, to his newspaper, apparently, "If money will be of any use to you, dear, I can let you have a blank check."

I very nearly said: "It has taken more than money to keep your house properly for the ten years we have been married. It takes brains," but he is such a dear, good fellow, that I stopped in time.

However, at the fourteenth time of asking, he simply replied, "I'm going to bed," and went.

I still sat thinking. To be sure, it was only the cook who had left suddenly that day on account of bad news from home. With the assistance of the housekeeper I had contrived to prepare a respectable enough little dinner for once, and, for the matter of that, could have contrived to do so until I was properly "suited."

I do not change my women servants often. The boy is a more valuable quantity, but when I do I prefer to wait a little rather than take just anybody.

Still, there was that friend of George's brother Jim, in Queensland, coming on Thursday to spend a few days, and this was Tuesday.

I could not put him off, as it was the only time he had free, and Jim had seemed really anxious that we should meet him.

"Harry is terribly cut up over the loss of his wife, through that dreadful mistake of which I think I told you in my last letter."

He hadn't. Just like Jim's carelessness.

"This was, indeed, the cause of his coming home. He is a fine fellow and a true friend, too true a friend, indeed, to one thoroughly undeserving," continued Jim, somewhat irrelevantly.

"But the virtues of Harry Gordon can by no possibility breakfast and luncheon and dine him for three solid days if I don't succeed in getting a cook," I concluded as I wandered sleepily upstairs. "I must try Miss Griggs at the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, and take whoever she offers me."

Thitherward I accordingly wended my way the following morning as soon as I had got George comfortably breakfasted and dispatched to the office.

Miss Griggs heard me with attention.

"Well, Mrs. Mason, I think I have a girl living here at this moment who might exactly suit you, provided you are willing to take everything about her on trust. I have been constrained to do this for the sake of her sweet, true face. I can't say that I would go to every mistress with that suggestion——"

"But, you know," interrupted I, "that we look at things from the same standpoint, and remember that in the highest sense we are every day being taken on trust ourselves."

She smiled, nodded, and left the room.

A moment later the door opened gently and a slight, graceful girl of about 23, with brown hair and eyes, and pale, regular features, stood before me.

She was very simply dressed in a well made blue serge gown, but her soft, low voice, a little nervous in its accents, was beyond all possibility of doubt the voice of a lady.

I was so much fascinated by that voice—a deep, musical one, the kind that haunts you, with the faintest suspicion of a foreign accent in it, and yet not foreign either—that I scarcely know how I stumbled through the usual questions.

"What is your name?"

"Mary Steven."

"Have you any written character?"

"None."

"Can you give any references?"

"No, ma'am."

A pause.

Suddenly she proudly raised her pretty head.

"I have no character, madam, and no references. I shall not tell you anything about myself but my name. I like your face. You seem a motherly, Christian woman." (Motherly, and, again, woman to me!)

"I like you," continued this strange creature, "and if you are willing to give me a quiet corner in your household and some small wages, for I have no money"—as if I would take anybody's services for nothing—"I believe you will find me a capable cook and a faithful servant."

Quite a little speech, you see, with delicate cheeks all ablaze, and tiny hands nervously clenched.

"My dear," said I, impulsively, "I will take you on trust."

So my new cook came home. Four faultless meals she prepared, and ere the hour for the fifth arrived Harry Gordon arrived also.

He was a tall, thin, quiet man, with wavy hair, almost pure white, though he could not be over 35, brushed back off his temples.

Not at all my idea of an Australian shepherd king, which indeed he could scarcely now be called, as of late years he had devoted himself much to colonial politics. Indeed, if Jim's rarious account could be believed, a great future lay before him in that direction, could he only shake off the load of depression which appeared to be resting on him. He seemed, as my husband remarked aside to me, "in great want of a mental tonic."

Still, his conversation was most agreeable. He had been a keen observer of men and things, and could relate his experiences well.

Only he seemed burdened with a strange reserve. His home he never mentioned, nor the dear, dead wife. Perhaps he could not trust himself to speak of these with composure—at least not yet.

Jim had intrusted a small parcel to him for us, and a short time after dinner he rose to leave the room to fetch it.

At the same time I felt rather than heard a light footstep ascending the stairs. Carelessly I noted it.

"It is Mary going to bed. She was up early."

Her room was on the top flat, and to reach it she had to ascend the front stairs.

Mr. Gordon had just paused on the landing, his hand still lightly catching the handle of the door.

Suddenly the footsteps faltered—stopped.

"Harry!"

"Marie!"

The man's heart was in the cry.

The little feet flew on as if on wings.

The door reopened, and with the face of one transfixed he again stood before us.

My husband started up.

"What is the matter?"

I am afraid I lost my head a little, and to relieve the strain of the situation remarked foolishly:

"Mr. Gordon looks as if he had seen a ghost instead of such an ordinary person as the cook."

"The cook!" he repeated. "Mrs. Mason, it is my wife!"

George found his voice first.

"But I thought you said you had lost your wife?"

A new light broke upon me.

Yes, "lost," but "found."

I do not generally speak to my husband in a tone of authority, but on this occasion I did.

"George," I said, "go down to your study directly and wait for me there. Stop here, Mr. Gordon."

I went up to Mary's room—a tiny box of a place, 10 feet by 7, but I like each of my girls to have a room, however small, that she can call her own. The girl lay prone upon the little white bed.

"Mary," I said, "you must come downstairs."

She shuddered.

"Is she with him?"

"She? Whom?" said I. "Oh, there has been some sad misunderstanding! Come with me."

I led her, unresisting, to the drawing-room door and left her there.

At this point I may as well tell you the story which we gathered in detached bits later on.

In her maiden days in that distant colony Marie Steven had two lovers, friends of one another, and bearing the same Christian name. There was, however, in her mind, no question of choice between them. For her Harry Gordon was and always had been the only man in the world.

For some time after the marriage the friendship between the two men continued to all seeming unimpaired. Then ugly whispers in regard to Gordon's happiness and personal affairs began to float about. These had, of course, originated solely in the fertile brain of his respectable namesake, and by him it was duly arranged that they should reach the ears of the young wife. Perhaps from a dread of hearing them confirmed by his own lips, she from day to day delayed repeating them to her husband. Wild suspicions tore her heart and left her with no rocks of firm faith on which to cling in the crisis that was fast coming.

Sitting alone one afternoon Marie was surprised by the entrance of her husband's friend. He placed in her hand the letter of a woman signing herself, "Your deserted wife," and conjuring Harry to remember the promise of other and happier days.

"Can you doubt his guilt, Marie, or my disinterested love? This letter must have broken all ties between you. Come with me, and in the old country we shall together begin a new and happier life."

"Yes, to the old country I shall go, but alone, with no meaner man. 'Not Lancelot, nor another.' There I shall indeed begin a new life. There he can never discover me nor persuade me to condone what this reveals."

That same evening one of the great Pacific liners sailed with a new stewardess, who had turned up at the last moment, soliciting employment just in time to fill the place of one who had been taken suddenly ill.

* * * * * * *

More than an hour later we went upstairs, to find our guest and my cook satting on the big sofa before the drawing-room fire, neither of them saying much, apparently, but the little brown head nestling where it should always have been and measureless content in both their eyes.—Princess.

SHEAR NONSENSE

Clara—Are you not afraid, Maud, to marry old Dodderly? I hear he gets horribly jealous without any cause. Maud—Don't be anxious, dear; I'll take care he never does that.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Two hours of sleep before midnight are better than four after that hour." "Fiddlesticks! Two hours of sleep after one in the morning are better than all the others."—West Union Gazette.

"Bless my soul!" cried the shade, as he entered the golden gates and they gave him a trumpet; "I never learned to play this thing!" "That's the reason you're here," remarked St. Peter.—Bazar.

Reporter—Well, I got the great Dr. Slasher to sign that article for next Sunday's edition. Editor—Good! But what kept you so long? Reporter—Why, the idiot wanted to read it.—Judge.

"My wife is rearing Bobby very carefully. When he is disobedient he goes to bed without his dinner." "Isn't that rather severe?" "No; she always carries his dinner up to him."—Chicago Record.

Wheeler (who rides a Lightning)—You ought to get a lock for that wheel. Scorcher (who rides a Blue Streak)—Think so? Wheeler—Yes. Some one might steal it—for the lamp.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mikey Dorlan—Hullo, Bill! How did you like being a caddie? Billy Nolan—Ah, I didn't like it at all, at all. First de feller he towld me ter kape me eye on the ball, den he gave me de ball in de eye.—Bazar.

"Do I get my riparian rights with this wheel?" asked the lady of language. "Get what?" asked the clerk, surprised into rude abruptness. "Riparian rights, I said. Do you repair it?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Rouser—How accurately are the ills of a nation reflected in the breasts of her loyal sons. Watson—What do you mean? Rouser—Take me, for instance. I'm desperately in need of more revenue—Philadelphia North American.

"So that young man says he would lay his fortune at your feet?" said Mabel's father. "Yes." "But he hasn't done so." "N-no." "And perhaps you can tell why?" "I guess, father, that he hasn't had it told yet."—Washington Star.

"It is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something," said the enthusiastic kindergartener. "As far as I have noticed," said the mother of six, "it is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something else."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Batterton Banged—No, mum. It's ag'in' me principuls t' chop 'nuff wood fer ye t' cook me bre'kfuss wid, but ef you've a mind ter cook it on dat gas stove, I'll break de iron-clad rules 'f de associashun I b'longs to, an' turn on de gas.—Puck.

"I may have bitten off more than I can chew," remarked the boa-constrictor, as the young gazelle disappeared within its capacious jaws; "but, thank fortune, I don't have to chew!" And it curled itself up for a six-weeks' nap.—Chicago Tribune.

He—Er—these stories your father tells about the things he saw out West, you know. She—Well? He—Ought I to laugh at their improbability and make him think I am smart, or ought I to pretend that I believe them?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

First Cyclist—I always get nervous when I see a woman crossing the street ahead of me. Second Bicyclist—So do I. They have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow collides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tire.—Spare Moments.

Torne Tatters—Uv course it's none uv my business, pard, but wuz you ever married? Rambling Rube—No! Wot makes you ask? Torne Tatters—Why, I was wonderin' how you ever acquired dat habit uv sleepin' wit yer hands in yer pockets.—Puck.

"Colonel, we are intending to erect an artistic drinking-place in the center of the park, and thought perhaps you might subscribe a small——" "The project is sheer nonsense, sir. Do you imagine fo' an instant that the city will grant a license?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"These stripes," sighed the convict, "make a man feel small." The kind woman who had come into the darksome place to cheer him smiled radiantly. "Only think," she urged, "how much smaller they would make you if they ran up and down your suit."—Detroit Free Press.

Stern Parent—Well, sir, I don't know as I am particularly desirous of becoming your father-in-law, young man! Cholly Seeke—Er—eh—I n-ne-never thought of that. You w-wo-would b-be my father-in-law, wouldn't you? I g-guess we'll l-let the—er—m-matter drop; g-good d-day.—Truth.

She—I would like a marriage license. He—Well—er—madam, but it is customary for the gentleman to—— She—Not in this case—the gentleman can't come. He objected, an' for a time it looked as if there wasn't goin' to be any wedding. He'll be able to be around to-morrow; so you can just give it to me.—Judge.

Sun ay at Sea.

Smith—Did many of the passengers go to hear Dr. Fourthly preach in the main cabin this morning?

Brown—Yes, but most of them left when he announced his text.

"What was it?"

"Cast thy bread upon the waters."—Life.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.....1897

The Treadwell is the largest gold mill in the world, yet 300 stamps are to be added immediately. This will give it a total of 540 stamps, and the ore can then be mined and milled at a cost of less than $1 a ton.

The following excerpt from the agricultural column of the Bodie *Miner Index* may be of interest: "This morning we made a discovery. It was a revelation, in fact. Seeing a cow eagerly browsing on a manure heap we exclaimed, 'Eureka! There's where you get your odoriferous limberger.' "

On Wednesday of this week over three hundred head of hogs, which had been gathered up in small lots in Mason Valley, were shipped from Wabuska. The porkers were purchased by Omaha, Nebraska, dealers, and were shipped to that point. The price paid was 3½c per pound, on foot.

For a while it was thought that the advanced price of wheat and other farm produce would lessen interest in sugar beet culture. But the movement for this industry is stronger than ever. A number of new factories are being built and many more are projected. The analyses of beets, as far as made, from experimental plots, have been quite satisfactory, and the establishment of factories is being earnestly considered in many localities in all parts of the country.—*Sac. Bee.*

The Mint Breaking Records

This is a record-breaking year with the United States Mint at San Francisco. There are two great features of interest in the story of its year's operations. One is that since August 1 it has been swelling the vast total of the coinage of the United States with a greater flood of gold than has ever poured from its busy stamps in its history. The other is that since that same date it has been unable to supply the vastly increased demand for $5 gold pieces and subsidiary silver that the new prosperity has occasioned in the channels of trade.

The gold coined during the calendar year amounts to over $30,000,000, and the coinage for December will make the total over $34,000,000. In 1895 the total gold coinage was $23,950,000. Only twice in the history of the mint has this been exceeded. In 1878 the gold coinage was $35,092,00, and in 1879 it was $36,209,500. In only one other year, 1877, was the $30,000,000 mark passed. But this year the mint has been in operation only eleven months as compared with twelve months in these banner years. Had operations not been suspended during all of July when the settlement of its affairs and its transfer to the new superintendent, Frank A. Leach, were in progress, the gold coinage for the present year would have exceeded that of 1879. As it is, the record is broken by the average monthly rate and by the output for September, which was the largest of any month in the eistory of mint, which, since its establissment in 1854 has coined more tnan half the total gold coinage of the United States in all its history. During the three months of August, September and October, the coinage of double eagles alone was $14,150,000. For some years the average mgnthly rate of the total coinage has been about $2,000,000.

It is interesting to know in connection with this brilliant record that during those three great years of gold coinage, which were also the banner years for silver coinage, the mint operations were conducted with two shifts of employees, and the capacity of the mint was thus doubled. There are now nearly 40 per cent fewer employees than then.

Silver coinage is also going on at a rapid rate and will approach $7,000,000 for the year. During November 600,000 silver dollars were coined and the total silver coinage for this month will approximate $750,000. All this increase has come along with the new prosperity. In the four months from August 1 to December 1 over 1 over $20,000,000 in gold and silver has been cracked out by the busy coiner, A. T. Spotts. In October the dumber of coins struck was 1,264,000.

There are two reasons for the phenomenal output of minted gold during the last half of the year. One is the increase in the gold production on the Pacific Coast, and the other and chief one is the heavy imports of gold from Australia in payment for the heavy wheat shipments and the general balance of trade in our favor. In one month $3,500,000 in English sovereigns were received from Australia, and about $10,000,000 of her Majesty's gold coins have gone into Uncle Sam's melting pots on Fifth street in the past few months.

But with all its activity the mint was unable during the busy months of the fall trade to supply the demand for small change throughout all the state, and as all the Pacific Coast harvests were large, business was brisk and the call for the smaller coins was great. The mint felt this demand through the United States Sub-Taeasury, through banks and through individuals who came to the mint with sacks of double eagles to exchange for smaller coins. At times there would be quite a line of men with these bags of gold at the cashier's window.

During August, September, October and November there was coined $1,305,000 in five dollar pieces alone. This was much more than double the entire coinage of that denomination during all of 1896, yet the demand for half-eagles was so great that it could not be supplied, and at one time the rushing coiner, who was keeping busy all the dies of that denomination, was nearly three weeks behind in his orders. The demand for these coins has now lessened somewhat, and there are a few cooling at the mint.

The demand for half dollars is still more than the mint can supply. During the the three months from August 1 the the coinage of this denomination was $257,000. They are still being coined rapidly and go out as fast as they are made mainly to the Sub-Treasury. During 1896 the coinage of 10-cent pieces was $89,790. During the three months mentioned it was $70,000, or 700,000 pieces. The tale of the quarters is a similar one.

The total amount of silver coin given out at the mine in exchange for gold during the four months succeeding August 1 was $500,000, which is ordinarily the exchange for a year.

The fear is gaining ground, it is said, in European political circles that there is danger close at hand of an uprising in Austria against Imperial rule. The International Social Democracy appears to be convinced that it is now strong enough to make a demonstration against the Government. This fact, it is averred, explains the scandalous scenes in the Reischrath the other day when that dignified body became a howling mob.

But we discredit the news of the fear. The Socialists are unquestionably overestimating their strength. They are counting upon easily disaffecting Hungary, in which expectation, we think, from some study of Austrian politics as reflected in the press of that country and the various European reviews, they will meet disappintment.

There is a body of unrestful Hungarians who are ready for revolt, but the great body of the people are not now prepared to unite with Austrian Socialists, however willing they might be to attempt severance from the empire and the independent establishment of the Hungarian State.

The outbreaks among the Austrian people reported within the last few days seem to be confined to the socialistic class, and do not involve the solid business and social interests of Austria communities. The report that the Emperor will dissolve the Reischrath, remove the Premier, Badeni, and go the country on new elections, is probably true. It would be the natural course for him to pursue, and will be wiser than to attempt to use the bayonet.

Such reformation of the Cabinet and the appeal to the ballot will in all probability, indeed, it may be accepted as a certainty, restore order throughout the empire and give the Government the approval of the mass of the people in the representative house of legislation to be newly chosen. In short, Austria is not ripe as yet for revolution; the monarchial traditions are not yet sufficiently shaken there to warrant the belief that imperialism will be overthrown for these many years in the realm of Francis Joseph.

Rev. D. S. Johnston, who is the pastor of the church which President McKinley attends in Washington, thinks the dangers which beset this country are "rum, socialism and Jesuitism." The preacher has probably not heard that the A. P. A. organization has gone by the board and is also ignorant of the fact that Attorney-General McKenna is a Catholic and is soon to be promoted to the supreme bench of the United States. There are some preachers whose mouths are their grertest enemies, and Rev. Johnston appears to be one of them. It will be a long day before small-bored politicians can successfully inaugurate another revival of religious intolerance in the United States. It is usually about a quarter of a century between such visitations, and another is not due for twenty years.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

NATHAN RHINE

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and $1.50
Board, per week	$5.00
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,

KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 656.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13 S., R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Hillyer, Omie I. Mairs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, county of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY, Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, January 15, 1898, viz., Sylves er Tapman, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Volney P. Goodale, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who know sof any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California all the right, title interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California.

E. H EDWARDS, Administrator.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th. 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1.	Cash on hand	$ 9,506 43	
	RECEIPTS—		
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7	P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 1-5 99	
10	Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
	Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
	John Dolan " "	61 44	
	Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
	Patrick J Peters " "	143 25	
	John C Carroll " "	61 61	
	A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16	Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
	S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
	" " " "	13 31	
	Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
	S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
	P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15	J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17	State school money	3,111 74	
		16 834 77	
Aug 2	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
	A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
	" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
	D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
	C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
	A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	28 86	
7	Mrs J H Ulch, on redemption	1 85	
	Joseph Veil " "	8 22	
27	T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
	A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
		19,169 03	
Sept. 1.	Juan Molina, redemption	8 60	
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees	35 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	50	
	S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	452 50	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
		$19,936 12	
	DISBURSEMENTS—		
July	Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
	Salary	1,448 88	
	Road District No. 1	71 00	
	" " 2	115 15	
	" " 3	320 00	
	" " 4	63 50	
	" " 5	136 50	
	Bridge	121 54	
	Hospital	734 05	
	General Expense	1,132 16	
	Unapportioned County	5 16	
	County School	26 00	
	Liberty School	3 25	
	Irving	20 00	
	Bishop School	4 50	
	Riverside School	3 25	
	Station School	9 00	
	Round Valley School	6 85	
	Union School	12 00	
		5,475 79	
Aug	Salary Fund	1,924 98	
	Hospital	60 00	
	Bridge	51 20	
	General Expense	65 30	
	Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
	" " 2 "	5 95	
	" " 3 "	12 00	
	Milton School	1 25	
	Big Pine School	4 00	
	Station School	244 37	
	Round Valley School	27 93	
	Warm Springs School	30 00	
	Taboose Library	22 00	
	Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
		7,037 77	
Sept	By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
	Road District No. 5 Fund	37 35	
	General Expense	10 00	
	Hospital	121 85	
	Station School Building	1,010 00	
	Independence School	8 50	
	Round Valley "	11 75	
	Irving School	6 85	
	Bishop School	3 00	
	Valley School	10 00	
	Big Pine School	9 25	
	Milton School	6 25	
	Taboose School	6 00	
	Station School	114 75	
	Riverside School	46 70	
	Round Valley School Library	20 59	
	County Bonds, interest	1,550 00	
	To General Ex, for error	50	
Oct. 1	Cash on hand	8,856 93	
		$19,936 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$		2,289 21
General Expense	764 89		
Hospital	733 83		
County Bond			1,190 01
Bishop school special	5 13		
State General	1,700 97		
General Road	589 90		
Road District No. 1	322 01		
Road District No. 2	252 77		
Road District No. 3	143 40		
Road District No. 4	234 31		
Road District No. 5	192 36		
Unapportioned County	101 43		
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84		
Bridge	355 41		
Institute	28 00		
Teachers' Library	15 23		
Property Tax	1,720 15		
County School	5 55		
To the School Districts:			
Riverside	131 80		
Round Valley	201 63		
Irving	621 13		
Bishop	594 20		
Station	116 90		
Warm Springs	104 76		
Big Pine	262 75		
Milton	212 02		
Independence	315 96		
Fish Springs	154 62		
Union	216 19		
Lone Pine	750 39		
Liberty	121 21		
Valley	206 30		
Taboose	98 55		
Keeler	95 80		
To the various School district Libraries:			
Milton	1 85		
Round Valley	3 85		
Irving	80 07		
Bishop	11 82		
Station	4 03		
Warm Springs	8 88		
Big Pine	15 60		
Independence	29 53		
Union	13 39		
Riverside	9 96		
Lone Pine	13 52		
Fish Springs			75
Liberty	3 74		
Taboose	6 19		
Valley	1 89		
Keeler			75
Independence Bldg	3 00		
Station Building	490 00		
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02		
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13		
Union Bond		191 98	
Big Pine Bond	88 53		
Fish Springs Bond	42 18		
Lone Pine Bond	31 74		
Taboose Bond			52
Oct 1—To Cash on hand		8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45	

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 99	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	332 00	
Road Dist No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, Interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,856 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal ties.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fu

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Sho Notice

A. N. BELL.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTH'NG OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,130 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 250.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54.06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ½ east 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner, thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1,500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning, containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10..... 1897

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1897.

Maggie Hughes vs. Thomas Hughes—action for divorce; filed complaint.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1897.

In the matter of impannelling a Grand Jury—the following named persons were selected and sworn as Grand Jury for October, 1897, term of Court, to wit:

Joseph Shelley.
Richard Hession, Jr.
Allen Matlick.
John S. McGee.
Homer G. Plumley.
Wm. H. Uhlmeyer.
James Jones.
John H. Bulpitt.
Miguel Castro.
Reuben C. Spear.
Samuel J. M'Murry.
James A. Jenkins.
David Stubblefield.
Frederick Schabbell.
Louis Wood.
John A. Lank.
John Strohmeyer.
Hannibal N. Gunter.
James McBride.

Don't overlook the grand opening at Rhine's.

Are we going to have a Christmas tree? Quien sabe?

Dont overlook Rhine's Holiday Opening, Saturday, Dec. 11.

Mrs. Grace Church leaves next week for Los Angeles, where she will visit with relatives.

County Surveyor Seely left today for Randsburg, where he is engaged to do some surveying.

Hon. T. B. Rickey of Carson arrived at Independence on Wednesday evening and will remain a couple of weeks.

Less than three tons of ore from the Pamlico mine was milled last week and yielded $3,000. Pretty good stone.

The children are earnestly requested to be on hand to shake hands with Santa Claus Saturday evening at Rhine's.

Ten cents additional from every purchaser of one dollar's worth buys a chance in one of our beautiful dolls. Rhine's.

Miss Addie Lewis arrived at Independence on Wednesday evening, and will remain for a while on a visit to her mother.

A. O. Colline and Geo. Gilham got back from Los Angeles last Tuesday. Charley Collins has bought a livery stable at Santa Ana.

Chas. Morgan, a mining engineer, has been in town all the week. Mr. Morgan is operating in the Panamint country, and thinks very well of the future of that mining camp.

The Molus mine near Bishop, in which ex-Governor Colcord and Jim Yerrington are interested, is reported as looking exceedingly well, and the owners are delighted in consequence.

Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. and A. M., on Saturday evening last elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing Masonic year. Thos. C. Boland, W. M., John S. Gorman, S. W., J. W. Wright, J. I. Mairs, Treas., P. H. Mack, Secretary.

Superior Judge W. A. Lamar, accompanied by his wife, will leave on Monday for a trip through the State. They will go to Los Angeles and from there by steamer to San Francisco, and will visit with Judge Lamar's relatives at San Jose before returning.

County Clerk Hession received a telegram last Friday containing the information that the Supreme Court of this State has affirmed Judge Arnot's decisions in all the sheep license cases in which Inyo county was plaintiff. In 1895 this county brought eighteen suits against sheepmen to collect a sheep license tax. The defendants claimed that they were simply driving through Inyo to Mono county, but Judge Arnot decided all the cases against them, and it is his decision the Supreme Court has affirmed. The defendants will now have to pay into the county treasury about $4500.00.

Items From Aberdeen.

Mr. Calvert is home again after an absence of about two months.

Mrs. Matthews and son, of Goshen, Oregon, are in Aberdeen. They are visiting Mrs. Luke Smith, sister of Mrs. Matthews.

H. W. Hustaby of Laws was in town last week buying mules.

Will Hines is in the mountains getting wood.

Juan Indo of Tehachepi was in town last week on business.

Arthur Bell and wife of Bishop were down on a visit last week.

Mr. Tapman is in Ballarat at present.

A. C. Neil has gone to Nevada and will be gone about two weeks.

Mrs. Newman and daughter were down from Big Pine last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conklin expect to leave here soon.

C. Walters is back from Keeler where he has been for some time.

The fact that there have been eight deaths so far this year to the account of football, while pugilism is only charged with two, may be accounted for on the ground that there has been more football games than prize fights.

Report of Grand Jury

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

To the Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

We, the Grand Jury, impanneled in the said Superior Court on the 7th day of December, A.D., 1897, hereby report to the Court that we have examined the Court House, and find the same in fair condition, and recommend that the water be piped into the court house and that the jail be provided with a water closet.

We have examined the County Hospital and find the buildings in fair condition, kept clean and well ventilated; the beds are also in good condition and kept clean. We find the number of patients now at the said County Hospital to be six, as follows: four males and two females, and as far as we can learn, they are all comfortably kept, and well satisfied with food, lodging and accommodations, and with medical and other treatment received by them.

We have examined the books kept by the clerk, auditor and recorder, and the various records kept in the said recorder's office, and also the books kept by the Sheriff and tax-collector, and find all of said books and records kept in a neat and orderly manner.

We have also examined the books and cash accounts of the treasurer's office, and counted the cash on hand, and find the same correct.

From the limited examination possible for us to make, under the circumstances, we do not deem it necessary to employ an expert to examine any of the aforesaid books at the present time.

We recommend the District Attorney to dismiss the criminal charges now pending against certain parties for the violation of a certain ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, requiring the payment of a "sheep license."

We find that there is an inmate of the county hospital, named Mrs. Knok, whom, we are informed by the county physician, is a strong, able-bodied woman, and able to earn her living, and we therefore recommend that she be discharged from said hospital.

We hereby censure one R. S. Carrasco, Constable of the Fourth Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for a failure to perform his duty in a certain case wherein the People of the State of California are plaintiff and George Joshua Hammit is defendant, in which action a warrant was issued by the Justice of the Peace of said Township, for the arrest of the said Hammit, and which warrant, in disregard of his duty, said R. S. Carrasco failed to serve.

It has come to our knowledge that minors under the age of sixteen years are admitted into many of the liquor saloons in this county, and that persons under twenty-one years of age have been knowingly permitted to play at games of chance therein, and that the keepers of such saloons have been selling and delivering intoxicating liquors to minors, under eighteen years of age, all of which is contrary to law, and with a view to prevent the said abuses and transgressions of law, we hereby direct the attention of the several peace officers of this county to the provisions of Section 336 of the Penal Code, and of an act for the protection of children, and to punish certain wrongs to children, approved March 20, 1878, and of an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to minor children, approved March 11, 1891, and we insist and instruct the peace officers of this county that the provisions of said laws be diligently and rigidly enforced.

We further recommend that the Board of Supervisors cause to be erected two branch jails, one at Big Pine and one at Lone Pine, as in our opinion such is urgently needed at said places.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. BULPITT,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

Filed December 8, 1897.
D. J. HESSION.

Randsburg Notes.

J. Y. McClintock of Pomona has struck a large vein of low-grade smelting ore near Desert Springs, five miles west of Randsburg. He reports finding the remains of several old sluice boxes in that locality, which indicates that some placering has been done years ago in that locality.

Where eight months ago scarcely a hundred miners were employed, now over five hundred are working for $3 per day of eight hours each. New mines are opening up every week and the old ones in every instance are improving as depth is attained.

A Los Angeles firm is putting in a large pumping plant at Johannesburg, which will supply 100,000 gallons of water per day. The total capacity of the wells now aggregate upwards of 130,000 gallons daily.

Ballarat.

Montgomery Bros. have started a new camp on the Gold Note property, and also on the White Horse group.

At the World Beater and Star mines they are working twenty-five men, and are running the Bryant mill steadily.

Radcliff is working a number of men on his property and is taking out good good ore. The canyon is now looking better than at any other time.

Reports from Jail canyon are that the sale on the Hennerby & Curn property has fallen through. The property is considered to be number one, but has been bonded for too much money, and so the bonds have always been a failure.

Tubar canyon reports are that the Tubar Canyon Company will start to work within a week, and will put up a steam hoist and sink another hundred feet on the property.

There are a number of men at work there and all have good prospects.

The little three stamp mill at Ballarat is running steadily, and the town is improving. Prospectors are coming into the town every day from Randsburg and Mojave.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Everybody is invited to inspect our beautiful line of Holiday Goods, Saturday' Dec. 11, 1897. NATHAN RHINE.

Real Estate Transfers.

W. L. Hunter to E. H. Edwards and A. W. de La Cour—560 acres land at George's Creek; consideration $4703.

D. K. Roberts to Jack Summers—one-third interest in Mazeppa mine, Slate range; consideration $20.

S. A. Parker to Marion McFadden, one-third interest in Mazeppa mine, Slate range; consideration $100.

A. R. Conklin to P. Reddy, 720 acres of land and certain town lots in town of Independence; consideration $1000.

United States to Fannie F. Baker—patent to 80 acres land at Big Pine.

William L. Hunter, executor Hannah estate to Irv H. Mulholland, two lots in town of Independence; consideration $100.

Luther W. Barnedy to S. H. Spratt, 160 acres of land and one saw mill at Big Pine, consideration $1350 worth of lumber.

United States to Appleton Plumley, patent to 160 acres land at Bishop.

Gymnastic Club.

The young men about town are at work on the proposition of organizing a gymnastic club, and are likely to meet with good success. A hall will be rented permanently and fitted up with the latest gymnasium appliances. Tables will be supplied with the daily papers and the best weekly and monthly periodicals. The club will give social events, dances and other entertainments. It is a good idea and should meet with the enthusiastic support of all. It is proposed to have a juvenile department, and this is the best feature, as the little fellows now growing up will soon be the young men of the town, and the association with their elders in athletic sports will be a great benefit to them.

Take Your Choice.

Newspaper editors, excepting of course, Sam Davis, are proverbially truthful, rivaling even the legal fraternity in the virtue that helped to make Washington famous. As an example we clip the following from the Virginia *Enterprise* of December 2:

"John W. Mackey has closed the sale of the Blair mines at Silver Peak, the purchase price being one million dollars."

Great minds do not always run in the same channel. The Virginia *Chronicle* of the same date says:

"The sale of the Silver Peak mines to John W. Mackey has been declared off."

Even the Bodie *Miner-Index* of December 4 states:

"It comes from headquarters that John W. Mackay has purchased the Silver Peak mines for $1,000,000."

If Townsend got "it" from headquarters that settles the matter. We hope it came through safely and had a pleasant trip. Of course no one believe those San Francisco papers that stated, a week previous to the foregoing:

"John W. Mackay departs for the East this week, thence for Europe."

How to Prevent Pneumonia

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of osingle case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

L. Wood is getting in a lot of Christmas goods. It won't cost you anything to look at them, anyway; even if you don't buy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

L. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 711. ADG. H. E. 983

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 29, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz., Curtis F. Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 19, Tp 10, S R 34 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C. Miller and John T. Erwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Registet.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
" .....February 13 h
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE. 2 W

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS OPENING

SATURDAY EVENING — DECEMBER 11, 1897

SANTA CLAUS will arrive and make his Christmas display at RHINE'S on

Saturday Evening, Dec. 11, 1897.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to witness the grandest display of Holiday goods ever exhibited in Inyo county. Bring the Children.

By order of
SANTA CLAUS

No goods sold on opening night.

N N A TTTTTT H H A N N
NN N AA T H H AA NN N
N N N A A T HHHHH A A N N N
N NN AAAA T H H AAAA N NN
N N A A T H H A A N N

RRRR H H H N N EEEE
R R H H H NN N E
RRRR HHHHH H N N N EEE
R R H H H N NN E
R R H H H N N EEEE

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of—
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1893 tf.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Ar 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

THE WORRY OF IT.

The world has come to know that the muscles have much to do with the health of the system, and the era of athletics has so developed them that the whole man is a stronger being than in former years. But the worry of it all is that the muscles are of the flesh, fleshy. A little twist, or slip, or jerk—these happen in all work—and then a sprain. Sprains disable and are costly in time and money, but not if St. Jacobs Oil is used, for it cures surely and promptly and the worry of it is over.

She Misunderstood.

Many singers fail to realize the importance of distinct enunciation, and the charm of a beautiful voice is often lost by the listener who is vainly struggling to catch the meaning of the song. A young woman who considers herself an admirable ballad singer one day received a severe shock from the criticism of an old lady who had formed one of her audience. Among other ballads the singer had rendered "Rory O'More" in her best style and had received much applause.

The old lady, who sat in the front seat in the little hall where the entertainment was given, looked at first puzzled and then distressed as the familiar song proceeded, and at the close of the concert she waited to speak to the young woman.

"My dear," she said in a quivering voice, "I remember when 'Rory O'More' first came out. I have never been a singer myself, but have always been interested in music, and I am sure I never heard the words as you sang them tonight. I am not deaf. My hearing is unusually good, but will you tell me where you get your authority for singing:

> He poulticed the hock,
> And she salted it down?

For, though I cannot remember the original words, I am sure they were not like that."

The young woman's face was crimson as she showed the old lady her copy of the song and pointed to the words:

> He bold as the hawk
> And she soft as the dawn.

—Youth's Companion.

One of the latest achievements in chemical science is a pellet containing the concentrated elements of coffee, sugar and milk. It may yet devolve upon chemistry to beat the coffee and sugar combines and upon pharmacy to enfranchise the breakfast table.

Novelist's Best Effort.

Novelist—Do you like tennis?

The old lady gives a perfunctory answer.

Novelist—The only tennis I like is Tennyson.—Woman.

WAKE UP.

Yes, wake up to the danger which threatens you if your kidneys and bladder are inactive or weak. Don't you know that if you fail to impel them to action, Bright's disease or diabetes awaits you? Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters without delay. It has a most beneficial effect upon the kidneys when sluggish, and upon the bowels, liver, stomach and nervous system.

Smith—It's all bosh about knowledge being power. Jones—Why is it? Smith—I know a man that owes me money, and I can't collect a cent of it.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We call attention to our readers that the Pacific Coast Jockey Club will begin its Winter Season of Running Races at Ingleside Track on November 1st. Those visiting San Francisco who desire to be entertained can find ample amusement at this beautiful resort. The grounds and buildings have been greatly improved and are equal, if not superior, to any in the United States.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOMOMAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.

Resumed July 20th and reports the biggest September trade experienced during the past ten years. Customers appreciate the "Good Old Columbus" more than ever, and all agree that the work turned out since the resumption is more than up to the old standard. A. G. & J. Q. Genn, 213–215 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., have been appointed Pacific Coast Agents, and have received several carloads of the latest styles. GLENN Bros. are also Coast Agents for several other large factories and carry the most complete stock of vehicles on the Coast with prices and styles to suit every one.

The Contrary Sex.—Parson Johnson—So dis little chile am a gal. Do de udder one belong too de contrary sex? Mrs. Jackson—Yaise, phahson, dat's a gal, too.

LOWELL.

Called the Most Human Man In the Antislavery Struggle.

The world, says Woodrow Wilson in The Atlantic, is apt to esteem that man most human who has his qualities in a certain exaggeration, whose courage is passionate, whose generosity is without deliberation, whose just action is without premeditation, whose spirit runs toward its favorite objects with an infectious and reckless ardor, whose wisdom is no child of slow prudence. We love Achilles more than Diomedes, and Ulysses not at all. But these are standards left over from a ruder state of society. We should have passed by this time the Homeric stage of mind—should have heroes suited to our age. Nay, we have erected different standards and do make a different choice when we see in any man fulfillment of our real ideals.

Let a modern instance serve as test. Could any man hesitate to say that Abraham Lincoln was more human than William Lloyd Garrison? Does not every one know that it was the practical Free Soilers who made emancipation possible, and not the hot, impracticable abolitionists; that the country was infinitely more moved by Lincoln's temperate sagacity than by any man's enthusiasm, instinctively trusted the man who saw the whole situation and kept his balance, and instinctively held off from those who refused to see more than one thing?

We know how serviceable the intense and headlong agitator was in bringing to their feet men fit for action, but we feel uneasy while he lives and vouchsafe him our full sympathy only when he is dead. We know that the genial forces of nature which work daily, equably and without violence are infinitely more serviceable, infinitely more admirable, than the rude violence of the storm, however necessary or excellent the purification it may have wrought. Should we seek to name the most human man among those who led the nation to its struggle with slavery, and yet was no statesman, we should of course name Lowell. We know that his humor went further than any man's passion toward setting tolerant men a-tingle with the new impulses of the day. We naturally hold back from those who are intemperate and can never stop to smile and are deeply reassured to see a twinkle in a reformer's eye. We are glad to see earnest men laugh. It breaks the strain.

CHEERED THE CENSOR.

How a Gallant Irish Regiment Took an After Battle Scolding.

The leading regiment of our column was the Fifty-third, commanded that day by Major Payn, afterward General Sir William Payn, K. C. B., a very fine regiment, who, being mostly Irishmen, were eager to meet their enemy. Meanwhile I received orders to cross the river by a ford and get round the enemy's right flank, and had gone for this purpose, and was crossing about a quarter of a mile lower down, when suddenly I heard loud cheering and a heavy musketry fire, and then I saw our troops gallantly advancing across the bridge to the assault. It turned out to be the Fifty-third, who, tired of the delay under fire, and, it was whispered, hearing that Sir Colin had sent for his pet Highlanders to take the bridge, took their bits between their teeth and without any further orders determined to rush the bridge themselves—which they accordingly did, and with great success. The enemy, once forced out of their position, showed but a poor desultory fight, and, as at Cawnpur, fell an easy prey to the cavalry, who, having crossed, some by the bridge, and others, including myself, by the ford, fell on them and pursued them with such success that we captured every gun they had.

The Fifty-third were well pleased with themselves and the result of the fight they had so suddenly initiated. But we heard that Sir Colin was greatly annoyed with them, and after the action rated them soundly for their insubordination. But little did these wild Irishmen care; they had had their fight, and a real good one, so far as they were concerned, and as Sir Colin concluded his speech of rebuke they gave him three cheers, and giving three cheets more for General Mansfield (Sir Colin's chief of the staff (who had formerly commanded their regiment), they quite upset the chief's equanimity, but at the same time cleared away his wrath.—"Old Memories," by General Sir Hugh Gough.

On a Tombstone.

In a French churchyard is a monument bearing an inscription of which the following is a translation: "Here lies Jean Pinto, the Spanish vocalist. When he reached heaven, he united his voice with the voices of the archangels. As soon as he heard him the Deity cried, 'Keep quiet, all you fellows, and let us hear alone the illustrious singer, Jean Pinto.'"

The Reason.

She—Woman's mind is cleaner than that of man.

He—Certainly. She changes it oftener.—Indianapolis Journal.

$2000.00

says "Look at me." Money-back says "Try me."

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out. 2081

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

For Cleaning and Polishing Stoves mix finely-powdered black-lead to a paste with water in which a small amount of glue has been dissolved.

The bulb of an electric lamp should never be inclosed in any fabric. If wrapped in tissue paper so that no air can pass between it and the glass, the paper will soon be on fire.

Paper tiles are said to have numerous advantages over the ordinary ones, being lighter, harder, and also impervious to damp. Furthermore, they are nonconductors of heat and sound, and look better than the old kind.

Glass library shelves have recently been introduced in France. The edges are rounded. The glass is nearly inflexible, which gives it great advantage over wood. Its strength has been proved. It is more easily kept clean than other shelving. The appearance of the library is greatly enhanced. The book people who have used it are enthusiastic.

Sudden and great fluctuations in the level of water in wells in stormy weather, closely corresponding to the fluctuations in wind velocity recorded by Prof. Langley, have been observed by Dr. Romel Martini. This explains the popular tradition that bad weather may be predicted from the sudden rise and fall of wells. Curiously, however, small and rapid changes of barometers are more certain to affect wells than large changes.

Recent observations on the differences of color in different races of men are described in a French journal of anthropology by Monsieur Breul. It appears that the color of the skin depends upon a pigment contained in the deeper layers of the epidermis. This pigment, in the form of minute grains, is distributed in the same manner in all races, the only difference being in the color of the grains, which varies from black, through many lighter shades, up to light yellow.

In Spain, where the telephone is largely used in place of the telegraph, says Monsieur Pierard, as reported in the Electrical World, an ingenious application of the phonograph to record the telephonic messages has been made. The receiving operator repeats the message into a phonograph, from which it can afterward be transcribed at leisure. This saves the delay caused by writing the message during its reception, and insures greater accuracy because the repetition of the message for the phonograph is heard, simultaneously, by the original sender at the other end of the line.

Many of the violent changes which occur under the surface of the sea, as Prof. John Milne has recently shown, produce effects that are distinctly and sometimes disastrously felt on the land. Wherever a profound cavity exists in the bed of the ocean near the land, and wherever the border of a continent slopes off into a deep sea, great slides are apt to occur, and these often cause earthquakes. In Japan, Mr. Milne says, a large number of earthquakes came from the deep sea off the mouth of the Tonegawa, the largest of the Japanese rivers. The river brings down alluvial detritus which is deposited on the brink of a deep hollow in the ocean, and from time to time the accumulated deposit slides into the depths, shaking not only the sea-bottom, but the adjacent land.

According to Nikola Tesla, as reported in Industries and Iron, "of all conceivable methods of generating electrical energy, nothing in the present nor in the future is likely to compare in facility and economy with the waterfall." Of all methods of generating power, the utilization of waterfall, he says, is the simplest and least wasteful. According to him, even if it were possible, by combining carbon in a battery, to convert the work of the chemical combination into electrical energy with very high economy, such mode of obtaining power, he thinks, would be no more than a mere makesmift, bound to be replaced sooner or later by a more perfect method which requires no consumption of any material whatever.

"With a view to rendering his operations really aseptic," says the Berlin correspondent of the Lancet, "Prof. Mikulicz of Breslau has taken to operating in gloves, and has published an account of the favorable results obtained after three months' experience. He uses fine thread gloves, which are made aseptic in steam in the same way as surgical bandages. Of course the hands are washed and disinfected in the usual manner before the gloves are put on. The gloves have to be changed several times during long operations; they are worn by the assistants as well. Prof. Mikulicz declares that none of the manipulations are rendered awkward or difficult by the gloves, and that, on the contrary, it is easier to take and keep hold of tissues in gloves than with the bare hand. He further recommends the use of a respirator of sterilized muslin, in order to avoid danger from mouth bacteria.

Authors Enjoying Mechanical Helps

The up-to-date stories about authors indicate that the brotherhood of the pen are as keenly alive to the advantages of a high state of civilization as any other class of people in the community. The author with a fountain pen which holds ink enough for about 10,000 words has made his appearance. His daily stint is the amount of ink in his pen, and when that is exhausted he stops; the author who has lost three months' work by the breaking of a phonograph, into which he had dictated a novel, has also come into publicity, and people feel as sorry for him as did the gay Frenchmen of a hundred and fifty years ago for the poet who lost a collection of blank rhymes. The author who keeps a phonograph by his bedside, in order not to lose the brilliant ideas that come to him in the silent watches of the night, and the magazine editor who, from his residence, dictates a lengthy and learned article through the telephone to a shorthand writer at his office are all with us, for the authors are evidently not the kind of people to lag behind the age in which they live.

A PECULIAR EXPLOIT.

Towed a Large Turtle Twelve Miles Through the Water.

Jim Westover, a youngster of 21, and a rider of the "bike," is the hero in the region about Mayport, Fla., just at present over the capture of a huge turtle the other night on the beach. Westover had been down on the beach taking a spin and also to see about some cows in a pasture at Six-Mile Point. He had a rope about fifty feet long that he took with him to do some measuring on some camp meeting lots. Knowing that this was the time for turtles to be laying their eggs, they affecting moonlight nights for such exercise, he kept a sharp lookout for them. Just after passing Pablo he saw the big outlines of something black up the beach.

"By Jimminy," said Jim under his breath, "that's a dog-goned big un, too."

Riding so slowly, he soon came near the big turtle, which was too busy laying eggs to notice Jim's noiseless approach. Jim cogitated over the matter for a few minutes and then, taking his rope, carefully fastened it to the turtle's front flipper and drew the rope tight. No sooner did the turtle feel this than it started up and wiggled toward the water. Jim mounted his wheel and tried to ride off the other way. Jim pedaled and pedaled, but could not move the old fellow. The turtle seemed to have the best of the bargain and pulled the unwilling wheelman to the water's edge. Jim was getting anxious. As the turtle entered the water he started up the beach alongside the water's edge, trying to get a new pull on his capture.

To his great surprise and delight he found that he had the turtle foul. The old fellow was at home in the water, but having his right flipper caught by the tow rope he was powerless to run away, and fight as hard as he could he could not escape. Jim started up the beach as near the water's edge as he could ride, and began to tow the turtle to Mayport. The turtle naturally objected and sheered out to sea. But the rope being attached to his landside flipper it kept him at just the right distance from the shore and he towed as easy as a log, as Jim said afterward. Once in a while he got obstreperous and twice Jim fell into the water, but by midnight he and his prize arrived off Commanche Point. His wild whoops aroused the neighbors, who came out to see what was up. They would not believe that Jim had towed the turtle for twelve miles in this way, until he showed them the rope and then to show off towed the big fellow up and in front of the town for a few turns. And the turtle had gotten used to it now and kept just far out enough to make towing easy. When he saw Jim turn to come back, after going up the bank a little ways, the turtle turned around and shifted the rope to his landside flipper again, as he knew that he could not be towed if the rope was on the outside. Jim has the turtle in a crawl near his house and every evening he takes him for a tow along the banks.—Chicago Chronicle.

Rare Packs of Cards.

The oldest pack of cards found in the United States is a deck which was discovered in perfect condition in a closet in an ancient house in New Jersey. The date of the pack is of the time of Charles I., and the cards are of English make. Some very old playing cards have been found in the board bindings of early books. It looks as if illustrative art was used in the making of cards even before the pictures in books of religion, which shows that man thought more of his amusement than of the saving of his soul. At a recent sale in London some old playing cards were disposed of. A geographical pack, 1675, with the rare explanatory card describing other packs of the period, brought £3; a pack of old proverb cards, not in the British museum catalogue, £4 11s; Dutch satirical cards, first quarter of the eighteenth century, with the two supplemental cards, £3 18s; a pack of grotesque cards, the suits cleverly designed and colored, £2 10s; a pack illustrating the American civil war, with portraits of the generals engaged therein, £2 2s; and the rare popish plot pack, published in 1679, one card missing, £2 18s.—Collector.

Seals Love Music.

The well-known love of seals for musical sounds often leads to their destruction. When the Eskimo hunter sees none of his prey about he begins whistling, and sooner or later is sure to attract an appreciative seal within reach of his harpoon. Lying at full length at the edge of the ice he continues whistling low, plaintive, calling notes, and presently a few of the animals will draw near to the spot, lifting themselves as high as they can out of the water, and slowly moving their heads to and fro, as if keeping time to the music. By and by one seal, more daring than its fellows, will come very close to the hunter, who then jumps to his feet and slays the creature, while its mates make off as quickly as possible.—Pearson's Weekly.

Japanese Industry.

The Japanese think the best missionary they can send to Formosa is the locomotive, and they propose to civilize its 500,000 fierce inhabitants by building railroads, which will furnish transportation for the sugar, tobacco, rice, corn, tea, camphor, cinnamon, pepper and tropical fruits which flourish luxuriously in nearly the same latitude as the Sandwich Islands.

The Japanese Government iron foundry now in course of construction at Yedamitsu in the Oga district will turn out 60,000 tons of steel yearly.

France's Consumption of Alcohol.

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. According to this standard each person in France drinks thirteen quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

There is a lie going around about an old-fashioned child that was not noisy.

A GREAT GAME PARK.

Twenty-six Thousand Acres for a Preserve.

G. T. Ferris contributes an article on "Wild Animals in a New England Game Park" to the October Century. Mr. Ferris says, in describing the late Austin Corbin's New Hampshire preserve:

Blue Mountain Forest Park, as the preserve is called, includes parts of four townships, and lies near the enterprising borough of Newport on the Concord and Claremont branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is said to be the biggest game park in the world, except one owned by the Duke of Sutherland in Scotland, and one or two royal demesnes on the continent. Of course, in making comparisons, one must exclude those immense public preserves, as big as provinces, where the British Government of India seeks to save the elephant from extinction, and our own national parks in the West.

The name of Blue Mountain attaches to the entire spur of hills which bisects the park, while Croydon designates its highest shoulder rising to the height of nearly three thousand feet. The steep and densely wooded heights of Croydon, curving like a hump, break the sky-line in the shape of a camel's back; near by a skirting canyon opens a carriage route across the mountain. In characteristics it belongs rather to the Green Mountain than to the White Mountain range, though it seems disconected from both. The verdure of an immense forest of spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, beech and maple infolds it to the very crest, with here and there a brown patch of clearing. The greater part of the Corbin inclosure consists of abandoned farms, many of them already beginning to bristle with saplings; for the woods are on the march. Dismantled houses with windows and doors gaping like holes in a skull, ramshackle barns rotten and weather-stained, the wreck of stone fences thickset with brambles—these meet the eye at every turn.

The general outline of the park is that of an ellipse with respective diameters of about four and a half and eleven miles, and the surface is cut diagonally by a backbone of mountain running northeast. The lower slopes and the meadow levels are diversified with brooks and swamp land, while extensive groves of second growth profusely dot the surface. It is in these that the wild swine, the progenitors of which clashed their tusks against the boar-spears of mediaeval kings and barons, root and propagate their kind with a fecundity which is a marvel to the keepers.

One can scarcely grasp the bigness of the park by figures. But let the reader fancy a demense considerably more than double the size of Boston and all its suburbs; thirty times the area of Central Park, New York; almost ten times bigger than Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; or fourteen times the acreage of the whole park system of Chicago. Roads, many of them thoroughfares of days gone by, variously intersect the inclosure, and an excellent carriage track crosses the park from east to west through the picturesque notch. On the western side the declivity is more sloping and open, but has the same agreeable diversity of scene.

A wire fence, partly mesh, partly barbed, nearly eight feet in height and twenty-seven miles in circuit, confines the four-footed tenants within its steel barrier. The same posts which support the fence until the trees which have been set shall have grown to take their place, string a telephone connecting the nine sub-stations at the different gates with the central station, the home of the superintendent, the Corbin villa, and the town of Newport. The keepers and other employes of the park vary from twenty-five to fifty, according to the season of the year. It need scarcely be said that the needs of attendance compel a vigilance which never rests. Merely to watch the fence, lest it should have parted somewhere by accident or wanton malice, requires an inspection twice a week.

New Business.

There is already a distrust among wheelmen of the roadhouses which have repair shops running in connection with their bicycle racks, and there is one place in particular which has come to be regarded with suspicion by persons who have had their wheels suddenly fall victims to incapacity when least expected. One philanthropist who was anxious to ascertain if the grounds for his distrust were good several times submitted his wheel when it was in perfect condition to the care of the boys in charge of the racks. Every time it was injured. On Sunday one man found a cut plainly made by a sudden slash with a knife in a tire at this same place, and there were, within the experience of a very small circle of persons, several accidents of the same character. The result was that the man in charge of the repair shop was busy all day, and there was not a bicycle under his care that had not been handed over to the charge of the boys who watch the wheels left there by the guests. There are already a number of patrons of the place who are convinced that the boys in charge of the racks have some interest in seeing the repair shop prosper. This is conducted by a young man who runs it entirely on his own responsibility. With the rack fiends supposed to be at work on the approaches to the cycle path and the other parts of the suburbs beset with little danger to wheels, bicycling is taking on new terrors. But there is none of them more difficult to avoid than these accidents that are so closely connected with the attentions of the rack boys at the suburban roadhouse.

When It Happened.

"What time was it," asked the judge of the rural witness, "when this affair occurred?"

"Well, sir," replied the witness, "ef I don't disremember it wuz long er 'bout fodder-pullin' time."

"I mean," explained the judge, "what time of day?"

"It warn't no time of day, yer Honor, fur it wuz night time."

"And what time was that?"

"Well, sir, ef it warn't bedtime it wuz mighty close to 't."

If a woman sincerely loves a man it never worries her conscience to steal tobacco for him.

Best Time to Sleep.

In view of the many changes which have been rung on the early to bed, early to rise idea, the following opinion from an eminent medical authority ought to be of interest. He takes up the old statement that an hour before midnight is worth two hours after and gives his opinion as follows: "I had an opportunity to make some study of this subject in my naval service during the late war. On shipboard, as is undoubtedly known to most of you, the ship's company—officers and men alike—stand four hour watches day and night, and to get the required amount of rest are obliged to get their sleep irregularly. To so arrange it that the same man shall not be obliged to take early or late watches continually, the 'dog watch' of two hours is interpolated, thus adding to the irregularity. In watching the results for over two years I could never discover that the watch, officers and men, were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the medical and pay officers, who stand no watch and have hours as regular as those of any householder." It seems to make but little difference to those who have given careful attention to this subject whether people sleep at one time or another, so that they get a sufficient amount of sleep.—New York Ledger.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

A single poppy plant has been known to produce 32,000 seeds.

TO WOMEN FROM

Mrs. Joseph Peterson, Warren, Pa.

"I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement, and displacement of the womb.

"The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I could not walk around, and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything. I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

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Oh, the spoil and greed in the world of men
And the strife that lives forever,
Are lost in the ways and dear old days
That the years can never sever.
I'd pass the haunts and marts of men,
And all its joys, moreover,
To live and dream one boyish dream
When I was a barefoot rover.

The shady lane, by the rip'ning grain,
And the meadows again to wander;
The willow'd rill beyond the hill,
To the pickerel pond "down yonder."
To lie in the cool of the shade and dream
My youthful dreams all over,
I'd give all the world has doled to me
To be a barefoot rover.

The bees and birds, the lowing herds,
The muddy cattle wallow;
The hollow stump where squirrels slunk
And the nuts in "chipmunk hollow;"
The faint, sweet smell from the ferny dell
Where the wild flow'rs used to hover,
And the woods, and brooks, and secret nooks
Were mine—a barefoot rover.

The chirp of birds, the lowing herds,
And the bumble bees' dull droning
Is music wall'd from the surging throng
With its never ceasing moaning.
And I'd pass the haunts and marts of men,
And its arts and joys, moreover,
To lie and dream one boyish dream
When I was a barefoot rover.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SAVED BY SHABBINESS

THE first great excitement of the opening of the civil war swept over the country like an irresistible tidal wave in that memorable year 1861, and I was caught in the current, though at college, and with nearly all my class enlisted among the first volunteers. My health not being very robust, instead of receiving orders for field service, I was commissioned to fill a place in a disbursement office.

One day I was summoned into the presence of my commanding officer and told I was to accompany Capt. McKey (we will call him) to a certain city for money to pay the troops. The sum was $160,000. We were given particular directions as to our going and coming. The distance was so great we were obliged to stay over night on the route. A large city was selected and we were advised as to the hotel.

When we reached our destination Capt. McKay produced an old black bag for our precious burden. It was not an ordinary old wornout bag—such a one as an officer might have used until the gloss was gone and the edges were white. There was no air of ancient respectability about it. Since it was new much time must have elapsed, and heavy wear must have been its portion, judging from the patches which were not of the same kind of shiny black leather as the primitive article.

The Captain carried the bag and I watched the Captain. When the numbers traveling admitted of it, I took a seat just behind him; otherwise we sat together.

I rather enjoyed hearing the comments of our fellow travelers on the Captain and his bag. One young lady said to her companion: "If that nice-looking captain has a wife she ought to be ashamed of herself for allowing her husband to carry such a furious looking old bag!"

A couple of lads returning from school took the seat vacated by the ladies, and after they were settled they commenced to look about them, and one said to the other: "What's that feller's rank?"

"Which one?" asked his companion. "The one with the bag?" After studying some time he replied, "Brevet colonel, I believe."

"Brevet jack-a-napes!" exclaimed the first boy. "I believe he's a low-downer, something like an 'orderly' or an 'adjutant.'"

"No, sir-ree, sir; he's a 'brevet' of some kind. Didn't we have the explanation of 'brevet' the other day in class as a commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay? Now that feller ranks above his pay, which accounts for his uniform's being first-class, for Uncle Sam settles the bills. But his pay does not allow him to have other nice things—like bags and things."

Aside from remarks, we met with no adventure, and reached the hotel where we were to spend the night about 9 in the evening. We had determined to avoid exciting remarks by making unnecessary requirements about our room, so simply asking for a room in the quiet part of the hotel where we could sleep in the morning, we were shown to one of a suite. We realized we had made a mistake in this particular when we were alone, and commenced to make plans for barricading, as the room had three doors to be looked after.

"Now what will we do to the windows?" asked Capt. McKay, as we stood in our shirt sleeves, all heated from our exertions of moving a heavy mahogany bedstead without rollers in front of one door, a marble-topped washstand in front of another and a marble-topped bureau (also without casters) in front of the third.

I considered myself something of a genius about a house, so I replied cheerfully: "I think I can fix the windows all right."

I took the chairs and the towel rack, some empty pasteboard boxes found in the closet and a bamboo whatnot and erected a pyramid between the windows. My idea was to construct an easily moved something so that anyone trying to enter by the window would give premonitory symptoms by a grand overthrow. The pyramid not being high enough, I bethought me of the window shades. An unfortunate thought, for I lamed my thumb and skinned several fingers trying to get the shades down. But at length we stood in admiring silence before a pyramid that at its base took in both windows and at its summit, by the aid of the rolled up shades placed like an "A" to form an apex, reached nearly to the top of the room. We felt safe and retired for the night.

I was awakened by thinking a detachment of artillery and an avalanche from the Matterhorn were attempting to enter our windows at the same time. I gave a leap from the bed to ascertain what was the matter, when I found myself all enveloped in window shades (they having selected that pleasing moment to unwind after having rapped me awake.

Capt. McKay assured me that I made use of various strong expressions as I struggled to free myself. After the closest scrutiny, we could discover no trace of any attempt having been made to enter our room by the windows, but sundry movings about overhead led us to conclude our pyramid had received its overthrow from jars from that quarter.

"Morn, waked by the circling hours, with rosy hand," had scarcely unbarred the gates of light when I felt something more vigorous than a "rosy hand" hold of my shoulder, and opening my eyes I saw the Captain's face pale and distracted in front of mine and heard him say in a voice trembling with emotion: "The bag is gone!"

"It cannot be!" I cried, springing up in a frenzy of fear. But diligent search could not reveal its hiding place. There stood the heavy mahogany bed before one door, the washstand and bureau before the other two, undisturbed! The dust on the window ledges and sash seemed to prove that no one, not even the chambermaid, had interfered with them for some time.

"Let us get dressed and notify the authorities of our loss," cried the Captain in a hoarse whisper.

Both of us started to obey this suggestion and made such speed as we could, considering our oft-repeated tendencies to stop and search in probable and improbable nooks for the lost. I saw Capt. McKay pulling out the drawer in the bamboo whatnot, large enough to hold a writing pad with a few pencils; while I flew with a boot half-pulled on to search the top shelf in the closet.

"I have looked there six times!" the Captain called out. "I shall be forever disgraced," he added with a groan.

"And our brave boys, what will they do for their pay?" I said feebly—my imbecility showing itself in my alluding to such a painful view of the subject when the Captain was so overcome.

"Do you think I shall allow them to lose a cent?" he asked, almost fiercely. "No, sir! I have $1,000 in the bank and I'll use every bit of my pay and forfeit my pension to——"

Rap-a-tap—tap, came a summons to open the door, before which the heavy mahogany bed stood as an impenetrable fortification. I, with boot number one on and number two half on, and the Captain, with one arm in his vest, hastened to remove the obstruction with as little noise as possible, feeling we would rather not have it known how much we had barricaded. Several more raps came before we were ready, but at length we opened the door and in the dimness of a dark morning we saw a hall boy with a jug of water in one hand.

I took the water, while the Captain said in an excited tone: "Boy, run down quickly and tell the hotel clerk to come up here! Why don't you start?" he asked, impatiently.

"Yes, I'm going, mister, but fust let me ax ye if this here is yourn?" At that he held up his other hand and there we beheld the old, shabby, but inestimably precious bag!

The Captain nearly swooned with joy, while I had presence of mind to tell the boy not to send up the clerk and to give him a sum of money that made him whistle all the way down the hall. The boy explained that he picked up the bag just outside our door. Then we remembered when the lock of the door had proved refractory, the Captain had set it there, but neither of us had noticed that it was not picked up again. Blessed be shabbiness! we agreed, if it could accomplish the remarkable feat of preserving the sum of $160,000 in the hallway of a hotel so many hours.

When the Captain and I had sufficiently recovered from falling on each other's necks and weeping tears of joy over the recovery of our treasure, the Captain said: "I can trust you not to tell this, I am sure, for if you do, and it should reach the General's ears, it would mean the loss of my commission."

That is the reason I have waited until this time before giving the public this episode of the war—Orange Judd Farmer.

Revealed by the Microscope.

A ready means of distinguishing between fresh meat and that which has been frozen, a writer points out, is furnished by the microscope. A small quantity of the blood or meat juice is examined, and if this is from fresh flesh numerous red corpuscles normal in color and floating in clear serum are seen; while in the case of blood from flesh that has been preserved by freezing the corpuscles have dissolved in the serum, and not a single normal red corpuscle can be seen. The liquid must be examined before there has been any drying.

Young Indians as Farmers.

Out of 570 Indian boys and girls lately at the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle only 164 are there now. The other 406 are out among the farmers of the State helping to harvest the crops.

There is one thing that gets a man into more trouble than love; carrying a pistol, and looking for a fight.

DID you ever make the trip in a big steamer plying between St. Louis and New Orleans? The height of the season of 1897 has seen the usual pilgrimage of tourists, and the belles and beaux of many a river town have crowded the decks and staterooms of the soft-moving boats that float out from some city wharf, and drop anchor only after many days,

THE CAPTAIN.

1,250 miles away. At the very outset it is interesting to watch the roustabouts, tumbling over each other in the haste engendered by the hoarse voice of the mate, loading merchandise found for Southern ports. They are a curious study—these roustabouts—with their half-clad, powerful figures, their song-song cry of "heave-he ho-o!" their jog-trot shamble, and the reckless abandon with which their work is done. They have no cares. If they have any ambition it is to get the big steamer out of port, lie lazily on the lower decks, or play "craps," or sit and watch the white foam of the river as the boat plunges forward on its way.

When the last barrel, box and trunk is bestowed the big bell gives three taps, the captain, from the hurricane deck, shouts "Let her go, there!" the gangplanks are pulled in, the prow of the great steamer swings out and with a wide turn starts on its delightful pilgrimage. The captain is the patriarch and hero of the expedition. You can hear his big voice at all hours of the night, sometimes over your head, where he stands sentinel to see that all goes well; sometimes from the lower deck, where his vigorous and secular Anglo-Saxon arouses the mate and his roustabouts to duties engendered by new conditions; and oftener on the promenade deck, where he talks politics with the men and relates the history of each point of interest, a history which he has come to believe is faithful by reason of its repetition. Nobody knows when or where the captain sleeps. The cheerful buzz of his voice reaches your stateroom in the still night, and you drop off to sleep wondering if the captain ever does retire. When you wake in the morning there is the captain again, freshly-shaven, clean, bright and cheerful as ever, with an appetite for breakfast that only equals your own.

DANCE ON AN EXCURSION STEAMER.

While the Nile has been rolling along for ages in the same channel, the Mississippi has been roaming all over its valley, twisting hither and thither, building up banks and then cutting through them and suddenly abandoning the old channel for a new one. It is doing the same thing to-day. The vast length of the Mississippi and its tributaries, measuring 9,000 miles of navigable waters and draining an area of 1,244,000 square miles, must account in a large part for the great quantity of matter it cuts away, but even when these facts are considered the estimate must still appear enormous. It is stated by experts that the dirt carried down by the Mississippi in a single year amounts to a solid mass one mile square and 163 feet deep. This sediment is being constantly deposited along the shores and upon the bars and islands that abound in this remarkable stream.

The atmosphere of lazy floating days, on board a steamer, crammed full of unusual scenes, flashes of excitement grand and bewildering vistas of field and flood and verdure-clad hills, in which the beauties of the Hudson are duplicated, reproduced and excelled with enough scenic luxuriance to create a score of Hudson Rivers, cannot be expressed or indicated upon a newspaper page. It is altogether unique, and most of the people in this great, bustling country will never be able to enjoy the sensation in proper person.

The rafting industry is exclusive. It is not carried on before a grand stand or in the presence of a multitude. Its secrets are all its own, and one of these days the material exhausted, this industry will disappear with all of its traditions and romances, and with it will vanish from view the river types, the sturdy logger, the peculiarly northern roustabout or "rooster" as he is familiarly known, and the rugged captains who embody all the river lore and are walking encyclopedias of everything that belongs to the history of this great stream since the first Canadian voyagers and hardy French woodsmen penetrated these wilds.

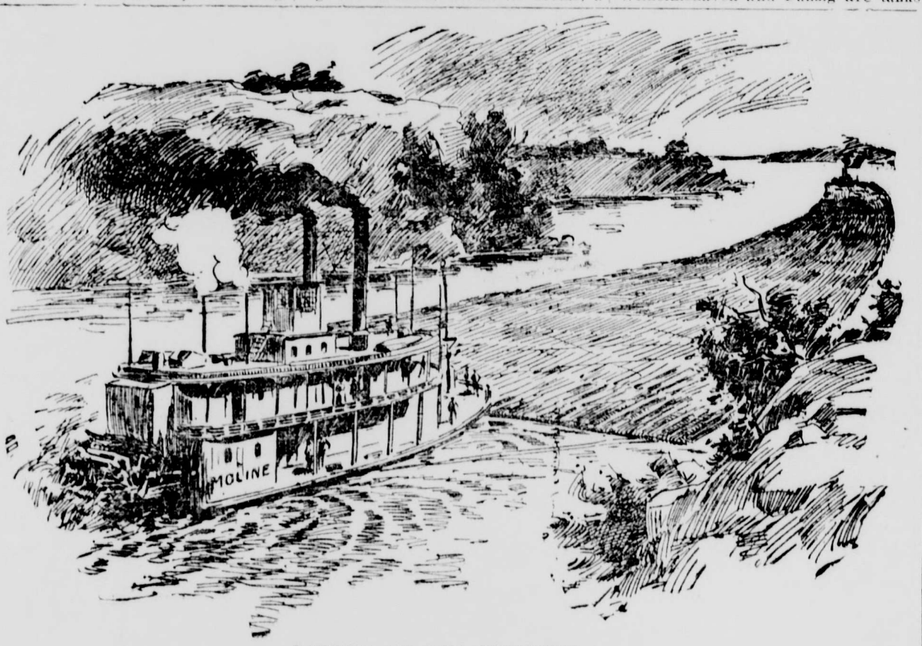
One of these rafting steamers is a sight to see. It keeps its bows against the rear end of a mighty fabric of logs, in a position to push it down stream. A second steamer, smaller in size, is fastened transversely across the front end or bow of the raft, and is pushed along, quiet and unresisting, with its wheel motionless, as a sort of cut water for the unwieldy expanse of logs. But this is not its mission. A telephone connection is established between the two steamers by means of wires stretched across the raft, and as the rear steamer pushes the entire mass slowly and majestically down stream it soon becomes evident what the function of the bow steamer is. The tortuous course of the river requires a constant shifting

UNBECOMING HILARITY.

in the head of the raft to keep it from going ashore or into cross currents, and this is the duty of the assisting steamer. Lying transversely across the river and attached firmly to the raft, a few revolutions of its wheel pushes the front end of the raft away from a dangerous bank, and by backing water the head of the raft is dragged back into the channel away from threatening shoals.

The difficulties of turning and twisting an invertebrate mass of logs in narrow and tortuous channels will be better appreciated when the actual size of the raft is understood. In length it is 1,200 feet, and thus equal to several average city blocks, and its width is almost 300 feet. More than half the raft is double decked, meaning that it is composed of two layers of logs, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000 logs are included within its booms, a number sufficient to yield more than 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Scores of freight trains would be required to transport the members of this inarticulate leviathan, whose weight is almost beyond computation.

TYPES ON A MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXCURSION.



RAFTING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The passenger on a Mississippi River steamer is expected to spend most of the day in good weather on the promenade deck, with field or opera glass in hand, viewing the delightful scenery.

About the third day one begins to take interest in the landings. You want to know how long the boat will stop at the next town, and whether you can run up into the city and "stretch your legs." You try it once or twice, only to find that the Captain has hurried your return by a vigorous pull on the bell. This is one of the Captain's little jokes. He doesn't mean it, and as you wipe the perspiration from your brow he tells you how many points of interest you might have seen if only you had not foolishly run back to the boat.

The old days of the passenger steamer industry are a vivid memory with every river veteran—the high gambling days, those when every inch of steam was put to the danger point in a race between two stately flowing palaces. There is still lingering reminiscence here and there, suggestions of those brilliant, exciting hours, when life was a reckless whirl for the deck hand, and a thrilling experience for the passenger on a typical steamer. The gamblers, the grotesque dancers, the singing roustabouts, are nearly all gone, but the odd characters who have furnished themes for many a captivating story still haunt the landing places that one passes in a trip down the Mississippi River.

Immigration Figures.

The highest immigration record, excluding the arrivals of aliens not so classed, is that of 1882, when the prodigious number of 788,992 came, following the previous year's 669,431, till then unprecedented. In 1883 there was a heavy falling off to 603,322, and the decrease went on until 334,203 was reached in 1886. Then the tide again turned, and with some variations another climax was reached in 1892, when the figures were 623,084, the third highest mark, and not far behind that of 1881. But then began another ebb, with 502,917 in 1893, followed by 314,467, then 279,498, then by 343,267, and now this year by an astonishing reduction to 230,832, as shown by a special bulletin of the Treasury Department.

Substitute for Coal.

In the future we may be importing masut instead of exporting coal. Masut is a by-product in the distillation of raw petroleum. It is also manufactured from a cheap, brown coal found in Saxony. There has been, until recently, great trouble in finding a furnace suitable for burning it. It is now blown by steam into a special furnace, on the principle of the Lucigen light, and used without difficulty. It is 40 or 50 per cent. cheaper than coal, and is 20 per cent. better as a heat raiser. Steam can be got up quicker and kept at a higher pressure and more work be done by the machinery. From a naval point of view these are vitally important facts. No sign of a ship under full steam will be shown in the sky, for masut is a smokeless fuel. Russia and Italy are using it in their navies, and Germany has lately made some valuable experiments. At Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Danzig are tanks from which it can be pumped into ships. Its specific gravity being so much less than that of coal, a ship's buoyancy is greatly increased when the bunkers are filled with it. Heavier armor or cargoes can be carried. The heating capacity being greater, the ship can travel faster or farther. It is yet to be learned what improvements the Germans have introduced into their furnaces and what are the disadvantages of masut.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Perfume from Living Plants.

Capt. Smee has discovered a method of gathering the scent of flowers as the plant is growing. He takes a glass funnel and heats the thin end over a spirit lamp. He then draws out the stem to a fine point. This accomplished, the funnel is filled with ice and placed on a retort stand, the pointed end being placed in a small glass bottle, without touching it. After this, the stand and the funnel are placed in a greenhouse, among the flowers whose odors it is desired to collect. Gradually the vapor rises from the flowers, and, in meeting the colder surface of the funnel, condenses into drops on the outside of the glass. From the point of condensation it trickles down until it drops into the bottle. In a surprisingly short time a large amount of perfume is collected, and it is claimed that 99 per cent. of the contents of the bottle is perfume; the rest is water. Strange to say, this essence of the flower needs to be adulterated with sprits of wine. Otherwise it would become sour and useless.—American Cultivator.

It Has Cost Millions.

The most expensive book ever published in the world is the official history of the war of the rebellion, which is now being issued by the United States Government at a cost up to date of $2,300,000. Of this amount nearly one-half has been paid for printing and binding, the remainder to be accounted for in salaries, rent, stationery and miscellaneous expenses, including the purchase of records from private individuals. In all probability it will take three years to complete the work, and an appropriation of $500,000 has been asked, making a total cost of nearly $3,000,000. The work will consist of 112 volumes.

Ferguson—It says here that no foreigner is allowed to be forty-eight hours on Turkish territory without a pass. Nixon—It must be tough on the railroads that have to issue them.—Boston Transcript.

A man gets very little credit for what he does in this world, but he gets lots of blame for what he doesn't.

A woman has to purse up her lips in order to carry car fare in her mouth.

JOLLY JOKER.

"What makes the bride limp so? I didn't know she was lame." "She's wearing yellow garters for her bridesmaids—and there are ten of them."—Chicago Daily News.

"What are all those ribbons hanging on the chandelier?" "Those are not ribbons; they are neckties I've pulled off different men when I was learning to ride a wheel."—Chicago Record.

"Why are yez decorating, Mrs. Murphy?" "Me b'y Denny is coming home the day." "I thought he was sent up for folve years." "Yes, but he got a year off for good behavoure." "Sure, it must be comfortin' for yez to have a good b'y like that."—Tit-Bits.

Mr. Dunham—I have called, sir, to tell you that your daughter, Miss Fannie, and I love each other very dearly. I want to ask you for her. Old Millyuns—Well, you'll have to wait a while. There's no vacancy in the store now that I could put you into.—Cleveland Leader.

Raggles—Wo't yer doin', Weary, wid de tellerscope? Weary—Lookin' fer work. Raggles—Lookin' fer work? W'ot fer? Weary—So's I kin avold it. I wuz jest sizin' up de houses 'round here ter see ef I can't strike one dat keeps a gaserline can instid uv a wood pile.—Judge.

"I can always distinguish between this vin ordinaire and red ink," said the regular diner at the table d'hote. "How?" asked the casual customer. "By the label on the bottle," said the regular with a fiendish grin. This shows the importance of judicious advertising.—Judge.

Visitor—What! He is three months old and you haven't named him yet? Mrs. Wheeler—No! You see, it's this way: I want to name him after my bicycle, and John insists on naming him after his. I guess we will have to compromise and name him after the wheel mother rides—Puck.

Mrs. de Temper—I am not happy with my husband. Shall I drive him away? Lawyer—His life is insured in your favor, isn't it? Mrs. de Temper—Yes; I made him do that before we married. Lawyer—Well, don't drive him off. He'll die quicker where he is.—New York Weekly.

Irate customer—See here! That suit of clothes I bought of you yesterday is full of moth holes. Dealer—Das is all recht, mine frient. Moths neffer eat cotton, an' ven ladies an' shentlemens see dose holes dey knows you vears only high-priced all-vool goots.—New York Weekly.

"Jim made an awful blunder last week." "What was that?" "He got an invite to Mame Scroggs' wedding, and felt too poor to buy a present. So he sent a note of regret, which read like this: 'I have been called out of town. Please excuse my presents.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Blinkly—John, dear, won't you discharge Mary? You know how afraid I am of her. Mr. Blinkly—Certainly. No servant can ever scare me. (A little while after.) Mary—ahem! Mrs. Blinkly has asked me to tell you that she wants to see you after I have gone to the office.—Brooklyn Life.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a supplicant woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my airs the whole time." "Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson; "who was the woman?" "My wife."—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you mean to say," asked the visitor, in horror, "that the gentleman was shot for simply rising and making a motion during a meeting of your debating society?" "Suttinly," said the Colonel, "but you must remembah, sah, that the motion he was called down on was made in the direction of his hip-pocket, sah."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Greene—Tell me, aren't there any expresses running to your town? Mrs. Gray—Of course there are; plenty of them. Why do you ask? Mrs. Greene—My husband has told me that he has seen your husband almost every night on his way home, and he always had more than he could carry.—Boston Transcript.

Judge—You admit that you entered the house of the prosecuting witness by the door at 2 o'clock in the morning? Prisoner—Yes, your honor. Judge—What business did you have there at that time of night? Prisoner—I thought it was my own house. Judge—Then why did you, when this lady approached, leap through the window, jump into the cistern, and hide yourself? Prisoner—Your honor, I thought it was my wife.—Truth.

Lady (to manager of employment bureau)—What nationality is that bright-looking, dark-complexioned girl over in the corner? I've addressed her in French, Spanish and Italian, but she doesn't seem to understand either. Manager (briskly)—Tried the United States dialect on her? "No, I never thought of that." "Perhaps she might understand you if you did. She was born and brought up in New York."—New York World.

"My dear madam," said the professor of music, "your daughter has no sense of melody and no instinct for time. She couldn't play. And she has no voice; therefore, she cannot expect to sing." "Well, of course," was the complacent reply, "those facts are drawbacks, but you can go on giving her lessons, just the same. I don't care about her performing or singing, as it would maybe take her away from home. All I want is for her to learn enough to make a comfortable living as a teacher."—Washington Star.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.....1897

One hundred dollar ore is said to have been found on Crook's mountain in Fresno county, but the report needs confirmation.

News comes from Colorado that the Utes are again slaughtering deer. In a day or two we will probably be informed that the Game Wardens are again slaughtering Utes.

Officers have just killed the three hundred and ninety-fourth member of "Black Jack's" gang reported to have met with that fate. Just how many regiments the desperado still has in the field is not stated.

The Argonaut mine on the mother lode near Jackson, Amador county, has started up milling its rock with results which indicate that it will be the third, and possibly the second mine in gold production in California. Since January, 1893, its present owners have been sinking a shaft that has now reached a depth of 1700 feet, the ore developing such richness that a forty stamp mill was erected. It was started up a week ago Monday and on the very first day cleaned up fifty pounds of amalgam, estimated to be worth $1200. When the inside batteries are well amalgamated only about a third comes out, but at first probably a half, so that a twenty-four hours' product of $2500 is counted on, which in a run of thirty days will amount to $75,000 a month. Only the Utica and possibly one other California gold mine are known to exceed these great figures, so that the Argonaut gives an almost assured promise of eclipsing all other competitors.

The Inyo Marble Quarries.

One of the most disheartening instances of the short-sighted manner in which business men of California promote their interests is found in the assault which has recently been made on the Inyo marble quarries. It seems that the granite men are dissatisfied because the new postoffice building at the corner of Seventh and Mission streets is going to be constructed entirely of marble. In order to prevent the erection at that point of an imposing public building they have prevailed upon the superintendent of the work to report to Washington that there is not sufficient marble at Inyo with which to do the work. The result is that the Inyo marble quarries have been given a decided black eye.

The statement is a slander pure and simple. There is enough marble in Inyo county to build a hundred buildings larger than the postoffice. In fact, it has long been known that these deposits are practically inexhaustible. Miles and miles of the most beautiful stone is visible on the surface, and the depth of the deposits will probably never be discovered. Yet in order to make a few dollars by the sale of granite, a slander has been circulated which years of effort will be consumed in refuting.

The moral to be deduced from this incident is the ancient one expressed in the phrase that "it is a dirty bird that befouls its own nest." The Inyo marble quarries are destined to become as famous as some of those in Italy. The time will come probably when their marble will be transported all over the United States. For them to be maligned in order that a combination of granite men shall be enabled to mar the beauty of a Government edifice in San Francisco is certainly something that is calculated to discourage all hopes of California ever being anything more than a nest of business centipedes who sting themselves and each other to death upon the slightest provocation.

If the press of San Francisco should do its duty, it would hunt down the authors of this slander and have them pelted with dead cats. They certainly ought to be known. No industry is safe from the assaults of men who have so little regard for the truth as to slander the capacity of their State to produce so necessary an article as marble. It would be no worse if a combination of peach-growers should inform the President of the United States that all prunes raised in the State of California were made out of clay.—San Francisco *Post*.

Making American Citizens.

In no country on the face of the globe is it so easy to become a citizen or a subject as in this. One must reside in England five years before applying to be made a subject, and the matter is then left to the arbitrary judgment of a department. France and Denmark each require ten years' residence, while Germany presents so many obstacles and so few inducements to citizenship, that few aliens apply for it.

Yet in one-third of the States of the American Union an alien is permitted to vote upon formally declaring his intention to become a citizen, and in some of these States no more than a six-months' residence is required before claiming this high privilege. It was established not long ago before a Congressional Committee that in many cases where a vote is permitted upon declaration of intention, the alien returns to his European home and never resumes his residence in the United States.

Not stopping to consider the irregularities and carelessness under which many foreigners have been admitted to citizenship, as where one judge left it all to his clerk, who used to swear in applicants in batches of forty and sixty at a drive, and in New York where 68,000 naturalizations were effected in a few months, the fact that it is so easy a task to take on the regalia of citizenship so far as residence and obligations are concerned, suggests the need for radical reform.

The system obtaining in sixteen States of the Union under which one may vote who simply files his intention is wrong. There is nothing to be said in defense of it that is at all tolerable. It permits aliens to take part in molding Government and its policies who have no permanents concern in the country, and have not proved that they entertain any abiding love for, or faith in American institutions. Indeed, our whole method of making citizens out of aliens is at loose ends, and demands severe correction, and demands severe correction, and that any amount of stiffening be put into it.—*Sac. Union.*

Lawyers in Congress.

The preponderance of lawyers is especially heavy in the membership of the present Congress. Of the eighty-nine members of the Senate sixty are lawyers of more or less renown. Of the 358 men elected to the House 245 are members of the bar. The account on this score in the two houses stands thus: Lawyers, 305; all others, 142. In other words, something over two-thirds of the membership of both branches of Congress are lawyers. There is one vacancy in each house at present.

This preponderance of lawyers is one of the heaviest ever known. The history of the legislative branch of the Government shows that members of the legal profession always have been particularly favored by the people in choosing lawmakers, and it would seem, from the ordinary view point of such matters that the statutes ought to be so perfect as to need no interpretation by the courts. Yet litigation is more flourishing in this country than in any other of the world. Nor does any other country depend so much upon lawyers for the making of its laws as does this. The parliaments of Europe are not now, and, without notable exceptions never have been, so dominated by lawyers. Old World legislators are chosen from every department of activity. Laborers, artisans, musicians, artists, cab drivers, men skilled and unskilled in the professions abound in the parliaments on the other side of the Atlantic. And we do not hear that the laws of Europe are any the less skillfully drawn than in the United States.

It may be that the lawyers in this country are more ambitious for parliamentary careers than are those of Europe, or that the people of the United States, for no apparent reason, prefer members of the bar as lawmakers to men in other callings. Whatever is the reason of the preponderance of the legal profession in our legislative bodies, the fact is obvious that this preponderance is increasing rather than decreasing. And it cannot be claimed that the statutes now show more wisdom or perfection than they did at the earlier stages of the Nation's history, when lawyers were not so much in evidence in the law-making bodies as at present.

Shakespeare and Dogs.

Shakespeare loved dogs and has paid them many a tribute. See, for instance, the graphic description of hounds in the dialogue between Theseus and Hippolyta in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (iv. 1, 108-132), and the talk of the hunters about the dogs in "The Taming of the Shrew" (ind. 1, 16-29), which are both too long for quotation here. In "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (i. 1, 96-104) Page defends his "fallow greyhound" against the criticisms of Slender and Shallow takes his part. Launce's praise of his dog Crab, though it was a worthless cur, in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," is also in point, to say nothing of minor references to dogs in the plays and poems. The passage in "Macbeth" (iii. 1, 92-101) says in substance that there are dogs and dogs, as there are men and men. The First Murderer has said, "We are men, my liege," and Macbeth replies:

Aye, in the catalogue ye go for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water rugs, and demiwolves are clepped
All by the name of dogs; the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter, every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him clos'd, whereby he does receive
Particular addition, from the bill
That writes them all alike, and so of men.

That is, in a general list of dogs we include all kinds, good, bad and indifferent, but "the valued file"—a list which classes them with reference to their value—distinguishes them according to their natural gifts or qualities, giving to each the "particular addition" (title, denomination, as often in Shakespeare) he deserves. Thus, "the housekeeper" (watchdog) and "the hunter" are superior to the "common cry of curs," etc.—Critic.

Cheerfulness In a Medicine.

Surprising recoveries occasionally happen which can be ascribed to no other cause than a cheerful state of mind and the healthful nervous influence which it diffuses through the frame. A singular but instructive instance fell under the observation of Sir Humphry Davy, when, early in life, he was assisting Dr. Beddoes in his experiments on the inhalation of nitrous oxide. Dr. Beddoes having inferred that the oxide must be a specific for palsy, a patient was selected for trial and placed under the care of Davy. Before administering the gas Davy inserted a small thermometer under the tongue of the patient to ascertain the temperature.

The paralytic man, wholly ignorant of the process to which he was to submit, but deeply impressed by Dr. Beddoes with the certainty of its success, no sooner felt the thermometer between his teeth than he concluded the talisman was in operation, and, in a burst of enthusiasm, declared that he already experienced the effects of its benign influence throughout his whole body. The opportunity was too tempting to be lost. Davy did nothing more, but desired his patient to return on the following day. The same ceremony was repeated, and the results followed, and at the end of a fortnight he was dismissed cured, no remedy of any kind except the thermometer having been used.—New York Ledger.

Randsburg Notes.

G. W. Campbell has taken the contract to sink the shaft on the Monkey Wrench seventy-five feet deeper. The shaft is already down one hundred feet. A whim is being put in position and will be ready for use next week.

The Johannesburg Reduction Works expect to start their ten stamp mill today for continuous business. They have erected a plant which is as good as any on the coast for the size, and this district can well be proud of it, and should give it the liberal patronage it deserves. It will make its first run on a 100-ton lot of ore from the Golden Bar mine.

F. A. Huntington, the manufacturer of the rotary quartz mill, arrived in town on Sunday from San Francisco, accompanied by J. S. Miller of that city. J. C. Ezzelle, a mining man from El Paso, Texas, who is associated with Mr. Huntington, met these gentlemen here on the invitation of Frank Cole, to look over the G. B. mine, which property they inspected and were so favorably impressed with it that they have taken a bond on it, $60,000 being the consideration named. Development work on this property will be pushed and if the mine shows up as is expected a quartz mill will be erected to work the ore.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy 27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,
KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. 711. ADM. H. E. 983

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 29, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz.: Curtis F. Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 19, Tp 19, SR 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C. Miller and John T. Erwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 668.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Hillyer, Omie I. Mains and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY, Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, January 15, 1898, viz., Sylvester Tapman, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Leroy C. Montayne, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Volney P. Goodale, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California, all the right, title interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California.

E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., November 23, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the entryman failed to plant or cause to be planted the number of trees, seeds or cuttings required by law to be planted on said timber culture entry during the third year after entry. Nor has he done so at any time since then or caused the same to be done; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1. Cash on hand		$ 9,536 43
RECEIPTS—		
6 A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7 P A Chalfant, Assessor	2 1-5 99	
10 Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
John Dolan " "	61 44	
Edw'd S Enright " "	190 00	
Patrick J Petters " "	143 2	
John C Carroll " "	61 61	
A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16 Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
S C F Wrinkle " "	4 81	
" " " "	13 31	
Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15 J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17 State school money	3,111 74	
	16,834 77	
Aug 2 A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
A. M. Given, Tax-collector, fees	16 00	
" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
A W Carroll, int on State land	39 20	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	28 86	
7 Mrs J H Lich, on redemption	1 85	
Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27 T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
A W Elbeshutz, S ation sch bonds	1,500 00	
	19,109 03	
Sept. 1. Juan Molina, redemption	8 60	
6 A. M. Given, Tax collectr fees	3 00	
A M Given, Sheriff fees	50	
S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
A. M. Given, Tax-collector	4 2 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
	$19,536 12	

DISBURSEMENTS—		
July Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
Salary	1,418 58	
Road District No 1	71 00	
" " 2	115 15	
" " 3	320 00	
" " 4	63 50	
" " 5	173 50	
Bridge	124 54	
Hospital	734 05	
General Expense	1,132 16	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
County School	26 00	
Liberty School	3 25	
Irving "	26 00	
Bishop School	4 50	
Riverside School	3 25	
Station School	9 00	
Round Valley School	6 75	
Union School	12 00	
	5,475 79	
Aug Salary Fund	1,524 98	
Hospital	60 00	
Bridge	51 20	
General Expense	65 39	
Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
" " 2 "	5 95	
" " 3 "	12 00	
Milton School	1 25	
Big Pine School	4 00	
Station School	244 37	
Round Valley School	27 93	
Warm Springs School	30 00	
Taboose Library	22 00	
Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
	7,037 77	
Sept. By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
General Expense	10 90	
Hospital	121 85	
Station School Building	1,000 00	
Independence School	8 00	
Round Valley "	11 75	
Irving School	6 85	
Bishop School	3 00	
Valley School	10 00	
Big Pine School	9 25	
Milton School	6 25	
Taboose School	6 00	
Station School	114 75	
Riverside School	45 70	
Round Valley School Library	29 59	
County Bonds, interest	1,350 00	
To General Ex. for error	50	
Oct. 1 Cash on hand	8,856 93	
	$19,536 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,289 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 83	
County Bond		1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13	
State General	1,765 97	
General Road	589 90	
Road District No. 1	322 01	
Road District No. 2	252 77	
Road District No. 3	143 40	
Road District No. 4	234 31	
Road District No. 5	192 56	
Unapportioned County	101 43	
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84	
Bridge	355 41	
Institute	58 00	
Teachers' Library	15 23	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 58	
To the School Districts:		
Riverside	131 60	
Round Valley	261 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	596 30	
Station	116 80	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	815 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	216 19	
Lone Pine	750 59	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 30	
Taboose	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Milton	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 07	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 03	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 60	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Taboose	6 19	
Valley	1 89	
Keeler		75
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	490 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Taboose Bond		52
Oct 1—To cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest; D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	352 00	
Road Dist. No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,856 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop

INYO BELLS

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice

A. N. BELL

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Always on hand the very choicest cuts of meats including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage

jly-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

TAILOR LONE PINE

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

OFFICIAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 310.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Calif. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Eureka, Clarence King, & Climax consolidated (embracing the Eureka, Clarence King & Climax lode locations) lode mining claims situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 linear feet respectively of the lode, and surface ground 600, 600 & 600 ft. wide respectively, being lots No. 37, 38, & 39 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the Euraka claim, and running thence north 63 deg. ¼ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Eureka, from which corner the corner to sections 1, 2, 11 &12, T. 12 S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian, bears south 50 deg. ¾ west, 187 chs. distant; and running thence north 27 deg. ¼ east, 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to northwest corner of the Eureka; thence running south 63 deg. ¼ east 9 09 chs. 600 ft. to the northeast corner of the Eureka, from which corner the old location monument bears north 28 deg. east 2.70 chs. distant; thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 15.15 chs. 1,000 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King lode location; thence running south 52 deg. ½ east 17.12 chs. 1,150 ft. to the northeast corner of the Climax location, from which corner the old location monument bears north 60 deg. ¼ east 1.03 chs. distant; thence running south 22.72 chs. 1,500 ft. to the southeast corner of the Climax location; thence north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Climax, which is identical with southeast corner of Clarence King location, from which southeast corner of the Clarence King the corner to sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. Mt. Diablo Meridian bears south 60 deg ¼ west 187.50 chs. distant; thence running north 52 deg. ½ west 9.09 chs. 600 ft. to the southwest corner of the Clarence King; thence running north 2 deg. ¼ west 16.73 chs. 1250 ft. to a corner of the Clarence King: thence running south 27 deg. ¼ west 3.93. chs. 259.04 ft. to the southeast corner of the Eureka location, the place of beginning containing a total area 54,06 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Eureka location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on the official plat as Old Location Monument, north 27 deg. ¼ east 22.72 chs. 1506 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on official plat. The lode line of the Clarence King runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim, marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg. 24 min. west, 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, from which point the Old Location Monument bears north 0 deg. 24 min. west 4.50 chs. distant. The lode line of the Climax location runs from a point on the southerly endline of the claim marked on official plat as Old Location Monument, north 00 deg 9 min. west 22.72 chs. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked Old Location Monument on the official plat.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California in Volume "D" page 454, Volume "H" page—& volume "H" page 646 of Land, Water & Mining Claims respectively. The nearest known locations are the Champion & the Sweet Home mining claims.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for Applicant.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE No. 309.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 5, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT R. C. Chambers, whose residence and post office address is Salt Lake City, Utah, by A. A. Neil, his Attorney in fact has made application for a United States Patent for the Senator Lode mining claim, situate in Union Mining District, Inyo County, California, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 40 and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation at 15 degrees 46 minutes east, as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the claim, from which corner, the corner to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 12, S. R. 34 E. bears South 74 deg. ¼ W. 228.50 ch. distant, and running thence North 38 deg. E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Northeast corner, from which corner a block of granite marked X bears South 6 deg. ¾ E. 2.75 ch. distant, and running thence North 56 deg. ¼ W. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Northwest corner. thence South 38 deg. W. 22.72 ch. 1.500 ft. to the Southwest corner; thence South 38 deg W. 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to the Southwest corner thence South 56 deg. ¼ E. 9.09 ch. 600 ft. to the Southeast corner the place of beginning containing an area of 20.58 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. The lode line of the Senator runs from a stone mound on the Southerly endline of the claim North 38 deg E 22.72 ch. 1500 ft. to a point on the northerly endline of the claim, marked old location monument on the official plat. The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of said County at Independence in Inyo County, California, in Volume F of Land, Water and Mining Claims at page 59. There are no near known locations.

I direct that this notice be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim, for the period of ten weeks.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Bennett, Harkness, Howet & Bradley, Attorneys for applicant.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.....1897

Real Estate Transfers.

Archie C. Finley to Frank Call, one-sixth interest in Christmas Gift mine, Panamint district, consideration $1.00.

A. C. Finley to R. D. Warnock, one-sixth interest in Christmas Gift and Oro Fino mines, Panamint district, $5.00.

C. M. Persons and wife to Joseph M. Taylor, 240 acres land near laws, $1.00.

Fernando Encinas to Virginia Romero, lot in town of Lone Pine, $1.00.

Lydia Willett to Mazourka Mining Co., Vance Placer mine in Mazourka canyon, $5.00.

B. F. Leete to Ben M. Leete, forty acres land near Bishop $250.00,

United States to Ben M. Leete, patent to 80 acres land near Bishop.

J. S. Gorman to Charles Anthony, one third interest in Custer miNe at Darwin, $10 00.

Christina Delamey to W. H. Mitchell, small strip land, near Bishop, $30.00.

Schobers' big team passed through town last Tuesday en route for Bishop.

Anger—At Camp Independence, December 15, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Anger, a son.

Albert Lewis came in from Indian Wells on Thursday's stage and will remain for the holidays.

Julian Eibeshutz is the proud possessor of a trio of performing cats—Duke, Duchess and Parnell. He contemplates giving a public exhibition of his sagacious felines at an early date.

It is reported that Johnny Callaway, the oldest son of J. W. Callaway, died at Garlock last week, and that his mother was lying very ill at the same place.

John Collins passed through town early in the week on his way home from Los Angeles. He brought back with him two fine young jacks for use on the Collins stock farm at Poleta.

Santa Claus will announce himself after all in Independence, and as he generally has a word for all the children he wants to see them Friday evening, punctually at seven, at the Pavilion building

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

BIG PINE, Dec. 14, 1897.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—This little favored spot of Inyo has the appearance and certain, sure indications of surviving the reign of the monarch of "hard times." The home nest of Dan Hall will soon be ready for "warming." Henry Bell's house is showing up rapidly under the *striking* influence of three builders. An interview with a staunch pillar of the M. E. Church—Comrade J. S. Graham of the White Mountain fruit ranch—developed the following as to the status of that institution. The trustee thus reported: The first funds were gathered at a bazaar held at the residence of Sister Alice Ober about two years ago; up to date there has been collected and applied to the erection of the Sanctuary $3166 41. This work has been done under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Big Pine, and the shekels referred to have been contributed by both the saints and sinners, and if any ultra enthusiast of the male membership has publicly claimed that 20 saints had accomplished everything thereunto pertaining from basement to heaven-pointing steeple, the energetic society referred to desires the contradiction of this misstatement. Mr. Graham says that when the edifice is entirely completed it will show an expenditure of about $4000, and the aged veteran shows considerable pride at the prospects of the early completion of the banner temple of Inyo. Dave Werling of Fish Springs and Mr. Dunlap, a neighboring miner, report their claims in good shape at the present writing. Mr. Werling has done a prodigous amount of "dead" work on his claim, but has it opened thoroughly and expects it to be good for over $5 per day for all labor expended, and the old Mexican war veteran now ranks the outlook for his mine as equal to any on the hill. Mr. Archie Farrington has established headquarters at the A. P. Smith place at Alvord, and is opening winter campaign of wood delivery tp the C. & C. R. R. Co at the station. Jim Wallace will be captain of the ten-cord schooner which will make the first trip next week. Joe Watson, who has sojourned here for the past three years started to rejoin his family at Los Angeles yesterday. The Barhams, father and son, are now located on the Watson ranch near the old Boele farm. The elder Barham is a '49er and Mexican veteran, and while he shows the marks of pioneering, he is still hale and hearty. Mr. Barham is thoroughly posted on the condition of the other slope and its relation to our valley, and remarks, oracularly, that, in the inexorable sequence of things the patient dwellers thereof will surely reap their reward; he also has faith in the early coming of R. R. communication with the southland. O. P. Lowrey and family accompanied the Barhams to Big Pine, and are now living on the J. C. Crocker ranch. The hamlet will honor the coming reminder of the advent of the hero of "Peace on earth and good will to men" by giving the children a Christmas tree. Rumors are ripe of a baseball contest by the pupils of the Bishop and Big Pine schools during the approaching holidays. Both departments of our school are in good case and fair advancement will have been made by Christmas time.

SWAMPER.

L. Wood is getiing in a lot of Christmas goods. It won't cost you anything to look at them, anyway; even if you don't buy.

The Sheep License Decision.

In the Supreme Court of the State of California. Department Two.

Inyo County vs. Erro. - - L. A. No. 292
Inyo County vs. Higoa - L. A. No. 293
Inyo County vs. Inda - - L. A. No. 294
Inyo County vs. Erraca - L. A. No. 595

These appeals were argued and submitted together. They involve the consideration of identical questions, and the evidence is substantially the same in each case. They may, therefore, be considered and disposed of together.

The appeals are from the judgments and from the orders denying defendants new trials.

The questions involved are: 1. The validity of an ordinance of Inyo county requiring the procurement of a license by "every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the county;" and, 2. The applicability of this ordinance under the evidence to the defendants.

It is first insisted that the ordinance is void on its face. Herein it is argued that under subdivision 27 of section 25 of the County Government Act of 1893 (Stats. of 1893, p. 358), Boards of Supervisors are authorized "to license for purposes of regulation and revenue all and every kind of business not prohibited by law, and transacted and carried on in such county; * * * to fix the rates of license tax upon the same, and to provide for the collection of the same by suit or otherwise." The power to license is thus limited to lawful businesses "transacted and carried on" in the county, and it is urged that when the Supervisors imposed the license upon those engaged in the business, they exceeded their powers; for the words "transacted and carried on" it is contended are not equivalent to or synonymous with the words "engaged in." In *ex parte* Miranda, 73 Cal., 365, the County of El Dorado vs. Meiss, 109 Cal., 268, the ordinance under consideration were identical in language with the one here in question, and the validity of these ordinances was upheld; but against this it is said that the precise point now presented was not called to the attention of this court. Even so, we fail to see either force or cogency in the argument. It is difficult to conceive one being engaged in a business who does not transact or carry it on, and it is equally difficult to picture one transacting and carrying on a business who is not engaged in it.

The finding of the court as to each defendant was substantially the same and to the following effect: "That on the 27th day of April, 1895, and continuously thereafter until and including the 9th day of May, 1895, the defendant was engaged in the business of raising, herding and pasturing sheep in the said County of Inyo, * * * and did raise, graze and pasture said sheep and said lands within the said county upon the natural brush and vegetation growing therein." This finding is attacked and being unsupported by the evidence. By the evidence it was shown that the defendants pastured their sheep upon the natural brush and vegetation growing therein." This finding is attacked and being unsupported by the evidence. By the evidence it was shown that the defendants pastured their sheep during the winter months in Kern and perhaps in neighboring counties; that in the spring, feed being exhausted, they drove them into Inyo county from the south, and following generally the lines of the Sierra mountains continued the drive through Inyo county, a distance of about 140 miles into Mono county, where they were pastured during the summer months. It consumed from 19 to 27 days to drive the sheep from Inyo county, during which times the animals ranged over land of the United States and lived upon the natural herbage of the country. Over this there is no dispute. But upon the part of the defendants evidence was offered to show that the lands thus traversed were not grazing lands; that sheep men disliked exceedingly the necessity of driving their bands over such poor and waste country as that of Inyo county, but that the drives were made necessary to enable them to pass from their winter pastures to their summer feeding grounds in Mono county, and that it would be a benefit to sheep men and to their flocks if the latter could be lifted bodily from Kern county into Mono county without the need of driving across so long and desolate a strip of territory. But upon the part of plaintiff there was evidence that Inyo county was a part of the regular drive of the sheep men, and that the pasturage in the county was of exceeding value to the herds; that they came into Inyo county. It is further shown that the sheep are kept constantly moving in the mountain lands picking up their sustenance as they go; that Inyo county is one of the regular counties looked to for food by the sheep men in the annual movements and migrations of their flocks, and that hundreds of thousands of acres of land within the county are thus pastured by them. In the County of El Dorado vs. Meiss, 109 Cal., 268. It was held that an ordinance similar to this was not applicable to one who drove a band of sheep into the county, where they remained but for seven days upon the owner's land for purpose of shearing, but it was said: "Of course the license tax cannot be evaded by the mere pretence of driving sheep through a county or into a county for an alleged temporary purpose, when it is evident that the real object in so doing, and what is really done, is to graze and pasture the sheep in the county." The question then, being one of the purpose and intent with which the sheep are in the county, the determination of the real object must forever be a question of fact. In these cases the trial court found as a fact under conflicting evidence, and against their contention, that these defendants were engaged in raising, grazing, herding and pasturing their sheep in Inyo county. There is' of course, no question but that they were engaged in the business; the only question is whether they were engaged in that business in Inyo county, and the conclusion which the trial court reached on this question may not under the evidence presented here be disturbed.

The judgement ard orders appealed from are therefore affirmed.

HENSHAW, J.

We concur:
MCFARLAND, J.
TEMPLE, J.
Filed Dec. 1, 1897.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Benton Mines.

W. S. Couch writes from Benton to the *Inyo Register* that four mines located last year by Indians through Mr. Couch are looking well and promise to become good paying property. The miners have organized a mining district to be known ps the Black Lake Mining District, starting at P. Geelhoed's house and running six miles west, thence six miles north, six miles east, six miles south to place of beginning. The mines lay about six miles northwest of Benton, in the sawmill range of mountains.

Black lake is only three miles from the mines. This lake will furnish plenty of water for milling purposes. An abundance of wood is on each and every mine in the district.

How to Prevent Pneumonia

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of osingle case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

Edward Atkinson, the American statistician who knows so many things that are not true, is now to the front with the assertion that 'the average cost of mining silver all over the world is 25 cents per ounce." This assertion would make a Piute laugh. No man can anywhere determine the aggregate cost of silver mining. On the Comstock lode, where the richest silver mines in the world were found, every ounce of silver mined cost two dollars when a balance was struck from all the mines on the lode. It is only such as Mr. Atkinson, who start with intent to make figures fit their prejudiced beliefs who make such untrathful assertions.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
N W ¼ and S ½ Sec 27, Tp S 29, RE 33, 480a

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Summers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
".....February 13 h
".....March 13th
".....April 10th
".....May 15th
".....June 12th
".....July 10th
".....August 7th
".....September 4th
".....October 9th
".....November 6th
".....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIF, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.
NATHAN RHINE,
INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA
Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.
Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.
AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.
Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.
Invites the Public to inspect his stock of
Gen'l Merchandise
Complete in every department.
The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.
All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's supplies.
And Patent Medicines—
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public stronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	LV 10:50 a m	AR 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	LV 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	LV 6:00 a m	AR 7:25 p m
Klukead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	[illegible]:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	[illegible] p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:16 p m
Belleville	150	8:35 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	AR 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	LV 3:15 p m	LV 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	AR 7:00 p m	LV 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	LV 8:15 a m	LV 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	AR 11:05 a m	AR 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	LV 5:55 p m	LV 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	AR 8:30 p m	AR 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco,
Sample free.

A SENSATION.

That the world is coming to an end suddenly at a given time is not what is here referred to. There are different kinds of sensations, as very many people know who feel sharp twinges of pain in the big nerve of the thigh. Sciatica is a very painful sensation, and the torment of it makes one think something is come to an end. But just at the first sensation or twinge is the best time to use St. Jacobs Oil. The less pain the more easily it is cured, and the Oil prevents its development by soothing the nerve. At any stage it will cure.

Costly Playing Cards.

A pack of cards was recently sold at a London stationer's for $600. It was one of the handsomest Italian copperplate card games called "tarocchi di Montegna," made during the fifteenth century. Another pack of cards recently sold at Paris for almost $400. Each of the cards in this pack is a master work of the engraver's art, and all the figures in the game were historical portraits. The queen of hearts, for instance, represented Queen Anne of England, the king of hearts being her husband, Prince George of Denmark. The queen of diamonds was Queen Anne Sophia of Denmark, the queen of clubs the then crown princess of Prussia, the wife of Frederick William I, and the queen of spades Princess Anna of Russia, later on the czarina. The jacks in this deck of cards represent the most prominent diplomats of Europe at the same time.—Philadelphia Record.

It is claimed in behalf of the Bermudas that the complexions of the natives are the finest in the world. This seems to be a clever advertisement of the Bermuda onion, of which 17,000,000 pounds are exported annually.

GIVE US REST.

This is the prayer of the nervous who do not sleep well. Let them use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their prayer will be speedily answered. Insomnia is the product of indigestion and nervousness, two associate ailments, soon remedied by the Bitters, which also vanquishes malaria, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

At any rate, my wheel is of the latest pattern. I have noticed that it usually gets in last.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Fit: Customer—You guaranteed a fit, didn't you? Tailor—I did. Customer—Well, the only fit about these clothes was the one my wife had when she saw 'em.

$2000.00

Economy: save 10 cents on a package of "cheap" baking powder and eat the cake. You couldn't do better—for your doctor.

Schilling's Best money-back baking powder is at your grocer's.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 2009

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CLINTON'S MYSTERIOUS ....JUROR-DOCTOR....

Even as far back as 1870 Clinton was one of the most important interior towns of Missouri. Its people have always been hospitable to the stranger and encouraging to "newcomers." Therefore, when D. T. H. Morrison, young, handsome and skilled in his profession, sought a home in Clinton in the fall of 1870 and hung out his shingle, he was not pestered by the usual questions of curious old women as to whether or not he was married, nor by the often embarrassing inquiry of garrulous old men about his antecedents and prospects. In fact, nobody bothered Doctor Morrison with prying questions of any nature when he rented and handsomely fitted up an office in the principal building of the town. Everybody he met extended a warm welcome to him and hoped he would do well. Even the medical fraternity, headed by Doctor Britz, joined in welcoming Doctor Morrison to Clinton, and besides manifesting a natural interest to know from what college he had obtained his diploma, none of the doctors in competition with whom he was bound sooner or later to come annoyed him with questions about his former home or how long he had been practicing.

From the very first there was an air of mystery about Doctor Morrison which less gentle people than those of Clinton would have insisted upon penetrating. He was reserved in manner, answered politely but in monosyllables all questions asked of him, showed neither interest nor contempt for the affairs of others, kept a light burning in his office hours every night after even the night owls of the town had gone to bed, formed no companionships, yet was agreeable and always approachable, and in a thousand other ways deported himself in such a manner as would have excited to the point of frenzy the curiosity of the ordinary country town. Some of the more gossipy Clintonites predicted when Doctor Morrison first hung out his shingle that he wouldn't stay in the town long, for the reason that nearly all of the doctors then there except Doctor Britz "were almost starving to death." One of them tentatively remarked this to Doctor Morrison one day, and the Doctor only smiled and said something about "he supposed he would manage somehow to live."

Weeks rolled into months, and still not a citizen of Clinton or of Henry County called Doctor Morrison to attend a case of sickness. Still he continued to live at the principal hotel and to be the best dressed man in town. He wore a Prince Albert suit of black and a shimmering silk stovepipe hat. He paid all of his bills promptly, and asked nobody for the loan of a dollar. If he had an account at the bank there is no record of it. It is remembered that he bought four new suits a year, one for each season, though he always dressed in solemn black, and that the boy who cared for his horse and buggy always got his pay promptly. He attended all the meetings of the town and district medical societies and discoursed learnedly on the various phases of therapeutics. He was a regular attendant at church, showing no denominational bias and patronizing the fairs of all churches alike. His conduct was so genteel in all respects as to disarm prying curiosity, even if the people of Clinton had possessed their full share of that common human trait. His walk and talk were too conventional to give rise to unusual comment or to excite undue interest in him.

Doctor Morrison was permitted to live his life in Clinton as he saw fit to live it. As before remarked, nobody bothered him with questions about his past or future. Not a soul in the town except himself knew where he came from. In the course of a year Major Salmon observed that Doctor Morrison managed to get on every jury, except the grand jury, summoned in Henry County. He also noticed that every jury of which Doctor Morrison was a member returned verdicts that were declared by the lawyers to be the most surprising in the history of jurisprudence. The Major remarked this to Doctor Britz one day and that worthy gentleman said he was going to make a quiet investigation of Morrison "to see if anything was wrong." Both Major Salmon and Doctor Britz were busy men and didn't meet often. And so it happened that six months passed before the two were again brought together where it was convenient to discuss the case of Doctor Morrison. Then, when Major Salmon asked Doctor Britz if he had made any discovery with regard to Morrison the old doctor simply shook his head in oracle fashion and walked away without giving an answer.

A queer old character was Judge McBeth, who presided over the Common Pleas court. Judge McBeth was rugged and brusque and direct of speech. He did not permit the lawyers to circumlocute when examining a witness in his court. He made them go after the testimony by direct methods, and he pursued the same course in his examination of jurors. An important case, involving thousands of dollars, was before Judge McBeth for trial. When the jury was impaneled and sworn in Doctor Morrison was a member of it. When it was organized he was elected foreman. Nearly all of the juries on which he had previously served had honored him with the foremanship. The leading counsel for one side of the suit was Judge James B. Gantt, now a justice of the State Supreme Court. Judge Gantt had an acknowledged advantage over his adversary in having all of the evidence and the law on his side. Three days were consumed in the trial of the case. The jury deliberated on it twenty-four hours, and then returned a verdict against Judge Gantt's client. The court room was jammed when the verdict was announced, and everybody was astonished by it. Judge Gantt sat for a moment appalled. He was absolutely certain of winning the suit. So

"DR. T. H. MORRISON IS INSANE."

was everybody else who followed the trial. Judge McBeth had practically instructed the jury to find for Gantt's client. Nobody seemed more surprised than the trial judge, not even excepting Judge Gantt, when the verdict was announced the other way.

Behind Judge Gantt in the courtroom that morning sat Dr. Britz. "That verdict is atrocious," said Gantt to Britz in desperation, "and I cannot understand it."

"I understand it," replied Dr. Britz stoically.

"Then, in heaven's name, what is it?" replied Gantt.

"Why," nonchalantly responded Dr. Britz, "the foreman of the jury is crazy."

"Do you mean that?" anxiously inquired the lawyer.

"I do," solemnly answered the Doctor.

Without any more ado, Judge Gantt sprang to his feet and startled the crowded courtroom still more by moving for a new trial on the ground that the foreman of the jury was insane.

The motion was so unexpected that even Judge McBeth lost his equilibrium and asked Gantt if he meant what he said, and if he really knew what he had said.

"I do," replied Gantt. "I know exactly what I have said and I mean every word of it. I again charge that the foreman of the jury just discharged, Dr. T. H. Morrison, is insane."

Judge McBeth could not conceal his excitement. He squirmed uneasily in his big armchair for a moment, and then blurted out: "Dr. Morrison, come to the bar."

Slowly, and with measured, dignified tread, Dr. Morrison approached the bar. A cynical smile played over his immobile face. He stood like a statue, while Judge McBeth eyed him coldly for a minute.

Without any preliminaries, Judge McBeth brusquely inquired: "Are you crazy?"

Not a muscle of the accused man's face twitched. The smile left his countenance with the asking of the question and an expression of solemn dignity took its place.

"Certainly, I am not crazy, your Honor," calmly replied the strange young doctor.

"Morrison," again squealed the harsh voice of Judge McBeth, "What do you do for a living in this community, any-

"ARE YOU CRAZY?"

way? You say you are a doctor, but nobody has heard of you having a case since you came to Clinton, nearly two years ago. You are a mystery, and I want to know what your business is."

"Well, your Honor, since that question has been asked me from the bench, I suppose I will have to answer it," was Morrison's unconscious comment. "If you demand officially to know what my business is, I don't mind telling you that I am a United States detective on the trail of a band of murderers. I have rounded four of them up here in Clinton, and am ready to put them in jail. I will have all the others within a week if you don't expose my mission here."

By this time Morrison's face was aflame and his eyes had in them that unmistakable glare of insanity. His splendid form was aquiver with excitement, which increased as he warmed up to his subject. Judge McBeth was quick to set aside the verdict of the jury and hastily adjourn court. Morrison retired to his office and locked himself in. That night he left Clinton as quietly and unostentatiously as he had entered it two years before. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since. That afternoon Dr. Britz told a crowd in the drug store of how a few months previously he had examined Morrison and discovered his insanity by asking him the very question which, when put by Judge McBeth, had set the strange young doctor off on his hobby.

And to this day the old citizens of Clinton who remember Morrison are still wondering how it was that he, being insane, exercised such a remarkable power over the minds of the jurors with whom he served. Some of them think that despite this insanity he was a hypnotist.

BIG ANTS USED IN SURGERY.

How Indians in Deep Brazilian Forests Sew Up a Wound.

Down in the Brazilian forests surgeons are not always at hand and hospitals fitted with modern surgical appliances are few and far between. But these facts do not bother the Brazilian Indian. For centuries he has known how to take care of himself, how to treat wounds and cuts and distempers without medical or surgical aid, and one of the most novel of these rude surgical customs is that of sewing up wounds with the aid of ants.

Septicaemia and pyaemia have been banished from the world of surgery in civilization almost entirely by the progress made in antiseptic methods and the introduction of anaesthetics in surgery has made possible operations which fifty years ago would not be dreamed of. But no surgeon, even of the most advanced school, left to himself in a Brazilian forest without instruments or appliances of any kind could care for a cut as neatly as do the Indians. The means employed is a species of very large ant, which is furnished with very powerful mandibles, capable of biting through almost anything. The insect has no sting and no swelling or other painful results follow its bite. Its lower lip is a strange jointed organ, which the ant has the power of projecting far beyond the upper lip on occasion. At its extremity it has a pair of powerful forceps, with which it can grasp and hold tenaciously small objects and nothing not encased in metal can resist their strength.

When the Indian receives a cut or wound from a knife or a thorn he proceeds to catch a number of these ants. Holding the lips of the wound close together, he applies the mouth of an ant to the edges and the insect at once bites through and holds on. Then the body of the ant is pinched off at the neck and the jaws remain fixed. Another and another ant is placed in position until there is a row of jaws along the wound, holding it firmly shut, and when it is healed the jaws are removed with a forceps or other instrument. This style of surgery is strictly antiseptic, since there are no evil after effects from the ants' jaws, and the bite itself does not cause any inconvenience, although the pain must be considerable at first.—Chicago Chronicle.

Electrical Power in America.

John Bogart, one of the American engineers connected with the work of completing the Niagara Falls electrical power works, gives to the Pall Mall Gazette of London some interesting facts in regard to electrical power in America. The Niagara company furnishes an electrical horse-power of 15,000 with a capacity for 40,000, and possibilities of increasing to any extent needed. The works cost $9,000,000, it having been necessary to construct a tunnel 7,000 feet long at a considerable depth and through solid rock. Of the utility of the work the fact that Buffalo and Niagara City are supplied at the rate of $20 per horse-power per annum, while in some cases nearly $100 per horse-power has been paid, is sufficient evidence. Next to the electrical works at Niagara are those at Sault Ste. Marie, and according to Mr. Bogart the greatest of all are in construction about sixty miles from Montreal, near the town of Massena, N. Y., close to the St. Lawrence River. The power will be obtained from a fall of forty feet between the southern branch of the St. Lawrence River and a small placid stream known as Grass River. A canal of a little more than three miles in length is in process of construction and when the works are completed a total of 75,000 electrical horse-power can be furnished. It seems a pity that the attention of engineers had not sooner been directed to this point on the St. Lawrence, as in that case probably the vicinity of Niagara Falls would not have been given over to manufacturing and thus become a great industrial center, as it will in the not distant future.

His Real Worth.

The spirit of thrift which pervades, or used to pervade, New England, is amusingly illustrated in a remark once made by a Vermont farmer.

He had been seriously ill in midsummer, but his strong constitution stood him in good stead and he quickly rallied. On being asked in the autumn how he was feeling, he said cheerfully:

"Oh, I'm fair to middling now, thank ye; but anyway it don't make so much difference, seeing the farm's pretty well slicked up. If I'd 'a' died in haying or harvesting time, it would have been full fifty dollars' damage to me." Then, after a thoughtful interval, he added: "Come to think of it, that's too low a figger—sixty dollars would be nearer!"

It Is the Same Thing.

Jaggs—Gimme a loaded acrobat.
Barkeep—Wot's dat?
Jaggs—Tumbler full of whisky.

When a man has a reputation for wisdom he can say foolish things and his friends applaud them as sarcasm

Power of the Press.—Wrongdoers stand more in fear of the newspaper than of all the anathemas of the churches.—Rev. Dr. Rylance, Episcopalian, New York City.

A Christian Sabbath.—We believe there is such a thing as a Christian Sabbath, but we should not try to restore a Puritanical Sabbath.—Rev. R. Thomas, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

God's Love.—God is not against man. He is a God of infinite love, compassion and mercy. He is more willing to save than we are to be saved.—Rev. John Mitchell, Methodist, Cleveland, Ohio.

Joys of Home.—A nagging wife may turn any home into a hell on earth. An irritable and unreasonable husband wreck an earthly paradise of a home.—Rev. W. B. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Grief.—There are a large number of griefs that are entirely unnecessary and self-imposed because of the inferior ends for which many live.—Rev. Geo. D. Baker, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bugaboos.—I can no more believe in the existence of a devil than in the other bugaboos which have so long terrified or maddened us poor children of earth.—Charles Fleischer, Hebrew, Boston, Mass.

Death.—In the spiritual view death is of no consequence. It has no reality. God is the God of the living and not of the dead, for no man can die.—Rev. C. H. Eaton, Universalist, New York City.

A Protest Against Hell.—Universalism is the organized protest of the conscience against the abhorrent doctrine of future punishment. It is the protest against the traditional hell.—Rev. Heber Newton, Universalist, New York City.

Infidels.—The man who persistently casts doubt upon God and his word is the most subtle enemy to peace. I arraign such men and women as the enemies of order and prosperity.—Rev. Johnson Myers, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

Hades.—If there is a heaven there is naturally a hell. One could not exist without the other, but the Bible does not teach of a brimstone hell, but merely by implication.—Rev. John W. Westlock, Christian Church, Omaha, Neb.

Eternal Life.—What is eternal life? It is heaven here in the soul; joy unspeakable and full of glory; an abiding assurance of the love and favor of God, and that all things work together for good to them that love him.—Rev. A. C. Morehouse, Methodist, New York City.

Dead Creeds.—Religion has life, while creed, with its external form and shape of religion, is dead. Religion, being alive, will grow to greater beauty and loftier heights; creeds, being artificial, can never grow.—Rev. U. S. Milburn, Universalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Destiny.—Man's belief in immortality is as old as the heart beat and as natural, too. This is the Bible's teaching about man. His origin is divine; his nature is spiritual; his position is regal; his destiny is immortal.—Rev. J. F. Carson, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Devilry.—I do not believe that there is any worse devil that the wickedest man in the world, or any more powerful devil in God's universe than this worse man. Devilry is purely a human product.—Rev. C. A. Dickinson, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

Drink.—Intemperance is confined to no particular class. Among the lowest and the highest, the learned and the illiterate, those who live by manual labor and those who practice the liberal professions—everywhere we meet its victims.—Archbishop Riordan, Catholic, San Francisco, Cal.

Learning Style.

A lady, young in years and young in her work, writes the fashion articles for a monthly publication. She loves to talk of her work, especially to men, and the Chicago Tribune reports a recent conversation:

Recently a man was presented to her, and immediately was claimed by the young writer as a listener. He was attentive to every word, and having found such a listener, she began to tell him of her hopes and aspirations. It wouldn't be long, she felt sure, before she would be recognized as an authority on tulles and mousseline de soie, and she was hopeful that her articles would be copied far and wide.

The young man assured her that he thought fame would surely come, and then she told him that not only was she anxious to have good fashions, but also she wished to become a brilliant writer.

"Then, of course, you have read Herbert Spencer and Robert Louis Stevenson on style," he responded, with a laugh, thinking to help her out.

"Oh, no, I haven't, and I don't think I will need to. I go to the dry goods stores for mine."

Most Northerly Theater.

The farthest north theater in the world is undoubtedly that at Circle City, Alaska. Circle City is 898 miles north of Juneau, which is the best known Alaska town. The isolation of the region may be judged from the fact that it cost Casey Moran, the manager, $1 postage to send the letter containing a picture and the facts about his company to Juneau on its journey to the Clipper office. The Circle City theater is a variety house, with seven men and six women in its company of actors. The price of admission is $2.50, which does not indicate so much the exalted character of the entertainment as the high schedule of prices for everything which prevails at Circle City. The audiences are drawn for the most part from the neighboring fields.—Atlanta Constitution.

Same to All.

A small boy, the Rev. Dr. Lambuth relates, teased his father for a watch till he was forbidden to mention the matter again. At family prayers next morning, when asked for his Scripture verse, the youngster repeated, "What I say unto you, I say unto all—watch."—Chautauqua Assembly Herald

PASSING OF LORD FAUNTLEROY.

The Mother Tried to Be Brave When the Golden Curls Fell.

The scene was in a Ninth street barber shop and the time was a morning earlier in the week. The "tonsorial artist" nearest the door had just called out "Next!" when there entered a very pretty young woman leading by the hand a 4-year-old boy, with long, golden ringlets. He was a manly-looking little fellow, and his hair was just the shade of the young woman's, although she looked almost too young to be his mother.

"Are you the man who cut this little boy's bangs last time?" she asked.

"Yas'm; want em cut ag'in?"

"No, not this time. I want his hair cut short all over. And won't you try to cut each curl off separately, for I want to send some of them out of town and one to his grandmother."

She had a pasteboard box in her hand in which to take away the gold that was more precious to her than any that has come from Klondike. She said she wanted the little boy's hair cut. It was probably the lad's father who wanted it; she had only acquiesced.

Several of the ebony-hued artists gathered around to watch, while the lad took his seat in a big chair, as proud as Punch, for he was to be a "mother's little Lord Fauntleroy" no longer. He smiled, but there was a suspicious tremor about his mother's lips as she took a brush, and for the last time curled his beautiful ringlets about her slim and tapering finger.

Snip, snip! went the scissors, and one by one the curls were carefully laid away in the box. Before the last one was gone the young mother was huddled up in the bootblack's chair crying as if her heart would break. There was no doubt now that she was the child's mother. He was a baby no longer. It was much more comfortable for the child, and it was time it was done, and all that, but just the same he would never be mamma's little baby again, and she could not see the wealth of falling gold for tears in her eyes.

Not a man in the place smiled, and even the "Shine, mister," seemed to see a bit of pathos in the scene. The barber over in the corner had to stop a moment while the man he was shaving wiped a sudden tear from his own eye. The man, gray-haired and somewhat crusty, was thinking of a lock of gold tucked away in the back of his desk in a busy downtown office, and his memory had gone back to the time when he tucked that strand beneath his blue soldier's blouse and with musket on his shoulder had started for the front.

"Next!"—Washington Star.

Companions in Misery.

Good Americans who deplore the disappearance of their flag from the high seas are in position to derive such comfort as companionship affords from the predicament of France. There are two French government commissions now wrestling with the problem which have given out preliminary figures, though neither is yet ready with its report. It appears that in 1880 the French sailing vessels occupied a rank immediately after England, with a total of nearly 2,000,000 tons; ten years ago they had fallen to the sixth rank, and are now ninth, coming after Russia, Sweden and Greece. As regards the steamships carrying the French flag, notwithstanding the heavy subsidies granted to the great lines, France has fallen from the second rank, which it occupied in 1880, to the fifth rank, after the English, Germans, Italians and Dutch. While the tonnage of the steamships has increased since 1886 by 57 per cent. in England and 107 per cent. in Germany, in France it has undergone a contraction of 1 per cent.—New York Evening Sun.

Arctic Seasons.

The seasons in the north frigid zone or arctic circle follow the seasons in the north temperate zone, though, of course, about the pole and for 1,000 miles south of it in every direction the winters are much more severe and longer, while there is practically neither spring nor fall, three or four months of unseasonably warm weather considering the latitude, being what the residents in Alaska and Northern Siberia may expect. The equatorial regions have their wet and dry seasons, the change of seasons being usually accompanied by severe storms, which occur in September and March, often attaining the violence of hurricanes. What we call our winter is the dry and pleasant season in equatorial regions, both north and south, and our summer is, in the tropical zone, the rainy and unhealthy season.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Umbrellas.

Umbrellas will last much longer if, when they are wet they are placed handle downwards to dry; the moisture then runs from the edges of the frame and the material dries uniformly. If stood handle upwards, as is usually the case, all the moisture runs into the top of the umbrella and is kept there by the lining underneath the ring, consequently it takes a long time to dry, and injures the silk or other fabric with which the umbrella is covered. The latter is one of the chief causes of umbrellas wearing so soon at the top. Umbrella cases are not so much used as formerly, for these are responsible by their constant friction for the small holes in the fabric that appear very early. When not in use an umbrella should be left unrolled, and when wet should be left loose to dry.

Favored by Fortune.

The following well-authenticated anecdote furnishes an instance of a person attaining to wealth by what is called a "lucky" accident: A poor old woman who had long earned her livelihood by knitting, one day coming to the end of her ball of worsted, found it wound on a piece of newspaper, which she had the curiosity to read. To her astonishment she discovered it to contain an advertisement respecting herself, as the heir of a large property which, had she been unable to read, she might never have known anything about.

Killing Time by Shooting.

Tom—How can we manage to kill time for an hour or two?

Jack—Suppose we patronize the merry-go-round, across the way.

Tom—What for?

Jack—That's a good revolver to kill time with.

WHY SO MANY REGULAR PHYSICIANS FAIL

To Cure Female Ills—Some True Reasons Why Mrs. Pinkham is More Successful Than the Family Doctors.

A woman is sick; some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not *the* whole story.

She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician.

It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and, being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering. Over one hundred thousand women were successfully treated by Mrs. Pinkham last year. Such are the grand results of her experience.

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This great work, plainly written by a high medical authority, shows how manly vigor can be regained and obstacles to marriage removed. It is a modern work for men who suffer from nervous debility caused by overwork, youthful indulgences or later excesses. It points out how to be cured of nervousness, despondency, impotency, *at home*, without interfering with business.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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MACARONI, ACCORDING TO MARIA DA PRATO.

Sweet macaroni, you must softly simmer
In savory bouillon till you're soft and mellow.
Then, blended like the notes of flute and 'cello,
The cheese is sprinkled—parmesan's bright glimmer,
With gruyere grated, unctuous and dimmer,
The whole a wondrous symphony in yellow.
At last served steaming to some lucky fellow,
With red tomato essence for a trimmer.

Such was ambrosia that the gods invented
For feasts Olympian, crowned with nectar thirst.
Great Jupiter himself essayed it first,
Then passed the dish, and Juno was contented
Double faced Janus, off guard for the nonce
Partook of it. He had two plates at once!
—Henry Tyrrell in New York Sun

REACHED FAME AT A BOUND.

How the Famous Dialect Novelist Made His First Hit.

The man who had sprung into sudden prominence in the literary world had grown a trifle reminiscent under the influence of a good cigar and a small bottle, and one of the members of the party decided that there could be no better time to get the story of his remarkable success.

"I do not recall that any one ever became more suddenly famous in the literary world than you," suggested the curious one.

"I imagine that I came very close to breaking a record," replied the literary light.

"One day you were unknown, and the next day every literary critic in the country was singing your praise and people were standing in line to buy your books," continued the curious one.

"Quite true," admitted the literary light. "My reputation was made by a single story, and that story might be called an accident."

"That's what I want to get at," explained the curious one. "I want to hear the story of that story. Where did you get the idea and what impelled you to write it? What was your inspiration?"

The literary light laughed and reached for his glass.

"The secret of that story is soon told," he said as soon as the glass was empty. "You see, I had a typewriter."

"Young and pretty?" they all broke in.

"Machine, not operator," explained the literary light. "Machine was all I could afford at that time, and I had to get that on the installment plan. I ran it myself, you know."

"Well? Go on."

"One day I thoughtlessly went out without putting the cover on it, and my 5-year-old boy got at it."

"Couldn't run it, could he?" they asked.

"Of course not, but I'd let him help me put the paper in and take it out until he had mastered that much of the operation of the machine, and as the click of it pleased him and there was no one there to stop him he hammered away at it for about two hours."

"But what has that to do with your story?"

"That was the story," answered the literary light. "When I saw what he had done, I gatherred the pages together, numbered them, got up a title and sent the whole thing to a leading magazine with a note saying that it was a dialect story of a Scotch-Welsh settlement that got mixed up with the Dutch in South Africa, and—well, I haven't had to do a thing since then except buy typewriters for the boy. He's a little bit rough at times, but so long as he doesn't smash over one machine a month I can afford it."—Chicago Post.

Striking Effect of Climate.

Occasionally an eloquent testimonial to the virtues of a "health resort" fails to find a place in the printed matter sent out by the hotel keepers or others interested in the prosperity of the place.

A railway president who had gone to one of the summer resorts of the northwest to spend a few weeks was sitting on the veranda of a hotel enjoying the lake scenery and his cigar when he was accosted by a resident "boomer" with the remark:

"You'll find the air here full of ozone, sir. You'll sleep like a log. Before you have been here a week you will gain ten pounds or I miss my guess, and I'm generally right."

"I don't doubt it," replied the railway magnate. "I gained eight pounds the very first day."

"That beats the record," said the 'boomer,' slightly dazed, but recovering himself promptly, "though I've known instances almost equal to it."

"Yes," rejoined the other, "eight pounds. I weighed myself on a nickel in the slot machine at the railway station when I landed here, and the indicator pointed to 157. An hour later I stepped on the same kind of machine at the hotel, and the figure was 165. Gain of eight pounds in 60 minutes, sir, and I hadn't eaten a bite. Hadn't done anything but breathe this wonderful air. Never saw anything like it. Marvelous climate, sir—simply marvelous. And all it cost me was 10 cents."—Youth's Companion.

She Found Out.

A Boston lady stood on the deck of the little bump nosed Ocklawaha steamer in Florida, notebook and lorgnette in hand, asking ponderous questions of a darky roustabout.

"Is the alligator amphibious?" was one of her questions.

The darky scratched his head. He was a bit puzzled, as there had been more corn pone than dictionary in his bringing up, but his quick wit and natural logic did not desert him as he replied:

"I reckon he am, miss'. He done bite yo' shuah ef yo' monkey wid him."—New Orleans Picayune.

The Plural.

Boarding School Teacher—And now, Edith, tell me the plural of baby.

Edith (promptly)—Twins.—Pick Me Up.

DUTY OF PARENTS.

Wise Guidance Needed For the Youth Who Is Leaving Childhood Behind.

"There is something pathetic in the struggle of the child to cast aside its child nature and put on the nature of manhood and womanhood," writes Florence Hull Winterburn in The Woman's Home Companion. "He is beset internally by misgivings even while he is urged on by ambition. He wants he scarce knows what, but something new and never before possessed. Perhaps, in a nutshell, the great desire of his soul is to be left somewhat to himself, yet with sympathy within call, and to be trusted. It is a great evidence of tact now for the mother or father to say, with a kind smile: 'Do what you think best about this matter, my son. You are old enough to judge what is right.' Happy responsibility! Delightful confidence! Influence is never stronger than when it withdraws slightly into the background, leaving its object apparently free. A good deal is said nowadays about the extraordinary freedom our children have. Seemingly it is so, but looking here and there an observer notes little real change among the average people.

"A young friend of mine whose happy married life has not yet driven from her memory a cramped and imbittered youth confided to me that the one idea that haunted her from 8 to 18 was that of running away from home. If she had been less conscientious, a little more reckless, what a gulf of ruin her innocent feet might have plunged into to escape the intolerable nagging and interference she was subject to in her father's house!

"We little know what effect our thoughtless and meaningless words of comment and chiding for every small matter that goes wrong produce upon the half grown girl and boy. They are apt to be reserved and to become sullen under restraints they dislike, and when this sullen attitude once sets in we may say farewell to all confidential intercourse between parent and child. To avert such an evil we will do well to apply all our powers of tact and kindness. Let us avoid arousing the spirit of perverseness that stirs in every young creature at this period of life, and, by enlarging his opportunities for action as his ambition extends, soothe any budding revolutionary ideas and inspire in him the trust and confidence in parental benevolence that will be his safeguard when he needs advice and assistance, for youth never stands in deeper need of wise guidance than at this time when there is a desire to dispense with it. But the guidance must be so wise, so tactful, so gentle, that even the most independent young soul will feel that love, and not force, is the motive power that draws him toward what is best, and that he is restrained by nothing except his own honor and trained sense of right."

POLITENESS NOT WANTED.

In the Case of the Elevator Man It Should Be Discouraged.

In view of the fact that the various petty employees of large corporations are usually not overburdened with politeness or consideration for the public, the complaint recently made against a passenger elevator man seems remarkable. It was alleged that the man was "too polite for safety." The man who was the subject of the complaint did what hundreds of elevator men do. When the elevator gets to the ground floor, the conductor usually steps out of the car to get a whiff of fresh air, to say a word to the hallman or possibly make inquiry about the ball game.

The hallman or starter shouts "Going up!" to the people coming into the hall, and the elevator man stands in front of the cage and politely asks his passengers to "step in," while he remains on the outside until the starter shouts "'L right!" Then he cuts his sentence short, steps into the cage, starts the elevator and slams the door after the ascent has begun.

Most persons "step in" when asked to do so, but occasionally a man with an eye to self preservation refuses to do so, and one of that class made the complaint. The man who insists on the elevator man being in the car before he will go in is usually looked upon by the man of many ups and downs as foolishly careful, but owners of buildings who are held responsible for the safety of their tenants while riding in the elevators are pleased to see them firm on that point. It may look well for a uniformed man to step aside and ask the passengers to precede him into the elevator cage, but many persons will agree with the man who made the complaint that it is a case of politeness which should be discouraged in the interest of safety.—New York Tribune.

Horse Model Makers.

"Making full sized models of horses is quite a distinct and well paid business, the models for the whole world almost being made in London," said the manager of a great firm of carriage builders in Long Acre.

"There is scarcely a considerable carriage builder or dealer anywhere who has not in his shop or warehouse one or more full sized models of horses (we and some other firms have respectively several such models always), which are not only used as a mere attraction, but are also, being movable, put into different sets of shafts, so as to show customers how a complete turnout will look.

"Then, again, extra good models are made for exhibitions, shows and the like, and many of the best harness makers in all countries keep them in their shops for trying on purposes.

"I have given as much as 60 and 70 guineas for a good model, but of course the general run of these things costs far less, except for exhibition purposes. I have seen models made of the skin of a real horse, but the imitation variety is the rule. The men who make the models—quite artists in their way, some of them—are also the sellers, as a rule."—Pearson's Weekly.

AMAZING VITALITY.

BULLETS AND SHELLS COULDN'T KILL JOHN PETERS.

Discharged From the Service as a Hopeless Cripple, He Recovered and Re-enlisted — Saved by a Noble Foe on the Field at Chancellorsville.

"Among the numerous instances of remarkable endurance and wonderful vitality of wounded soldiers that I had knowledge of during the late war," said a former hospital attendant, "I recall none so remarkable as that of John Peters. At the battle of Ball's Bluff he was a member of the Forty-second New York regiment. He was badly wounded in the hip, and he fell on the field. While he lay there another ball fractured his right knee joint. Utterly helpless, he was trampled beneath the feet of the contesting soldiers until the close of the engagement and was then taken prisoner to Richmond. He remained there four months, when he was exchanged and sent with other wounded to the Philadelphia hospital. I was an attendant there. Peters' wounds had been so carelessly attended to that he was worse off, if anything, than when he was first wounded. We did the best we could for him, but he was in such shape when able to leave the hospital that he was discharged from the service as permanently disabled.

"Some months afterward I was transferred to a hospital at Washington and was there when the battle of Chancellorsville was fought. Two weeks after that engagement a number of soldiers who had been wounded there were transferred from the hospital at Acquia Creek to the Washington hospital. Among the most desperately and apparently hopelessly wounded of these I was amazed to discover John Peters, the soldier who had left the Philadelphia hospital to pass officially as a lifelong cripple. When he was at last able to tell his story, I was still more amazed. After being discharged from the service as permanently disabled he had placed himself in charge of a noted surgeon of that day and after some months was made almost as sound as he ever was. At any rate he was able to re-enlist, which he did in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania and became orderly sergeant of his company. At Chancellorsville he was shot in the right thigh, the bullet causing a compound fracture, and almost at the same moment a minie ball struck him in the left hip and lodged there against the bone. He fell and attempted to rise. As he raised his head he was hit by a flying piece of shell, which fractured his skull and knocked him senseless.

"When Peters regained consciousness, his regiment had taken another position, and he lay there between two raking fires, bullets, cannon balls and shells whizzing over him for hours, until at last he managed to drag himself a few yards away to the bank of a stream where there were bushes. Grasping a bush, he pulled himself over the bank and let himself down into the water, waist deep, which relieved his pain. Our troops retreated soon after that, and the Confederate army swept by where Peters hung. After it had passed Peters endeavored to draw himself out of the stream to the bank, in hope that he might be picked up, but he found that the bush to which he clung, while sufficient to support him as he crouched in the water, was not stiff enough to bear his weight in efforts to pull himself up on the bank. There was a bush just below him evidently strong enough to enable him to accomplish his purpose, but it was out of his reach, and if he released his hold on the bush that was supporting him to make the attempt to reach the stronger one he knew he would drop helpless in the stream and drown.

"While he was thus facing death he saw a movement on the bank, and the next moment an emaciated face with a deathlike pallor on it appeared over the edge. It was the unmistakable face of a badly wounded Confederate soldier who was dragging himself to the water. The sunken eyes fell on Peters, and the owner of them must have comprehended instantly Peters' peril, for he dragged his body forward and, placing both hands on the bush that Peters longed for, bent it down toward his helpless foe and gasped:

"'Huyh, Yank, grab it!'

"The bush dipped so close to Peters that he summoned all the little strength he had left, let go the bush he was holding to and grabbed at the other one. He caught it. It withstood his weight, and after a long and painful struggle he pulled himself by it to the top of the bank. As soon as he could recover breath enough he turned to the wounded Confederate, who lay quiet on the bank, to thank him for his kindness. The man was dead. His dying breath was spent in saving the life of a foe.

"Two days Peters dragged himself about that bloody field of battle before succor reached him. He had been reported dead in the list. He was sent to the Acquia creek hospital, but 11 days passed before his wounds were dressed. His case being decided to be hopeless, he was sent to the hospital at Washington. He was there a month, during which it was expected hourly that he would die, so desperate was his case. But he did not die, and I heard subsequently, having quit the hospital service, that he had been discharged from the hospital so much restored in health that he was preparing for a third enlistment. Whether he did enter the service again I never knew."—New York Sun.

That Explains It.

"Quaintly talks like a man who has traveled all over every country on earth."

"Never was out of Boston in his life, but he has the finest private collection of guidebooks in existence."—Boston Traveler.

ENGLISH INNKEEPERS.

Said to Be Mainly Boers Who Treat Patrons as Intruders.

If your pocketbook allows or fate or the desire to see the country compels you to remain in England, there are parts where you can ride on your wheel with great satisfaction and at great expense. Nothing could be more beautiful than the midlands, lovelier than the counties that surround London, but westward go no farther than Bristol or Truro, northward than Chester, avoiding Manchester—that is, unless you mean to go still farther north into Scotland, which at times will repay your enterprise. The southwest is largely to be avoided. Cornwall and Devon have the worst roads in civilized Europe—in fact, the roads and inns explain that the country is not and never has been civilized. In the inns you are often treated as an intruder, and sometimes cheated in a fashion that would bring a blush to the cheek of a Swiss landlord, for the emptiness of the larder the bill makes up in lavishness. There is hardly anything to eat save cream, but for that and salt bacon and ancient eggs you are asked to pay as much as for a good dinner at the Cafe Royal. The innkeepers are mainly boers.

As for the roads, they go straight to the top of all the hills, as uncompromisingly as the roads of Bohemia, then drop down the other side and are unridable in both directions. When not climbing precipitately, they lie buried at the bottom of a ditch. They are shadeless and uninteresting, rarely approaching the seacoast or passing near anything that is worth looking at, and yet we know Englishmen who are profoundly impressed with the belief that they are the best in England, and therefore in the world. The roads, inns and innkeepers of Scotland are in every way better, but the fact that the average Briton spends his holiday on the continent when he can proves not only that he wants to get there, but also that he is driven from his own country by the shortsightedness of the people who keep its inns and look after its roads.—Mr and Mrs. Pennell in Fortnightly Review.

ANCIENT MEDICAL METHODS

The Manner of Doctors' Consultations In the Fourteenth Century.

Coming to Mondeville's exposition of the method of holding a discussion, we find his description almost a story of what might take place today. "First," he says, "we should inquire into the nature of the disease, examining carefully and feeling, because the diagnosis is made by touching with the hand and observing with the eye. All the consultants engage in turn in the examination. Then, if the case demands it, they make a new examination all together, pointing out to one another the symptoms of disease and the special or remarkable features either in the patient or the disease. Then one of them, the highest in rank, says to the patient, 'Sir, we perceive very clearly what is the matter with you, and you ought to have full confidence in us and be glad that there are so many of us here and such doctors—enough for a king—and to believe that the youngest of us is competent to prescribe and carry on your treatment and bring it to a good result.' Then he interrogates the patient about the circumstances of his attack, 'Sir, do not be displeased or take it ill, but when did your illness begin?' following this with many other questions, the answers to which are recorded as indications furnished by the patient.

"When all the questions called for by the case have been asked, the consultants retire to another room, where they will be alone, for in all consultations the masters dispute with one another in order the better to discuss the truth, and sometimes they come to a pass in the heat of discussion which would cause strangers witnessing their proceeding to suppose there were discord and strife among them. This is sometimes the case."—"Fourteenth Century Doctors," by M. E. Nicaise, in Popular Science Monthly.

Mozart's Method.

Mozart's method of composition was such as could only have been pursued by a child of genius. He would rise early, eat a hearty breakfast and then stroll for several hours in a forest near his home, where, inspired by nature's beauties, heavenly melodies came trooping through his brain. Repairing to his cottage, he would summon his wife, a very witty woman, and bid her tell him stories. He would then mount his high stool and proceed to commit these inspirations to paper, his wife telling him jokes and funny stories while he wrote. These he enjoyed immensely, frequently interrupting her with hearty bursts of laughter and sometimes even falling from the stool and rolling on the floor. But amid all this hilarity and uproar the flow of music which was to move the world went steadily on. His productions were wrought without the least thought or study, but came almost unbidden "direct from heaven." Like Shakespeare, he was purely the creature of inspiration, a genius of the highest order.—C. C. Hieatt in Housekeeper.

Remote Ancestry.

"It has long been supposed," says The Outlook, "that the most startling genealogical claim is that of the negus of Abyssinia, who insists that his descent has been in a straight line from the union of Solomon with the queen of Sheba, but some one has discovered a noble family in France, the counts of Noe, who not only claim Noah as their remote ancestor, but show on their family blazon that veteran seaman in the ark."

Laying Bricks.

A bricklayer can lay about 1,500 or 1,600 bricks in a day of 10 hours where the joints are left rough, about 1,000 per day when both faces have to be worked fair and not more than 500 a day when carefully jointed and faced with picked bricks of a uniform color.—Exchange.

WAS GETTING EVEN.

A WAITER GIVES A CUSTOMER A LESSON IN IMPORTUNING.

The Man Didn't Want Anything but Pork and Beans and What Went With It, but the Waiter Called His Attention to Everything In the Place.

"Pork and beans? Yes, sir. Anything else?"

"No."

The waiter in the Madison street restaurant filled the order with alacrity.

"Did you say coffee, sir?" he asked as he placed the pork and beans before the hungry guest.

"No," replied the latter.

"You'll find our coffee very nice, sir."

"This bread and butter goes with the pork and, doesn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"And this glass of water?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Well, that's all I want."

"Yes, sir. Like to try a cup of our chocolate?"

"No. If I want anything else, I'll call for it."

The waiter stepped back, but returned presently to ask:

"Wouldn't you like to have me bring you some of our boneless codfish? It's the best in the country."

"No."

"How about roast turkey with stuffing?"

"Don't want any."

"It's first class."

"That's all right. I don't want it."

"I think you'd like our roast beef and browned potatoes."

"Didn't you hear me say that if I wanted anything else I would call for it?"

"Yes, sir."

The waiter stepped back again, but in a few moments returned to the attack.

"Excuse me for saying so, my friend, but you look as if you might be needing some kind of game. Suppose you try our jacksnipe on toast."

"Great Scott! Don't you reckon I know what I want?"

"Yes, sir. Our jacksnipe is fresh and good. Everybody needs to eat game once in awhile. Kind of tones up the system."

"I've told you I don't want any."

"Yes, sir. Rabbits ain't good this time of year or we'd have some rabbit. Squabs are about as good as wild game, though. Like to try a broiled squab on toast?"

"I'd like to eat my pork and beans in peace. Bring me some more water, will you?"

"Yes, sir. Shan't I bring you some iced tea?"

"Not any iced tea."

"It's very fine."

"Don't want it."

"It's good for some people; tones up the system."

"That's all right. Bring me that water, will you?"

"Yes, sir."

He went away and returned in an incredibly short space of time.

"Here's your water," he said, "but I think you'd find our iced coffee mighty fine."

The guest made no reply.

"Better let me bring you some iced coffee, sir."

"When I want any iced coffee or anything else, I'll let you know."

"Ever try any of our stewed mushrooms?"

"No, and I don't want to try any of your stewed mushrooms either."

"You needn't be afraid of them, sir. They're all right. We guarantee them, and there ain't any better in the United States."

"I don't—"

"Some people, you know, are afraid of mushrooms. Ours are selected with great care. The man we get our mushrooms from is an expert. He raises 'em scientifically"—

"Say, do you know you're a confounded nuisance?"

"I hope not, sir. I'm only trying your own way of doing business on you."

"What do you mean?"

"You run a barber shop on State street, don't you?"

"Yes. What of that?"

"You have the chair next to the front door, I think?"

"Yes."

"Well, I went to your shop last Saturday to get a shave. You shaved me. You tried to get me to have my hair cut. You told me I ought to have a shampoo. You said my hair needed singeing. You wanted to know if I hadn't better have some tonic or bay rum. You wanted to sell me a special shaving mug and brush. You bored me every minute you were shaving me, and I said to myself that if I ever got a chance at you I'd even up things. I didn't expect you quite so soon, though. Say, we're about even, ain't we?"

"We'll be a little more than even when I tell your boss about your dog-goned impudence"—

"I guess you won't do that. There's a dozen of us that get shaved at your shop. You go to making any trouble and you'll lose the lot of us. You'd better take your medicine like a little—Going, are you? Well, come again. Treat you all right next time."—Chicago Tribune.

Had to Say It.

He—I have called on you seven years, Miss Waite. All this time I have passionately loved you. Tomorrow or the next day I shall probably come up and ask you to marry me. What will you say?

Miss Waite (confused)—Oh, this is so sudden!—London Fun.

Bicycles are used for smuggling on the frontier of France and Belgium. The customs officers at Tourcoing took to pieces the machine ridden by a man they suspected and found that all the hollow tubing was stuffed with pepper.

A RIGHT ROYAL ROBE.

Made of Rare Feathers For the Ruler of the Sandwich Islands.

A million dollars seems a pretty round sum to pay for a cloak, and probably even Worth never dreamed of asking so fabulous a price for the most elaborate of his garments. And yet in the National museum at Washington is a cloak the cost of which cannot be reckoned at less than this vast amount, and ladies may be pleased to learn that it was not a woman, but a man, who was guilty of such a piece of extravagance.

Long years ago, when the Hawaiian Islands, small as they are, supported not one but several flourishing kingdoms, the kings, chiefs and nobles, whenever they appeared in public on state occasions, wore, instead of the purple and ermine of more civilized potentates, capes and cloaks of brilliant feathers. The ladies of the court were forced to content themselves with feather boas, as we should call them, known as leis. These capes and collars were made from the yellow, red and black feathers of a few species of small birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands and called, from their habits, honey suckers. Fashion ruled even in those days, and as the yellow feathers were scarcer than the red yellow was the fashionable color, and the more powerful the chief the more yellow was his robe of state. These yellow feathers were found only on two or three species of birds, the finest coming from a bird called in the native language mamo and known as Drepanis pacifica by ornithologists.

These birds, with their striking black and yellow plumage, were as dear to the hearts of the Hawaiian monarchs as they might be today to the hearts of patriotic Princeton students and were sought for far and near throughout the islands. The populace paid poll taxes in golden feathers instead of golden dollars, and as each bird furnished but a few feathers the taxes may be considered as having been high. Some estimate of the value of the feathers may be formed from the prices paid in later times, when a piece of nankeen cloth valued at $1.50 was the equivalent of five feathers; but, after all, the great element in the cost of these cloaks was time and labor, since the making of a single cloak required from 50 to 100 years.

As the feathers obtained for taxes were very far from supplying the demand the chiefs were accustomed to employ a regular staff of bird catchers, much as a mediæval baron had his staff of falconers. These skilled foresters prepared a sort of bird lime from the gum of the fragrant olapa, mixed with the juice of the breadfruit tree, and with it smeared the branches of the flowering trees frequented by the honey suckers.—Frederic A. Lucas in St. Nicholas.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

Police Officers Who Humored a Man Found Out Their Error.

A tall, slim man, with a vacant stare, walked into the police station of a western city, stepped up to the officer on duty and said in a hollow voice:

"Sir, I have an important communication to make. I am dead. I was murdered, and I entreat you to find the murderer and have me buried."

The official started back. It was evident he had a lunatic before him. He rang a bell, and the captain of the division, the police surgeon and all the constables obeyed the summons. In a moment the room was packed with a crowd of persons, all anxiously looking toward the surgeon, who, in such cases, has the first word.

"Just so," the latter said, addressing the stranger. "I could tell at a glance you were dead. Do you happen to know your name?"

"Certainly," the maniac replied. "My name is Berthold Lenwarz."

"And your address?"

"The grave."

"Who is the murderer?"

"Columbus."

"The same as discovered America?"

"Yes."

"Then let me congratulate you. We have captured the smart chap. Come, I will show you to his cell."

"Directly," said the madman in reply to the surgeon's diplomatic little speech and began fumbling in his pocket, from which he quickly produced a thick packet of neatly bound almanacs. "Gentlemen, when I was alive, I used to sell these almanacs. They are the best sold in this country and only cost threepence each. You will admit that these handsome little volumes ought not to be left to molder in the grave, and, as we appear on such friendly terms, perhaps the gentlemen will not object to buy the lot."

Ten minutes later, almanacs all sold, he departed.—Scottish Nights.

At His Wits' End.

He sat in his office musing. "Now, here are two tickets for the theater tonight," he said. "If I ask Jones to go with me, I'm sure to find out when I get home to dinner that it's the only thing that's been here in a year that my wife really wants to see, and if I don't ask any one to go and plan to take her I'll learn when it's too late to make any change that nothing could hire her to sit through the old piece."

He puzzled his head over the question for an hour, and then he tossed up a quarter to decide what he would do, although he knew he would lose which over way it came.—Chicago Post.

Made Bread of Bones.

According to Herault, during the siege of Paris by Henry IV a famine raged and bread sold at a crown a pound. When this was consumed, the people, maddened with hunger, exhumed the dried bones from the charnel house of the Holy Innocents and from these made a kind of bread.

A public school system was put in operation in nearly all the provinces of the Roman empire in the year 98.

THE MONOTONE.

Hark! How the great, old ocean day and night
Breaks on you giant rock as on a throne
That towers in silent night
In one long, plaintive, awful monotone!

Unanswering ever towers the giant rock
Amid the centuries that come and go,
As if 'twould only mock
The eternal voice that wailed and wailed below.

'Tis thus, O God, the deep sea of my soul
Breaks ever on the foot of thy great throne,
Its dread but only goal,
In one long, plaintive, awful monotone!

Unanswered yet, but, hoping, still it calls:
Will not the throne take pity on the woe?
How terrible if its walls
Are always silent to the wail below!
—New York Ledger.

A JOKER'S FAME.

Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Famous Humorist, Sydney Smith.

Sydney Smith was a political reformer and one of the foremost men of letters of his time, but he is remembered chiefly as a humorist who could enliven a dinner table with his wit. Like other wise men who have a talent for making people laugh, he was jealous of his reputation for good sense.

When he reprinted his essays from the Edinburgh Review, his object, given in his own words, was "to show, if I could, that I had not passed my life merely in making jokes, but that I had made use of whatever little powers of pleasantry I might be endowed with to discountenance bad and to encourage liberal and wise principles." In this object he failed. His public services and wisdom have been forgotten. His jokes are remembered.

His account of Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach at Sidmouth and who was seen during a violent storm trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea water and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic ocean, is a household story which every one knows. The circumstances in which it was told and the effect produced by it have passed out of mind.

It was at the end of a long agitation for political reform in England when the house of lords had thrown out the great measure of Lord John Russell, which had been carried through the commons. Sydney Smith, the political parson who had been advocating Liberal principles and reform measures for many years, told this story at a political meeting in Taunton, at which speeches were made protesting against the action of the lords. It caught the public fancy, and within a week everybody in England was laughing over it. Mrs. Partington's mop battle with the tempest tossed Atlantic portrayed the lords' futile struggle with English public opinion. That funny story was probably more effective than the most eloquent argument in disarming mobs, preventing a breach of the peace and converting hostility to the lords into good natured contempt. "The Atlantic ocean beat Mrs. Partington."

During the 60 years which preceded the Victorian reign Sydney Smith was almost the only prominent English clergyman who was interested in reform movements, and in his writings for the Edinburgh Review he succeeded by his wit in presenting the dullest argument with freshness and force. Wit with him was the vehicle which carried good sense and wisdom. He has been in his grave 60 years, and his reputation is that of a clerical joker.

He expected that a tablet would be erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral, London, where as canon he was a favorite preacher at the close of his life. There is no memorial tablet there, nor is there one at either Foston or Combe-Florey, the two parishes where most of his work was done. His jokes have survived not only his writings, but his services as a reformer who loved religious toleration and political liberty as the breath of his life.

What his career proves is that wit is one of the most powerful weapons in the world. Without it he would have exerted very much less influence as a writer or a preacher in politics. With it his name has been handed down as one of the great Englishmen of his time.

Ranch Life.

It is so difficult to imagine a young American voluntarily choosing a ranch as a start in life that it is hardly worth while trying to do so. As a rule he either thinks of the country as the place where market vegetables come from and Thanksgiving turkeys are raised, or else it represents to him a large and expensive establishment at Lakewood or some such place, with a casino and bowling alley and polo team attached. And as for the most part the American does not play polo nor hunt nor shoot nor fish with any real, genuine enthusiasm, the latter view he takes is scarcely more alluring than the former. Down deep in his heart he knows that he would much rather be trying to run an electric railway or a bank or building bridges or losing money in Wall street than to be doing any of those things. But the young Englishman is entirely different. He has always known and enjoyed outdoor sports. It is the life he likes best, and he imagines that ranch life is, first and foremost, a sporting life.—Abbe Carter Goodloe in Scribner's.

A Business Woman.

Mrs. Emma Coleman Hamilton is the owner of a large coal and wood yard in Dunkirk, N. Y. She also sells drainpipe, fire brick, tiles, cement, etc., has a trusty man in her office, but oversees her books and the business generally herself. She was president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial union for three years, when she resigned on account of business and family cares. She was one of the principal workers in organizing the Dunkirk library, which has been a decided success.

'Hush Money."

"We'll call this hush money," said the druggist as he took a quarter from his patron and handed him the chloroform.—Yonkers Gazette.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24 1897

John D. Rockefeller is said to have lost $3,000,000 in the purchase and development of the Monte Cristo gold mines in Snohomish county, Wash. His managers admit the mines are worthless.

While the Government and many private individuals are engaged in the work of sending relief to our afflicted citizens on the Klondike, it might be well to extend the field of their charitable operations so as to include those stranded patriots who went over to help Greece out of her difficulty and have not yet been able to scrape up enough money to get back home.—*Post.*

It is beginning to be whispered in select circles that serious trouble has risen between Count and Countess de Castellane over the Count's insensate extravagance. A dispatch a week ago conveyed the first information to America that even the vast fortune of Jay Gould's daughter was proving unequal to the demands made upon it by the financial follies of Count Boni.

All the members of President McKinleys cabinet attended the funeral of Mrs. McKinley, his mother, except Secretary Gage, who could not leave Washington. The funeral took place from the First Methodist church in Canton, of which the deceased had been a member for many years. The flags at Washington were at half mast in honor of the Presidents severe affliction. Such a large funeral has never occurred before in Canton.

The secretary of the Randsburg Gold Mining, Milling and Water Supply Company is missing. He left for parts unknown and half a hundred brokers who hold Val Verde stock are doing their best to ascertain where he has gone. J. S. Wilde, the secretary, before he left, sold about 250,000 shares of Val Verde stock, and it is suspected that he made an over-issue.

A Tenessee editor, after carefully surveying existing conditions in the South, concludes that there is marked room for improvement in many particulars. "We let our timber rot," he says, "and buy fencing. We throw away our ashes and grease and buy soap; we raise dogs and buy hogs; we raise weeds and buy vegetables; we catch 5-cent fish with $4 rods; we build school houses and send our children off to be educated, and lastly we send our boys out with a $40 gun and a $10 dog to hunt ten-cent birds."

Near Woodly, across the line in Kern county, is a mine now down eighty-five feet. A ledge eighteen inches wide has been uncovered. They say the ore goes from $200 to $550 a ton. Parker & Frazier own it, and have taken out almost a hundred tons, and it is said that the gold in many instances is sprinkled thickly through the white quartz. Don Maltby and another man lately found a small ledge near Jack Maltby's place, that gives fair promise. They ground up about 25 pounds of ore in a hand mortar and got $60 out of it.—*Visalia Times.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 14, 1897.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Independence, Cal.

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find copy of a bill which I have introduced touching the question of the establishment of a free public highway into the Yosemite National Park. After visiting the various points of the Park during the summer, consulting with various persons of the State, observing the comments of the press, taking the advises of the State Bureau of Highways and of the Yosemite Valley Commissfoners, I have come to the conclusion that the only fair solution of this question is embodied in the Bill. The Commission will gather all the facts relating to the matter, and when these are gathered in detail and laid before the public and Congressi as is provided by this bill, by a competent commission, I do not apprehend that there will be any serious difficulty in determining what will be the best route and solution of this problem. I have made a member of the State Bureau of Highway Commissioners of California member of this Board by reason of the fact that it is necessary to consult the State authorities in that they may have to build a road or roads connecting with the Federal Government's work. If you have any suggestions to made in the matter I should be very pleased to receive them, and any endorsement of this eminently fair plan which you may offer will certainly go a long way in securing its passage through Congress. Will you kindly give me an early answer to this letter.

Very Sincerely yours,
MARION DE VRIES.

P. S. I shall at all times and places advocate the opening of the Tioga road, and this bill, as you see, also takes the initial step in that matter.

In the House of Representatives, December 14, 1897, Mr. DeVries introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed:

A Bill to examine, determine and report the facts necessary to the establishment of free public highways into the Yosemite National Park and appropriating moneys therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized, and within ten days after the passage of this Act required, to select and appoint three commissioners, two of whom shall be members of the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army of the United States, who shall act herein without additional compensation, and one of whom shall be a duly licensed and practicing engineer, and a member of the California State bureau of highways, the last to be compensated by a per diem of not more than ten dollars per day and the powers and duties of which said commission shall be, as early as practicable and prior to the first Monday in December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety eight, to do and report as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That said commission shall proceed to examine, determine, and report to Congress the lengths, geographical, actual; widths; elevations, comparative and actual; grades, average, highest and lowest; ownership; cost of construction and the items constituting such; present actual value; rates of toll charged thereupon; annual and aggregate tolls collected thereby; annual and aggregate cost of maintenance thereof and the items constituting such; the courses and directions thereof; the conditions thereof and the length of season each is open to travel and actually travelled by the public, or closed by reason of snow or otherwise, of each of what are known as the Big Oak Flat toll road, the Coulterville toll road, the Wawona toll road and the Tioga road, all being roads in and about the Yosemite National Park of California.

SEC. 3. That it shall examine, survey, and report to Congress the lengths, geographical and actual; widths; elevations, comparative and actual; grades, highest and lowest; ownership of the routes, probable cost of construction and items constituting the same; the courses and directions thereof; the length of the seasons each may be inaccessible to the public for travel, by reason of snow or otherwise; a proposed wagon road leading from a point in said valley down the Merced River to a point in Merced or Stanislaus county, and of another proposed wagon road from a point in said valley to a point in Mariposa county, all in said State, and of a proposed wagon road connecting the eastern terminus of said Tioga road at Tioga or thereabouts with a point at present accessible to travel by wagon road in Mono county in said State, and of a wagon road from Hetch Hetchy Valley in the Yosemite National Park to the most accessible point on the highway leading into said valley, and of any other possible practicable wagon road into said Yosemite Valley.

SEC. 4. That said commission shall have prepared a map showing said Yosemite Valley, the Yosemite National Park, and the surrounding country, and trace thereupon the various roads mentioned and proposed in accurate detail all of the above-mentioned facts relating thereto, and any all other facts pertinent to the acquisition of the best attainable free public highway or highways into the Yosemite Valley, California.

SEC. 5. That said commission is hereby authorized and empowered to employ all necessary labor and do all acts and things necessary to a complete, effectual and speedy accomplishment of the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes of this Act.

The Beef Cattle Shortage.

Tom Keogh, a well known Nevada cattleman, said recently to a Denver reporter: "I have been in the cattle business since 1870, and this is the first time I have come out with plenty of money in my pocket and have been unable to find cattle to buy. It is the first real shortage that has ever existed in my experience. The advance in the '80s was not due to shortage, but to the speculative demand by so many people going into the range business. Rich men were buying herds for their sons, and when they commencen to sell prices went down. For several years now cattlemen have been shipping everything to market that would bring a dollar. They spayed their heifers and fattened them, they even fattened the calves and two year-olds. It used to be that only the three an four year old cattle were fed for market, and we used to see cattle weighing from 1200 to 1600 pounds. This year I am told that the falling off in the weight of cattle marketed will be over sixty pounds on the average. Next year the falling off will be over 100 pounds on the average, and that means a great deal of beef. The great bulk of beef cattle in this country are now concentrated in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa and Missouri, where they can get corn. They will go to market next year and there will be no shortage then, for the average farmer thinks as long as he can see so many cattle around him that the world must be full of them, but after next year what? I do not know of a single large herd of cattle that can be bought. If the farmers want feeders next spring they will have to pay big prices for them, and this may hold the beef market steady but after they have cleaned out the cattle now on feed they will begin to see what a shortage really means. I have been expecting it and have been buying everthing I could find for the year past."

Users of Paper.

England uses more of the 7,900,000,000 quires of paper produced annually by the 4,000 mills of the world than any other country, the United States coming next, followed in the order named by Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Mexico, Russia and Spain. Of the above amount 600,000,000 quires are used for newspapers, of which the United States is the largest consumer.

THE BEST HAND.

It Was Held by an Outsider, and It Beat an "Ace Full."

"Say," said the drug clerk to his friend at the soda water fountain, "I ran against a play last night that made me think that I was the unluckiest man that ever drew a card."

"What was it?" asked the man at the fountain.

"Why, I had an ace full beat by another full. I'll tell you how it happened. You know we have a quiet little game over here on Dearborn street nearly every Saturday night. Well, last night we got into a five handed game. There were Julius, a chattel mortgage man, in whose office we were playing; a real estate man, a clerk for a bicycle firm, a lawyer and myself. Well, it was a small game—2 cent ante and a 50 cent limit. Along about 12 o'clock I opened the pot on a pair of aces. The lawyer raised me half a dollar, and Julius stood the raise. Of course I had to stand it too. I was the first to draw cards. I drew three cards. I thought I was pretty lucky when I picked up an ace and a pair of tens, making me an ace full. The lawyer, who had raised me on three queens, drew down to his hand and caught a pair of sevens, which made him a queen full. Julius asked for one card and made a spade flush.

"Well, I bet a check on the go, the lawyer raised me another half dollar, Julius called the raise and I raised back. We raised each other till we got about $7 in the pot. Just then the janitor of the building appeared on the scene. He had been out attending a wedding and happened in at this rather unseasonable hour. He was pretty well loaded with some kind of Scandinavian wine. He was good and ugly. It was a great surprise to him to see a game of cards going on in the building over which he had control, and he knew that if the facts ever came to the ears of the owner of the building there would be a janitor looking for a job.

"Now, what do you suppose that fellow did? Why, he just walked over to that table, kicked it over and sent the cards and chips flying in all directions. Then he told us to get out, and to do it quickly; that he would call the police and have us pinched.

"We got out and hunted up a small room in a hotel to continue the game. When we got settled down again, I made a kick for the pot on the last hand. I told the boys that I had an ace full and that there wasn't another full could beat it. But old Julius spoke up and said: "Oh, yes, there was. Vat do you t'ink of a janitor full?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Surveying Camera.

A surveying camera, styled the Bridges-Lee instrument, is being introduced in England. It resembles an ordinary camera, having a brass bound box with rapid rectilinear lens and double backs, and the usual ground glass screen. The camera body turns on a horizontal plate having a graduated rim, over which slides a vernier attached to the camera for reading horizontal angles. A clamping screw fixes the camera body to the bottom plate, which plate is mounted on a tripod head provided with leveling screws. On top of the camera box is fixed a rotating level and telescope mounted on a horizontal arm and fitted with a rack adjustment and scale, permitting vertical angles to be taken. This telescope has a vertical wire, which bisects the picture on the ground glass screen, and is coplanary with a second vertical wire inside the camera. This wire casts a shadow, which is clearly discernible on the sensitive plate or film when developed, and thus marks the center line of the picture. Behind this wire is a compass, mounted on a rack inside the camera, by means of which, when a photograph is to be taken, it can be moved back until it just fails to touch the plate. The graduation of the compass card is carried out on a vertical strip of translucent material, through which the light passes to the plate, thus photographing thereon the compass bearing. A horizontal fiber is also placed inside the body of the camera, similar to the vertical one, which, when the instrument has been properly leveled, indicates the true horizon.—Engineering News.

A Story of the Petersburg Mine.

General Horace Porter tells the following anecdote of the explosion of the Petersburg mine in his "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century: A surgeon told us a story, one of the many echoes of the mine affair, about a prisoner who had been dug out of the crater and carried to one of our field hospitals. Although his eyes were bunged and his face covered with bruises, he was in an astonishingly amiable frame of mind and looked like a pugilistic hero of the prize ring coming up smiling in the twenty-seventh round. He said: "I'll jest bet you that after this I'll be the most unpopular man in my regiment. You see, I appeared to get started a little earlier than the other boys that had taken passage with me aboard that volcano, and as I was comin down I met the rest of 'em a-goin up, and they looked as if they had kind o' soured on me and yelled after me, 'Straggler!'"

Only the Young Dance.

The maidens who are elbowed out of all pleasure at dances by young matrons will approve of the custom which obtains at the court of Berlin, where the emperor and empress set the fashion of only looking on. Elderly ladies do not dance at all and young married ladies very rarely. The floor is only meant for young people of both sexes.

An expert tells of an instance where 4,000 pearl shells were taken which yielded less than $50 worth of pearls, while in the same locality over 30 pearls were found in one day, one of which was sold for $10,000. A Queensland company, on a small area, got $6,000 worth of pearls from eight tons of shell.

As Good as He Gave.

The Viscountess Sherbrooke, wife of Robert Lowe, was in the habit of saying whatever came into her mind at the moment. The French embassador one day said to her somewhat patronizingly: "You know, England is said to be a land of shopkeepers. I had no idea of finding there such great military displays." "Ah," she replied, "the people of different countries do not understand each other. Now, I have actually been under the impression that the French were a great military nation."

According to a Stockton paper the cost of printing the advertisement for bids in the San Pedro harbor matter is just six dollars to the paper at legal rates. Millionaire Alger generously agreed to pay the cost of advertising himself, but fortunately for his purse, it was discovered that there was unexpended in the treasury $17,000 which is available for the purpose. So the secretary's six dollars is saved.

The law regarding the employment o watchmen on idle claims and their value as a means of protecting the same from being relocated, has been clearly defined by the Supreme Court in the following language, which is just now very pertinent reading to many mine owners.

"Where a mine is idle, the services of a watchman in looking after the property and taking care of the same, may constitute work upon the claim sufficient to hold it, if such care was necessary to preserve tunnels, buildings or any structures erected to work the mine. But if there was only the naked claim to be looked after, and a watchman was placed there merely to warn prospectors, and thus prevent a relocation, it would not be labor on the mine in the sense of the statute."

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 a 1 1.5
Board, per week	$5.0
Board, per month	$20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS	25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING	25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING	$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. BOLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE : - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E 711. ADG H E. 983

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 29, 1897.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz., Curtis F Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 19, Tp 19, SR 34 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C Miller and John T. Erwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 666.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal. on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Elihu Macomber, for the N W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp, 13 S. R 35 E M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Hillyer, Omie I Mairs and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY, Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, January 15, 1898, viz., Sylvester Tapman, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, David Rogers, William T. Bunney, Volney P. Goodale, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who know s of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H MULHOLLAND, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897. [SEAL] D J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California all the right, title interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California. E. H EDWARDS, Administrator.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., November 23, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Wrinkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the entryman failed to plant or cause to be planted the number of trees, seeds or cuttings required by law to be planted on said timber culture entry during the third year after entry. Nor has he done so at any time since then or caused the same to be done; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th. 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1.	Cash on hand	$ 9,5.6 43	
	RECEIPTS—		
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50	
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00	
7	P A Chalfant, Assessor	21 5 90	
10	Thos Truman, on State Land	49 75	
	Jas R Farell " "	187 41	
	John Doran " "	61 44	
	Edw'd S Enright " "	100 00	
	Patrick J Peters " "	143 2.	
	John C Carroll " "	61 61	
	A W Carroll " "	5 60	
16	Andrew Dell " "	33 60	
	S C F Wrinkle " "	4 80	
	" " " "	13 31	
	Sam'l Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06	
	S C F Wrinkle " " "	20 87	
	P C Grant " " "	40 91	
15	J H Shannon, fines	1 75	
17	State school money	3,111 74	
		16 834 77	
Aug 2	A M. Given, Tax-Collector	344 00	
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	16 00	
	" " Sheriff fees	7 50	
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 95	
	D J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85	
	C W Stewart, on redemption	5 55	
	A W Carroll, int on State land	39 00	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	28 86	
7	Mrs J H Ulch, on redemption	1 85	
	Joseph Veil " "	3 22	
27	T W Perry, int on State land	24 28	
	A W Eibeshutz, Station sch bonds	1,500 00	
		19,109 03	
Sept. 1.	Juan Medina, redemption	8 60	
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees	35 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	50	
	S W Austin, Sup't	14 00	
	D J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50	
	D. J Hession, Recorder fees	53 35	
	A. M Given, Tax-Collector	4,2 50	
	P A Chalfant, Assessor	239 64	
		$19,136 12	
	DISBURSEMENTS—		
July	Lone Pine School Bond Fund	1 240 00	
	Salary	1,448 88	
	Road District No. 1	71 00	
	" " 2	115 15	
	" " 3	320 00	
	" " 4	63 50	
	" " 5	135 50	
	Bridge	124 54	
	Hospital	734 00	
	General Expense	1,152 16	
	Unapportioned County	5 16	
	County School	26 00	
	Liberty School	3 25	
	Irving	29 00	
	Bishop School	4 50	
	Riverside School	3 25	
	Station School	9 00	
	Round Valley School	6 85	
	Union School	12 00	
		5,475 79	
Aug	Salary Fund	1,024 98	
	Hospital	60 00	
	Bridge	51 20	
	General Expense	65 50	
	Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00	
	" " 2 "	5 90	
	" " 3 "	12 00	
	Milton School	1 25	
	Big Pine School	4 00	
	Station School	244 37	
	Round Valley School	27 93	
	Warm Springs School	30 00	
	Taboose Library	22 00	
	Sundry School Library Funds	12 00	
		7,037 77	
Sept	By Salary Fund	1,069 08	
	Road District No 5 Fund	37 35	
	General Expense	10 00	
	Hospital	121 85	
	Station school Building	1,000 00	
	Independence School	8 50	
	Round Valley "	11 75	
	Irving School	6 85	
	Bishop School	3 00	
	Valley School	30 00	
	Big Pine School	9 25	
	Milton School	6 25	
	Taboose School	6 00	
	Station school	344 75	
	Riverside School	45 50	
	Round Valley School Library	20 50	
	County Bonds, interest	1,850 00	
	To General Ex for error	6	
Oct 1	Cash on hand	8,836 98	
		$19,136 62	

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$		2,289 71
General Expense	764 89		
Hospital	733 83		
County Bond			1,190 01
Bishop School special	5 13		
State General	1,705 97		
General Road	589 90		
Road District No. 1	272 01		
Road District No. 2	222 73		
Road District No. 3	143 40		
Road District No. 4	254 31		
Road District No. 5	192 36		
Unapportioned County	101 43		
Swamp and Overfld Land	199 84		
Bridge	255 41		
Institute	38 00		
Teachers' Library	95 23		
Property Tax	1,720 15		
County School	8 58		
To the School Districts:			
Riverside	121 80		
Round Valley	201 63		
Irving	621 13		
Bishop	596 30		
Station	116 90		
Warm Springs	104 76		
Big Pine	262 75		
Milton	212 02		
Independence	315 96		
Fish Springs	154 62		
Union	216 19		
Lone Pine	740 59		
Liberty	121 21		
Valley	205 30		
Taboose	98 55		
Keeler	95 80		
To the various School district Libraries:			
Milton	1 85		
Round Valley	3 85		
Irving	80 07		
Bishop	11 82		
Station	4 03		
Warm Springs	8 88		
Big Pine	15 60		
Independence	29 53		
Union	12 39		
Riverside	9 96		
Lone Pine	13 52		
Fish Springs			75
Liberty	3 74		
Taboose	6 19		
Valley	1 89		
Keeler			75
Independence Bldg	2 00		
Station Building	400 00		
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02		
Bishop Bond (new)	120 13		
Union Bond			191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53		
Fish Springs Bond	42 18		
Lone Pine Bond	31 74		
Taboose Bond			82
Oct 1—To Cash on hand		8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45	

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest; D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total warrants drawn		$ 7,984 44
General Exp Fund	$1,206 96	
Hospital Fund	915 90	
Salary Fund	3,542 94	
Bridge Fund	175 74	
School Fund	370 29	
Unapportioned County	5 16	
Station Building	1,005 00	
Road Dist. No. 1	72 00	
Road Dist. No. 2	121 10	
Road Dist. No. 3	332 00	
Road Dist No. 4	63 50	
Road Dist. No. 5	173 85	
	$ 7,984 44	$7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30. Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
Cash in Treasury		8,866 45
Remaining indebtedness		54,134 10
	62,990 55	62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal fcs.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fireproof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

having added latest Roller and other improvements Mills I am now turning out flour that is

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked or Ground

Notice

A. N. BELL

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, such as

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER, Proprietor

All the appliances and conveniences a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Custom work supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. A. C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE

FAIL

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.....1897

Real Estate Transfers.

John Andrada to J. C. Prewitt. Bonanza mine, Argus district, $10.

J. C. Prewitt to John Andrada, Daisy Bell, Bonanza No. 2 and Bonanza No. 3 mines, Argus district, $10.

Juan Andrada to J. C. Prewitt, mill site and water right, Argus Dist., $10.

J. C. Prewitt to Juan Andrada, spring and water right, Argus district, $10.

John Andrada to C. D. Curless, mines and water rights, Argus district, $10.

United States to Alvah L. Conklin, patent tw 120 acres land at Aberdeen.

Georgia J. Johnson to Dell Ditch Co., 100 inches of water in Gerkin's ditch, $1.

Thomas Leatherdale to Charles Anthony, one-half interest in mill site near Ballarat, and machinery thereon, $5.

D. W. Hunt to W. C. Wilson, one-eighth interest in Gold Note, Golden Berry, Florence and Summit mines, and one-twelfth interest in Ino mine, Pleasant Canyon, $400.00.

John Hunt to Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, Clipper and Blue Jay mines, Argus district, 100,000 shares of stock.

A. J. Summers to Geo. P. Brady, Mazeppa mine, Slate Range, $50.

I. J. Woodin, A. V. Davidson and A. Davis to Ben A. Hoskins and Harvey E. Edgington, two fifths interest in North Star and Telescope mines, Russ Dist., $5.

Tommorrow is Xmas.

Durrant hangs two weeks from today.

Hon. T B. Rickey returned to Carson on Thursday's train.

John Showalter got back from San Bernardino early in the week.

Dr. J. S. McQueen will be in town the first of January, and will be prepared to do all kinds of dental work

S. P. McKnight has been busy for the past two weeks making a system of ditch surveys at the Black Rock ranch.

The Reward mine has temporarily shut down until the cold weather is over. The canal has been frozen and consequently no power can be had to run the mill.

C. A. Weaver of Weaver & Porte Bros., merchants of Ballarat, came in on Thursday's train and is spending a few days in town. Like all who come from that region, he is deeply impressed with the future of that section.

To their friends and neighbors who by their kindly ministrations and sympathy during our time of trouble made our trial less hard to bear, we desire to tender our deepest thanks.

D. J. AND ALICE M. HESSION.

Sheriff Given and John Kispert went on a hunting trip last week to Fish Springs and brought in 159 quail, and killed over 200 on the trip. They kindly remembered their friends who were afflicted with quail appetites.

L. C. Montague has returned from a trip to Randsburg, where he succeeded in disposing of a load of apples at three and a half cents per pound. He says that Johnny Calloway is not dead, but that his brother, Willie, was dangerously ill and recovered.

Silver Wedding.

On December 18, at their residence at Camp Independence, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schabbell celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day. Over fifty guests were assembled to honor the occasion. The Matlack orchestra furnished the music, and one of the good old times, such as the Schabbell family always give their visitors was the result. The house was beautifully decorated with evergreens and holly and chinese lanterns were hung through the grounds. A feast fit for a king was spread, a big sample of which the printing office got, and games, dancing and congratulations were in order. Our congratulations are extended to the couple, and we trust they may live to celebrate their golden and diamond wedding. Following is a partial list of the gifts received:

Matlack Orchestra, silver berry spoon and individual salt and pepper shaker,

Mrs. Fredericka Rhine, silver cake stand.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn, silver meat fork.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Irwin, silver berry spoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Blair, silver bread tray.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bunney and Miss D. Horton, silver butter dish.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hession, silver syrup pitcher and tray.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz, salt and pepper shaker.

Mr. L. W. Schabbell, silver sugar bowl.

Mr. F. C. A. Schabbell, silver cream pitcher and napkin rings.

Mr. H. R. Schabbell, silver spoon holder.

Mrs. Francks, pair silver candle sticks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Baxter, silver syrup pitcher and tray.

Mrs. C. Mulholland, silver salt and pepper shaker.

Mrs. and Miss E. L. Travis, silver bon bon basket.

Mr. L. N. Marx, silver berry dish.

Miss Idelle Gregory, silver soup ladle.

Mr. Wm. Dean, silver bon bon basket.

Misses Anna and Doris Schabbell, silver berry dish.

Miss Caroline Schabbell, half-dozen silver tea spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Watterson, silver cream spoon.

Mr. F. E. Rickey, silver stand with mirror.

Mrs. T. Webb, cream ladle.

Randsburg Notes

Speaking of the development of the Little Butte property, the Randsburg *Miner* says:

"With the proper development of the mine in view a shaft was sunk by the primitive method of hoisting with a windlass until the arrival of the whim, which was one of the first pieces of machinery ordered by the company. With this whim a depth of 406 feet was soon reached and the fact demonstrated that the mine was a good one. Drifts were run at regular intervals and all the workings show ore of a very high grade as well as the inevitable by-product of low grade ore which lies in contact. At the bottom of the shaft and clear to the end of the forty-foot drift at that level, there is a good strong vein with a rich pay streak of an average width of eighteen inches, which assays upwards of $700 per ton.

"Having thus demonstrated the value of the property and reached the working limit of the whim, a twenty-five horse-power gasoline engine and hoist were ordered and have recently been placed at this shaft, which is known as No 1. The hoist is of the most modern make and is provided with a self-dumping skip with a capacity of thirteen and one-half cubic feet. The shafts and drifts are equipped with good solid tracks of twelve-pound steel tee rails, and everything is on a basis of permanency and safety. Mining operations at this shaft have been suspended for a short time while placing the engine and hoist in position, but all is now ready for work again, and it will be but a few days before the work of sinking and establishing new levels below will resumed."

On the Pinmore about twenty men are working, the ore production amounting to about a ton a day to the man. The total development to date on this property amounts to 750 feet of tunnels and drifts.

A new ledge of good rock running from $60 to $75 per ton was uncovered on the Tip Top mine last Tuesday.

Obituary.

To the family of D. J. Hession the Christmas tide has brought a great sorrow. On Tuesday last their eldest child, John, was taken away by death, resulting from typhoid fever, and through the whole community the holiday cheer seems changed to great sadness. The boy was known by young and old in this county, and was of a happy, loving temperment that won him a host of friends among young and old. The trustees closed the school at Mr. Janvier's suggestion, and of the school children followed their mate to his burial. Six of the boys, Ivan Bunnevf Paul Mairs, Arthur Mairs, Charlie Mulholland, Jesse Lawrence and Joe Levy acted as pall bearers, and at the grave every child dropped a sprig of evergreen in the grave. The relatives of the family had been called from Big Pine before his death, but John never became conscious. Everything that loving hands could do was done for him, but Death claimed him as his own, and the stricken ones can only stand with heads bowed down and repeat the words that seem so bitter in the hour of sorrow—"Whatever is, is best."

Fish Springs Scho l Report.

Report of Fish Springs Public School for month ending Dec. 10, 1897: Number of boys enrolled 9; girls, 11; total 20; percentage of attendance, 91 5-8.

Roll of honor: Mary E. Connor, Hattie Lane, Evelyn Jones, Lizzie Ver Ness, Rachel Lane, Grant Goodale, Enid Peterson, Alice Jones, Rosa Lane, Richard Reynolds, Chalon Van Ness, Nellie Lane, Garfield Goodale, Maud Lane, Dan Connor.

MISS M. M. GREGORY
Teacher

A Weather Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 16, 1897

Irv H Mulholland, Esq., Independence, Cal

DEAR SIR:—I beg to inform you that I hope to have established within the year a station of the weather bureau at Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

Very respectfully yours,
MARION DE VRIES.

Christmas Tree Postponed.

The Christmas Tree entertainment has been postponed until New Year's eve, because of the fact of their being several cases of sickness in town among the children. It will be held in the pavilion on Friday evening next, and while the little folks must be temporarily dissapointed the will be repaid with interest on that occasion.

The Nevada Grand Jury with jurisdiction in the Uber lynching case has a chance to do the State a service by making it clear that the law does not wink at execution by private vengeance. This lynching was even more barbarous than such things usually are. The mob that took Uber out of jail, dragged him naked over frozen earth and shamed Piutes by hanging him before he had a chance to say his prayers, and then shooting out his eyes. The whole affair was unworthy of the lowest class of white men, and would have been hardly predicable of the natives of Dahomey or the Soudan. Few decent men will care to immigrate to Nevada and undertake to rear a family there if the spirit of this savage mob is tolerated by the authorities; and on that account, to say nothing of moral ones, the Grand Jury should do its utmost to bring the mob to justice. Nevada could give no better proof of civilization and respect to law and order than to run these murderers to earth as Mexico did the lynchers of Arroya, and punish them to the limit of the code. On the other hand, if it turns aside from the duty it will not soon outlive its ill-name.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

California's Minerals.

While gold is the mineral product of overshadowing importance in California, the State has a phenomenal variety of mineral resources as yet scarcely developed. The present year has given a large increase in the output of some of them. Lack of a present market, and especially lack of transportation facilities, keep dormant many rich resources which will eventually add millions to the mineral output.

California is the first State in the Union in the production of asphalt and bitumen, and will in time be at least second in the production of petroleum.

California produces all the quicksilver mined in the United States, and furnishes about one-third of the world's supply.

Its copper development has only just begun.

It has fine and untouched deposits of asbestos.

It has produced diamonds of considerable commercial value, and many experts believe that diamond mining will come profitable.

As a building stone for interior finishing its travertine is unsurpassed by the Egyptian product, and is unequaled in the United States.

Its beautiful onyx is already familiar.

Transportation facilities, population and the activities of a new era of progress will soon dwarf the present exhibits of its miscellaneous mineral products.

How to Prevent Pneumonia

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of osingle case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

DIED.

HESSION—At Independence, Cal., Tuesday, December 28, John Francis Hession, aged 15 years and 25 days; son of D. J. and Alice M Hession.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec 21, Tp S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
NW ¼ and S½ Sec 27, Tp S29, RE 33, 480a

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Summers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
" .....February 13 h
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.

—o—x—o—

AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
1629-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:06 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	118	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug8-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

REST AND RELIEF.

A piece of machinery run by steam and overworked will become cranky, creaky and out of gear, owing to some expansion of metal from heat and friction. Stop its work, rub and brighten and let it rest. In a short while it will be restored and will run smoothly. The human system is a machine. Too much work and worry are thrown upon it, too much of the heat of daily cares; too much of the steam of daily business. The nerves become cranky; they are restless, sleepless and twitchy, and a neuralgic condition sets in. Pain throws the machine out of gear and it needs rest and treatment to strengthen and restore. St. Jacobs Oil is the one remedy of all peculiarly adapted to a prompt and sure cure. So many have so freely testified from experience and use to its efficacy in the cure of neuralgia that it passes without saying that it surely cures. It will be a gracious surprise to many after the free use of it to find how easily pain, cares and worry may be lifted, and how smoothly the human machine goes on.

Teaspout—Why are you so angry at the doctor? Mrs. Teaspout—When I told him I had a terrible tired feeling he told me to show him my tongue.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pa's Prayers.

Once upon a time sickness came to the family of the poorly paid pastor of a country church, says the Omaha World-Herald. It was winter, and the pastor was in financial straits. A number of his flock decided to meet at his house and offer prayers for the speedy recovery of the sick ones and for material blessings upon the pastor's family. While one of the deacons was offering a fervent prayer for blessings upon the pastor's household there was a loud knock at the door. When the door was opened, a stout farmer boy was seen, wrapped up comfortably.

"What do you want, boy?" asked one of the elders.

"I've brought pa's prayers," replied the boy.

"Brought pa's prayers? What do you mean?"

"Yep, brought his prayers, an they're out in the wagon. Just help me, an we'll get 'em in."

Investigation disclosed the fact that "pa's prayers" consisted of potatoes, flour, bacon, cornmeal, turnips, apples, warm clothing and a lot of jellies for the sick ones. The prayer meeting adjourned in short order.

The omnibuses of one London company cover just about 20,000,000 miles in the course of a year—half as much as is covered by the trains of the London and Northwestern railway—a distance sufficient to take them nearly three times around the world every day.

SLAIN BY POISON.

Not the poison that the covert assassin administers in the drink, the food, or some other guise, but the poison of malaria shortens the lives of myriads. There is a safe and certain antidote. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, but roots out its seeds when they have germinated. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatic, liver and kidney trouble are conquered by the Bitters.

A Sedalia (Mo.) dispatch says the drought in Pettis and adjoining counties, which has prevailed since July, has now been broken by a heavy rain, which will be of untold value to the farmers.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar
San Francisco Calif.

THE TWO GREAT STORES CONSOLIDATED

Selling Everything To Eat, Drink, Wear or Use In Your Homes At Lowest Prices

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

S. F. N. U. No. 805. New Series No. 18.

"It's pretty cold in here." Barber—Yes, sir, it is chilly this morning. Mr. Absentmind—If you have no objection I'll keep on my hat while you are cutting my hair.

COAL AND IRON.

The Important Relationship of These Two Valuable Minerals.

Statistics show that, whereas Great Britain in 1840 produced 75 per cent of the world's supply of coal, at the present time it produces only 34 per cent. Atlantic liners no longer carry coal from Great Britain for the return journey. They now take in American coal, and no less than 1,500,000 tons of American coal were thus consumed in 1895. The condition of the iron manufacturing industries has always exercised a most important influence on the production of coal, so that a large demand for iron draws with it a large demand for mineral fuel. During the last 25 years the world's production of pig iron has increased from 12,000,000 to 26,000,000 tons, but the share taken by Great Britain has fallen from 48.8 per cent to 29 per cent, while that of the United States has increased from 14.1 per cent to 26.2 per cent, that of Germany from 11.4 per cent to 21.4 per cent, and that of Russia from 3 per cent to 4.7 per cent. Indeed, iron is now being imported from the United States into this country, and, incredible as it may seem, the railway station at Middlesbrough, the center of the iron trade, is built of iron brought from Belgium. Surely, then, the author of "Our Coal Resources at the Close of the Nineteenth Century" is hardly right in thinking that British coal and iron still hold their own. He argues that other countries of Europe are exhausting their coal supplies just as Great Britain is, yet the figures he gives show that Germany has in reserve, within a depth of 3,000 feet, 109,000,000,000 tons of coal as compared with our (England's) 81,683,000,000 tons within a depth of 4,000 feet. And this estimate does not include brown coal, of which Germany raises 25,000,000 tons annually.—Nature.

CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES

They Have Done Much to Reduce the Loss From Water at Fires.

Mr. Charles T. Hill writes of "The Fire Patrol" in St. Nicholas, the final paper in his series on the New York fire department. Mr. Hill says:

The "chemical engine," used considerably in the fire departments of several cities, has aided materially in lowering the loss by water at small fires. The preparation carried in the tanks of these engines has a double advantage—not only does it extinguish a large body of fire with the use of a small amount of water, but the liquid itself evaporates quickly, leaving very little "drip" in the apartments or floors underneath the fire.

The tanks of these engines are charged with a solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) and water, with a small cylinder of sulphuric acid suspended at the top. When the tank is inverted, this acid is emptied into the soda and water, and the mixture at once generates carbonic acid gas at a great pressure. Charging the liquid with this gas gives it the necessary pressure to drive it a considerable distance. The hose is coiled around a reel on top of the engine, and always connected with the tanks, so when the firemen arrive at a fire all they have to do is to run off as much hose as they need, dash up stairs with the line, give the order to "dump" one of the tanks (there are two, carrying 60 gallons each), and they are all ready to go to work. The chemical engine has extinguished more than 25 fires of considerable size since it has been in service in the New York department, a little over a year. It is stationed on the upper west side of the city, where there are a great number of dwellings and flats, and it has aided materially in keeping down the fire losses in that part of New York.

Toymaking.

A great many toys are now made in this country, including many mechanical devices. Many toys are still imported. Such things as woolly sheep and dogs, now as highly prized by children as ever, come from Germany, as do the skin covered horses. They could be made here, but they can be produced cheaper abroad.

As a rule, whatever can be made by machinery is made here, while toys made by hand are mostly imported. The minute a thing is brought within the reach of machinery American manufacturers can pay their higher prices for labor and still beat the world. With the low prices of labor in foreign countries handmade productions can be made cheaper in them. As a result of this there are toys of some kinds which in their completed state are partly American and partly foreign. Among these are toy vehicles with horses attached. The vehicles and everything in and about them may be the product of American machinery, while the horse standing between the shafts may be from Germany.—New York Sun.

The archbishop of Canterbury receives £15,000 a year and the archbishops of York and London each receive £10,000.

$2000.00

in prizes—to get you acquainted with money-back baking powder and tea.

'Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO. 2051

THE PILGRIMS.

"Whither, pilgrims, whither bound,
Passing slowly with no sound?"
One by one they journey by,
Gliding, gliding silently.
Slowly, slowly, dim and gray,
Hold they on their ghostly way.

"Hither, children, making May
Of the solemn autumn day,
Who were they but now went by
While the dead weeds gave a sigh?
Who the pilgrims, dim and gray,
Stopped and looked upon your play?"

"We have wandered many hours
Here where some one hides the flowers;
We heard laughter in the grass,
But we saw no pilgrim pass."
Whispers one—pale cheeked is she:
"Shapes went by. They beckoned me."
—John Vance Cheney in Century.

HEROES OF BUENA VISTA.

Their Sadly Neglected Burial Ground Near Saltillo, Mexico.

The hardy young Americans who left their comfortable homes in the United States more than half a century ago and came to Mexico with General Taylor to fight against the people of this country probably did not think that should they fall in battle their bones would be left to crumble to dust in an unmarked spot in this distant land. But today the dead heroes of the Buena Vista battlefield lie under but a few feet of earth in a neglected place just outside this city. At the time of their hasty burial their devoted comrades evidently sought to make the spot somewhat sacred by constructing an adobe wall around it. This wall is fast succumbing to the ravages of time, and in places it is completely gone. I visited the burial ground of the dead heroes today. A tram car took me as far as the pretty San Francisco plaza, and from there I walked through a dirty, narrow street until I came to an arroyo, on the other side of which the faint marks indicating the cemetery may be seen. Had I not received careful directions I should have passed the place unnoticed. On the side toward the city the wall is entirely gone for the most part, and a much traveled wagon road passes through the place and over the sacred dead. The place which had once been inclosed by the adobe wall embraces probably two acres, but investigation shows that many were buried west of the wall and up close to the arroyo.

Some time ago the report was published in the press of the United States that the bones of the buried soldiers were protruding from the ground, and that the place presented a sickening spectacle. This report was not strictly true, but it is undoubtedly a fact that parts of many of the skeletons have come to the surface. The ground is strewn with fragments of bones, and it is evident that they come from the men who were buried there. None of these bones is large, as the heavy traffic through the place has broken them up into small pieces. If any skulls came to the surface, they were no doubt quickly taken by the Mexican children who were about and made innocent playthings of. Had they ever appeared they certainly would not have remained intact on the surface long. In the arroyo, through which floods of water pass at times and wash one side of the burial ground, there are also many pieces of bones among the rocks, and among them I saw an unbroken rib bone which looked like that of a human.

There is not a spear of grass nor a sign of vegetable life within the inclosure. It is perfectly barren. The place should certainly receive attention at the hands of the United States congress, even if nothing more is done than to take such steps as will stay the ravages of time and weather on the treacherous soil and permit the bodies lying there to rest undisturbed. It could easily be made an attractive and even beautiful place by laying it out in walks and planting trees and plants. The ravages of the floods in the arroyo on the soil of the cemetery could be checked by the building of a substantial wall along that side. In addition to the several hundred who were killed in battle, all of the soldiers who died in the hospital here were also buried there.—Mexican Letter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wilmer McLean's Two Historic Houses.

General Horace Porter describes the surrender of Lee in his "Campaigning With Grant" in The Century. The surrender took place in the house of Wilmer McLean, it will be remembered. General Porter says: It is a singular historical coincidence that McLean's former home was upon a Virginia farm near the battleground of the first Bull Run, and his house was used for a time as the headquarters of General Beauregard. When it was found that this fight was so popular that it was given an encore and a second battle of Bull Run was fought, the next year on the same ground, Mr. McLean became convinced that the place was altogether lacking in repose, and, to avoid the active theater of war, he removed to the quiet village of Appomattox, only to find himself again surrounded by contending armies. Thus the first and last scenes of the war drama in Virginia were enacted upon his property.

The Key of Sheridan's Success.

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century, says, after describing the battle of Five Forks:

Sheridan had that day fought one of the most interesting tactical battles of the war, admirable in conception, brilliant in execution, strikingly dramatic in its incidents and productive of extremely important results.

I said to him, "It seems to me that you have exposed yourself today in a manner hardly justifiable on the part of a commander of such an important movement." His reply gave what seems to be the true key to his uniform success on the field, "I have never in my life taken a command into battle and had the slightest desire to come out alive unless I won."

Facing the Music.

The spirit of this simile is used by John Bunyan in the meditation "Of the Horse and Drum," in his "Book For Boys and Girls; or, Country Rhymes For Children," published in 1686. Of the genuine Christian he says, inter alia:

Let drummers beat the charge or what they will,
They 'll nose them, face them, keep their places still.

—Notes and Queries.

Japanese theaters have their boxes so arranged that the ladies can change dresses, as it is not considered stylish for a lady to appear an entire evening in one dress and with the same ornaments.

TELLS A LONG STORY.

A Granite Monument at Antietam Recalls a Family History.

Major Kingsbury had a daughter as well as the son who fell at Antietam. The daughter married Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky some time before the war. When General Buckner decided to go with the Confederacy, the danger of confiscation of his wife's interest in the Chicago estate confronted him. A family council resulted in the transfer of Mrs. Buckner's property to her brother. Colonel Kingsbury fell in battle without leaving a will to protect his sister's inheritance. When the war closed, the return of Mrs. Buckner's interest in her father's estate was asked for in behalf of her children. Mrs. Kingsbury declined to concede it. She claimed all that had been left in her husband's name for her son and herself. Litigation followed and dragged along for years. Major Kingsbury's 40 acres were in the heart of Chicago when the fire occurred.

In the years immediately following the war Washington had few women more talked about than the beautiful widows, Mrs. Becky Jones and Mrs. Kingsbury, the nieces of an ex-president of the United States. Mrs. Kingsbury became the wife of Gallatin Lawrence, son of one of the wealthiest manufacturers in Rhode Island. Gallatin Lawrence had chosen a diplomatic career. He was sent to Costa Rica as minister. When he came back, society at the capital had a great sensation over the talk of a duel between Minister Lawrence and Captain von der Hass of the Belgian legation because of the captain's attentions to the beautiful Mrs. Lawrence. The Belgian sailed for Europe. So did Mrs. Lawence. Gallatin Lawrence followed. There was a duel and then a divorce case. Von der Hass went to Egypt. Mrs. Lawrence went there too. Gallatin Lawrence returned to the States.

The son of Colonel Kingsbury was sent to Oxford. His inheritance was cut in two by a decision restoring to her heirs Mrs. Buckner's share in the 40 acres. One day young Kingsbury came home from Oxford, bringing a college friend. Between the English student and Mrs. Lawrence an attachment quickly developed. Mrs. Lawrence was twice the age of her son's chum. She married him and is, or was the last that friends in this country learned, living with him abroad. Kingsbury married a Levantine, and he, too, is in a foreign country. The fortune acquired through the Chicago investment has been much reduced. Mrs. Becky Jones, after a long career in Washington, traveled extensively and settled in Canada, where she is still living, by all accounts. This is the complicated sequel, briefly told, of the events which the granite monument above the stone bridge at Antietam commemorates.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The African Piano.

Among the musical instruments used on the Congo we notice the long and short drum. Some drums are used to beat the time of the dance. Some other drums are used as telephones for the transmission of messages to neighboring villages. The stringed instruments represent the African harp. The ivory horns are used for the convocation of popular assemblies. The double bell is used to call the attention of the people to some proclamation of the chief. The Africans everywhere are very musical, but their music does not always suit European taste.

The African dance is not always indulged in for amusement alone. Dancing enters into some of the most solemn ceremonies, as, for instance, the inauguration of a new king. Then the chief elect of the tribe dances very gravely before the assembled elders and the people.

The madimba had been called the African piano. It is made of calabashes of graded sizes, which are surmounted by boards, of graded sizes also, all being attached to a semicircular frame. Each board represents a note or half tone and emits its appointed sound when struck by one of the two rubber balls at the ends of two sticks, which are cleverly handled by the musician. While almost every native can beat the drum or play some of the minor musical instruments, the playing of the madimba is an art which only a few specialists learn. They must be paid for playing at festivities or ceremonies, and their art supports them, either partly or entirely.—Journal of American Folk Lore.

Sheridan In Battle.

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning With Grant" in The Century, says of Sheridan at Appomattox: No one could look at Sheridan at such a moment without a sentiment of undisguised admiration. In this campaign, as in others, he had shown himself possessed of military traits of the highest order. Bold in conception, self reliant, demonstrating by his acts that "much danger makes great hearts most resolute," fertile in resources, combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, it is no wonder that he should have been looked upon as the wizard of the battlefield. Generous of his life, gifted with the ingenuity of a Hannibal, the dash of a Murat, the courage of a Ney, the magnetism of his presence roused his troops to deeds of individual heroism, and his unconquerable columns rushed to victory with all the confidence of Cæsar's Tenth legion. Wherever blows fell thickest there was his crest. Despite the valor of the defense opposing ranks went down before the fierceness of his onsets, never to rise again, and he would not pause till the folds of his banner waved above the strongholds he had wrested from the foe. Brave Sheridan! I can almost see him now, his silent clay again quickened into life, once more riding Rienzi through a fire of hell, leaping opposing earthworks at a single bound, and leaving nothing of those who barred his way except the fragments scattered in his path. As long as manly courage is talked of or heroic deeds are honored the hearts of a grateful people will beat responsive to the mention of the talismanic name of Sheridan.

There is a species of pine tree which grows in California and is known as the giant pine which is the largest of the pine genus, often rising to a height of 200 feet, with a trunk 20 to 30 feet in girth.

In some parts of South Africa much damage is done by baboons, which go in large marauding parties to rob gardens.

SOME ONE MIGHT HEAR.

I breathed my vows one evening
Unto my love so fair.
Her tresses brushed my forehead
As I leaned above her chair.
I saw her burning blushes
As I whispered in her ear.
But, oh, she would not answer!
Said she, "Some one might hear!"

I grasped her hand and pressed it
All fondly in mine own
And told her that her image
Was set on memory's throne.
I vowed I loved her truly,
That she to me was dear,
But, oh, no answer got I
Save she feared "some one might hear!"

I scouted at her caution.
My breath did fan her cheek.
I implored in fervent language
That she to me would speak.
I saw her with emotion
Wipe from her eye a tear,
Yet still she softly murmured,
"Suppose some one should hear!"

My hopes began to vanish.
My tears commenced to flow,
And to hide from her my weakness
I turned away to go,
When I heard a trembling whisper
Fall softly on my ear,
"Oh, yes, I fondly love you,
And I care not who may hear!"

—Finley Johnson in New York Ledger.

WHAT SHE WANTED.

The Huckster Was Called Up Four Flights to Hear Something.

A huckster was going along an east side street early one morning making the welkin ring with his singsong of "Po-ta-t-o-o-o-es, toma-t-o-o-es! Nice sweet cooking appools!" As he drove slowly along he lifted his eyes to the windows on either side of the street.

Suddenly there appeared a woman's head at a window in one of the top flats. The huckster pulled in his horse and raised his ear to listen to the commands he expected would be coming, but the woman had not the lung power to make her voice carry so far, and the huckster called out, "How's that?"

Again the woman called, and her voice came down faintly. The huckster didn't know whether she wanted potatoes, cantaloupes, tomatoes or corn. So he marked the fourth flat from the corner and motioned that he would drive around to the alley. The woman was there waiting for him and called out once more, but he couldn't understand her.

Gathering a handful of samples of various vegetables from his stock, he mounted four flights of back stairs and arrived at the top panting. The woman stood there awaiting his coming.

"Couldn't hear what you said, lady," said the huckster. "So I brought up some of each kind an you can pick what you want an I'll go down an get 'em."

"Want?" said the woman, who was in a towering rage. "Want? I don't want none of your old vegetables. What I want is for you to stop hollerin in front of this house, or I'll have you arrested. You're enough to wake the dead. My husband works all night, and he's just get into a little doze, and goodness knows it's hard enough to sleep daytimes without a fiend like you standing in front of the house yelling like a Comanche. Now you get out of here and don't you holler no more or I'll get the police after you!"

The huckster stood with set eyes and drooping jaw, the perspiration dropping off his chin, while this harangue was going on. When she had finished, he came out of his trance and said:

"Is that what you called me all the way up here for? Send for yer p'lice, lady! I'm goin to yell to beat the band." And he went down the stairs and out of the alley and up the street in front of the house with four extra links let out of his throat, and if any person slept on that street it was under the influence of opiates.—Kansas City Star.

ALL THE OX UTILIZED.

Every Particle Put to Use—Only Its Dying Breath Lost.

In an article on the "Wonders of the World's Waste," William George Jordan, in The Ladies' Home Journal, details how science at the present day utilizes the ox. "Not many years ago," he says, "when an ox was slaughtered 40 per cent of the animal was wasted. At the present time nothing is lost but its dying breath. As but one-third of the weight of the animal consists of products that can be eaten, the question of utilizing the waste is a serious one. The blood is used in refining sugar and in sizing paper or manufactured into doorknobs and buttons. The hide goes to the tanner, horns and hoofs are transformed into combs and buttons; thigh bones, worth $80 per ton, are cut into handles for clothesbrushes; fore leg bones sell for $30 per ton for collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry; the water in which bones are boiled is reduced to glue; the dust from sawing the bones is food for cattle and poultry; the smallest bones are made into boneblack. Each foot yields a quarter of a pint of neatsfoot oil; the tail goes to the "soup," while the brush of hair at the end of the tail is sold to the mattress maker. The choicer parts of the fat make the basis of butterine; the intestines are used for sausage casings or bought by gold beaters. The undigested food in the stomach, which formerly cost the packers of Chicago $30,000 a year to remove and destroy, is now made into paper. These are but a few of the products of abattoirs. All scraps unfit for any other use find welcome in the glue pot, or they do missionary work for farmers by acting as fertilizers."

Her Sphere.

"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism"—

"What are your natural inclinations?"

"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a life work that shall be marvelous in its scope and weirdly entrancing in the vastness of its structural beauty."

"Woman, you're born to be a milliner."—London Fun.

Too Weak to Hold It.

Charles—Uncle, I want you to try this limburger. It was imported all the way from Germany, each pound carefully wrapped in tinfoil.

Uncle Josh—Gosh! Air you sure they didn't have to do it up in biler iron?—Indianapolis Journal.

In some of the Nevada canyons in severe weather the jack rabbits freeze to death, huddled together in clusters, vainly trying to get a little warmth out of one another. Then the Washoe and Piute Indian hunters break them off in bunches and flood the market with them.

Swordswomen Abroad.

Some day it will be the women of foreign countries who will defend their nation's honor after the French-Italian style recently witnessed. Women of the upper classes in France and Spain are generally expert swordswomen. They are taught to fence as carefully and accurately as their brothers, and there are numerous schools in the two countries where young women are taught not only to fence, but to handle the broadsword.

Mr. Goodfellow's Generosity.

Mrs. Closeman—My dear, what a paragon that husband of yours is! I never meet him in the car but he insists upon paying my fare, and if there is a party of us he pays for every one, men and all. So generous! Nothing will prevent him.

Mrs. Goodfellow (with a sigh)—No, nothing will prevent him, even if it takes all my housekeeping money and the money I need for a new gown.—New York Times.

Testing His Condition.

"Your wife is literary, isn't she?"

"I should say so. When I come home late at night, she makes me say, 'Review of Reviews,' five times, as fast as I can get it off."—Chicago Record.

A French professor is the owner of a collection of 920 human heads, representing every known race of people on the globe.

THE BLUES.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:—

She has been feeling "out of sorts" for some time; head has ached, and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart has beat very fast; then that bearing-down feeling. Her doctor says, "cheer up, you have dyspepsia; you'll be all right soon."

But she doesn't get "all right." She grows worse day by day, till all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She has lost faith in him; hope vanishes; then comes the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting BLUES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women, and the story recited above is the true experience of hundreds of women, whose letters of gratitude are to be found on file in Mrs. Pinkham's library. Try and see for yourself.

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WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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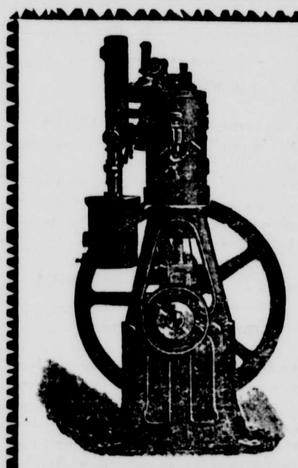

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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THE JOURNEY.

I think of death as some delightful journey
That I shall take when all my tasks are done;
Though life has given me a heaping measure
Of all best gifts, and many a cup of plaesure,
Still better things await me further on.

This little earth is such a merry planet,
The distances beyond it so supreme,
I have no doubt that all the mighty spaces
Between us and the stars are filled with faces
More beautiful than any artist's dream.

I like to think that I shall yet behold them,
When from this waiting room my soul has soared.
Earth is a wayside station, where we wander,
Until from out the silent darkness yonder
Death swings his lantern, and cries, "All aboard!"

I think death's train sweeps through the solar system
And passes suns and moons that dwarf our own,
And close beside us we shall find our dearest,
The spirit friends on earth we held the nearest,
And in the shining distance God's great throne.

Whatever disappointment may befall me
In plans or pleasures in this world of doubt,
I know that life at worst can but delay me,
But no malicious fate has power to stay me
From that grand journey on the Great Death route.
—Baltimore American.

BY A BRACELET.

ALL the anger had died out of his voice, the half-smoked pipe had dropped from his fingers upon the sand, and his head was bowed despondently. The girl seated on the upturned boat clasped her hands behind her neck, and swung back, watching him furtively.

"I'm sorry I spoke as I did just now, Kitty," he said, with a plaintive gesture of conciliation. "You're only jokin', ain't you? I guess I ain't half good enough for you; but you ain't goin' to throw me overboard, are you? The pictur' was grand, and no mistake; an' you looked just like yourself. It ain't the pictur'; it's—it's——"

He broke off short and glanced at the little circle of gold that spanned the girl's white wrist. With a quick movement she drew down the sleeve of her pink blouse, covering it from sight.

"You've good cause for it, Jem," she said. "Perhaps you didn't mean all you said, an' I hope you didn't, lad, for 'twas no way to speak o' your betters. Did I ever promise to marry you, or anyone else? Can't I take a present from anyone without bein' spoke to as if I'd committed murder or robbery or summat worse? Well?"

"I guess you can do what you like, Itty," he said, sadly; "an' nobody—least of all me—has no right to say a word."

"That's good. Maybe, for the futur' you'll know your place. Good night."

He watched the little figure in pink hurrying over the sands till it dwindled and disappeared among the shadows of the gabled street, and then drew out a boat to row across the bay. By and by there was a shout, and he glanced over his shoulder and apathetically backed the oars.

"Can't you look where you're going, you dolt? Do you want to run me down?"

"I guess I'll set you swimmin' if you're not civil," he said, squaring his shoulders. "Mebbe you think we've no blood in our veins because we live rough, an' don't dress fine an' ain't able to earn much money. I guess if you an me quarrel you'll be the sorriest; so stand clear! Good night!"

The young man in the tweed suit stood up, heedless of the heavy pollock tugging at his line, and started after the retreating boat.

"The impudent hound!" he blurted out. Then, as he cleverly played the fish, and drew it in, till it lay gasping under the thwart, he laughed softly. "Another of the girl's admirers, I suppose," he said.

In the morning Jem and Ted Trewlowe came down the village street together. Jem carried a coil of rope and a pointed iron bar—the stock-in-trade of his hazardous profession, that of egg hunter.

The boat was headed for the gray-white column across the bay, the Witches' Pillar. They scrambled up the rift in the cliff, and reached the breezy uplands. The iron bar was driven deep into the soil, and five minutes later the figure of a man swung high over the sea, terrifying the birds, and looming black against the lighter background of the cliff.

Little Trewlowe sat steadying the swaying rope, his heels firmly wedged in the holes he had cut to keep them from slipping, and his black cutty gripped tight between his clenched teeth. There was a frightened look in his eyes, for Jem had seemed so queer and so little like himself.

Suddenly the rope slackened, and then grew taut again with a fierce jerk that started the bar a full inch and seared his hands. Then it swayed limply against the cliff edge, and a faint cry from below sent his heart into his throat.

He peered over the brink with almost sightless eyes, and called again. The rope streaked down, slackened and limp. He fancied he saw a dim blurr of bubbles scarring the smooth surface of the distant water and his head reeled.

With trembling fingers he knotted the rope firmly to the bar, and throwing off his coat, swung himself over the brink.

The sun climbed the sky and slid down lazily behind the Witches' Pillar, decking the sky with gold and the big eye of the far-off lighthouse started dazzling through the gloom. The boats came in one by one.

Long after the light in the west had melted into a hazy gray, Kitty sat and mused in the cottage porch. When the shadows drew in the lighthouse unclosed its ponderous eye and glared at her for a moment like some huge beast as it circled round, cleaving the darkness.

"I think I'll just run down an' see Mrs. Trewlowe, dad," she said, shakily looking through the open door.

Jem's little cottage, with its screen of tall fuchsias, stood silent and deserted. The frenzied beat of her knuckles on the door echoed back to her mockingly through the two tiny rooms.

A panting woman, with a dingy shawl thrown over her head, met her half way down. Some instinct intangible and undefined, seemed to tell each what she wished, yet dreaded to learn; for no words were spoken, no questions asked. Their hands met in unspoken sympathy, and hand in hand they descended the hill.

They paused on the bluff, straining their eyes in hopes of seeing a dark speck crawl out under the shadow of the cliffs. A boat was moving outward toward the deeps where the conger lay, and the girl's heart grew bitter against its occupant, and the tiny band of gold upon her wrist seemed to scorch her flesh.

When they stood below the creaking sign of the Merry Mariners the woman hung back, and looked at her piteously.

"I'll go in," said Kitty, touching the woman on the arm.

There was a sudden hush as the white-faced girl tottered in and gave a hurried glance around.

"Is—Is he here?" she gasped. "I—I mean——"

An old hag, seated in the far corner of the room, bared her toothless gums and uttered a cracked laugh.

"No, he hain't, dearie. I seed him goin' congerfishin' in his swell clothes. P'raps, if I axed him prettily, he'd put me in a pictur', too! Eh, dearie? He! he!"

"I mean Jem—Jem Holt—my Jem," as she panted, catching her breath. "Ted Trewlowe an' him went nestin' on the Pillar this mornin'. Ted ain't back, an' my Jem ain't back, an—Jem and Ted Trewlowe—my Jem—is—is—"

She broke down, covering her face with her hands. The men laid aside their pipes and went out softly, whispering among themselves.

The sad-eyed woman was waiting for her, and together they hastened to the beach and launched old Andrew's boat. The others were far across the bay already.

The oars splashed sluggishly, and the boat sped on through the creeping dusk. At last the girl peered over her shoulder and stood up, covering her mouth with her hands.

"Hallo!"

An answering cry in a man's deep tones echoed across the water, and she bent to the oars once more. Then she drew back her arm and tossed something into the air—something that glistened with a yellowish tinkle at the artist's feet.

It was a narrow chain of gold, embellished with a heart-shaped pendant—his gift returned.

The nose of the boat veered round and they headed up the bay. The woman still rocked herself, sobbing softly, but Kitty's cheeks were dry, though her breath came and went in uncertain gasps.

A hoarse cheer swelled up through the night and set their hearts singing. Kitty's head went down on her hands, and tears came at last, as the heavy burden of agonized suspense fell from her. One by one the boys tolled across the light, and were soaked up by the darkness under the Farcombe shore. Kitty roused herself and followed.

There was a chattering crowd of men and women outside the Merry Mariners, but they fell aside to let her pass, and they thronged the doorway curiously. The room inside was packed, and little Trewlowe, very pale and shaky, was jerkingly narrating the adventure between the sips of his brandy and water. But Kitty saw no one but Jem.

He sat in the middle of the room, the ashen hue of his face, showing clearly through the grime, his hands bruised and bleeding, and his clothes torn to shreds. They had cut away the left sleeve of his coat, and the brawny village doctor was setting the splintered bone of his arm.

In a moment she was kneeling beside him, heedless of them all, with her arms clasped round his neck and her cheek pressed to his.

"O, Jem!" she whispered. "Jem! Jem!"

By and by they went down the road together in the darkness, Jem's uninjured arm circling the girl's waist, and her head resting on his shoulder.

"It was mighty lonesome up there, lassie," he said softly, "an' I was thinkin' of you mostly. Little Ted couldn't get back, an' couldn't get to me neither; so I guess I had plenty o' time to think. I'll work hard for you, darlin'; but I guess I shan't be able to buy you no—no——"

She drew down his big hand and pressed it against her slim wrist.

"Hush, Jem!" she said. "It's gone—I've given it back to him."

All a man has to do is to look sad, and he will have female sympathy to burn

WHITE CAPS

Indiana is conceded to be the home of the White Cap. It is in the Hoosier State that the organization and practice had their birth, and, although both have since spread to many States, the people of no other community have been so afflicted with them as have the Indianans. How or by whom the first White Cap organization was formed is not known, but early in the 80's it began operations, and its success in ridding certain localities of miscreants led to the rapid spread of the organization in many parts of the State. These men, wearing white pillow-cases over their heads and shoulders, with holes cut through to enable them to see, began switching better living into the lawless element. Armed with switches they would ride silently up to the home of an outlaw, and, taking him unawares, would switch him nearly to death. In several cases death did result from the beatings which were administered usually to the outlaw and his whole family irrespective of sex. The White Caps were regularly organized and governed with great sternness and secrecy. No one was admitted unless his character for honesty was above reproach. A sitting was held where it was thought desirable that the organization take up some special case. When it had decided that punishment was necessary it was meted out with terrible sternness. In the earlier days the visitation seldom miscarried. The victim had no warning, until some night a score of men broke into his cabin and whipped him almost to death at his own gate post. He was then given twenty-four hours to leave the country. The death which in many instances followed refusals to obey this mandate had a salutary effect. In some instances where resistance was made the White Caps shot the victim full of bullets. Cabins were usually burned after the whipping had taken place. This went on for years. The authorities made some feeble attempts to prosecute the White Caps, but it was impossible to get the slightest evidence against them.

When it was found that they were as immune from the law as the outlaws had been they turned their attention to those guilty of minor offenses and became themselves the victims of a moral laxity. They took to regulating domestic difficulties between husbands and wives. They punished petty thieves and the victims of vice with the same barbarity they had meeted out to murderers and the larger criminals. Neighborhood quarrels, petty hates and personal dislikes were made the subject of white capping and politics began to play its part in the outrages. Scores of innocent men and women were whipped and submitted to tortures unspeakable. In still more cases the property of the victims was confiscated by their persecutors. The organization became lax and admitted members who used it to wreak their personal spite. Men in twos and threes began to do White Cap work on their own account and the parent organization found itself charged with crimes and persecutions of which it had no knowledge. White capping ceased for a time under the stern rule of the late Governor Gray, but it again raged under Governor Matthews, although he strove his best to put it down. The evil has again come to the front, and Governor Mount has ordered a thorough investigation of the terrible affair at Osgood, that the guilty men may be brought to justice. The sudden and apparently general revival of white capping in Indiana is causing much concern in official circles, and there is a pronounced sentiment in favor of drastic measures on the part of the Governor to the end that the organizations may be broken up and their leaders if not the rank and file be brought to respect the law. In certain counties of the State regular White Cap organizations are in existence. The members are known to many citizens who would gladly give evidence against them but for the fear that the local authorities would not be able to protect them against the violence which might result.

Many of the recent outrages have been characterized by exceptional brutality. Some of the victims have suffered without any cause being known to those who were in a position to judge best of their lives. In Brown County a man and a woman, the latter sick at the time, were taken out of their cabin at night, the cabin, with their little effects, burned and themselves driven from the county with threats of hanging if they returned. In another instance in the same county a man was unmercifully whipped because he would not work, though a physician was attending him at the time and testified afterward that it was impossible for his patient to perform any kind of labor. This man was receiving aid from the township trustees and the reason for attempting to drive him to work was that he might not be a burden upon the taxpayers of the township. After the whipping he refused to accept further aid on account of fear of another beating and his immediate neighbors contributed to his support till he was able to return to work. He is reported to be a quiet, inoffensive citizen and was never accused of crime. A case in Monroe County that excited great indignation among the order-loving citizens was that of the whipping of a widow on account of alleged improper conduct. Her husband had died a year before, and she was trying to cultivate a piece of poor land and make a living for herself and two small children. She was the associate of her nearest neighbors, regularly attended the country church, and no one had ever breathed a word against her character. To the surprise of all her friends she was taken from her home at night and threatened with a whipping if she did not leave the neighborhood. Only her piteous pleading saved her from the pain and indignity which the White Caps intended to inflict. It is said in behalf of the White Cap organization of the county that it was not the mover in this outrage, and that none of its members were present, but the citizens who have appealed for relief point to this fact as an additional reason for the disbanding of the organization, for it illustrated what may be done in its name.

WHITECAPS AT THEIR COWARDLY WORK.

Country Life and Living.

Referring to a fashion or tendency which is certainly worthy of commendation and encouragement, one of the metropolitan dailies suggests that perhaps nothing is more indicative in a small way of our growth as a nation in civilization than the increased liking among our wealthier young people for country living and the broader and more wholesome interests attendant on such an existence. Twenty-five years ago even fashionable people rarely, if ever, quitted the groove in which they all moved. They were content with the town life in a brownstone front in winter, the smaller and less cared-for cottage in Newport, or some other watering place in summer, or the then peculiarly American fashion of herding together in the great hotels at various famous resorts of the day. The rich young men of that generation found their pleasures in dancing and flirting, fast driving, European travels and more or less rapid living. The comparatively recent development of what seems to be an American leisure class has had undoubtedly a great deal to do with the changes in the ways of living and thinking among the fashionable younger set, but one must not underrate also the influence of outdoor sports which imported originally from England, has in the last decade taken root in the healthy Anglo-Saxon proclivities of our race, and produced a rapid and vigorous growth, the effects of which are apparent in the physical development of the younger generation.—Good Housekeeping.

Mammoth Hydrangea.

Mrs. F. J. Chase, of Washington, Maine, has a hydrangea paniculata graniflora which covers an eara of 136 square feet and has over 1,200 large panicles of flowers upon it.

Good Skaters.

Laplanders think nothing of covering 150 miles a day on their skates.

A KENTUCKY WOMAN.

What She Would Do If Elected President of the United States.

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, who, if she were elected to the Presidency of the United States, would stand for the remonetization of silver, for prohibition for universal suffrage and agnosticism is a Kentucky woman who has already been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1900. Mrs Henry for many years has been prominent in Kentucky as a reformer and she is one of the leading women of that State. She is a native of Newport, Ky. Her father was Capt. Euclid Williamson, a steamboat man in the days of the floating palaces of the Ohio and Mississippi. Her father died when she was very young, but her mother looked after the child and was careful that she

MRS. JOSEPHINE K. HENRY.

was given a liberal and a good education. The child evinced a genuine talent for music, and she is to-day in no mean way a capable musician. As a poet Mrs. Henry has made a good success. Her verses have the true ring and have been widely copied in the newspapers of the country. "Prisoners of Fate" is especially well known. Her husband, Capt. William Henry, was an officer in the Confederate army and served with distinction on the side of the South. Six years ago Mrs. Henry lost her only son. This event cast a gloom upon her life which she has tried to lighten by her work for womankind. She does not dream even of being elected President, but her ideas of what should be are just as vigorous as if she had some hope at some time in the future of being the nation's chief magistrate.

Hypnotizing by Telephone.

The wonders of the telephone never cease. The latest brought to the attention of the New York Electrical Engineer is the hypnotizing of a young boy through the medium of the telephone at Houston, Texas. It is needless to surmise, adds the Engineer, that the subject was a pronounced cataleptic; but the fact brought to light would seem to indicate more strongly than ever the necessity for a stringent law against the promiscuous practice of hypnotizing. The Engineer does not imagine that many persons could be influenced hypnotically over the telephone, yet it believes it will be just as well to guard against such practices by prompt and effective legislation.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Hit, but Not Killed by a Cannon Ball.

A unique distinction belongs to Sir Robert Rawlinson, K. C. B.—that of being the only soldier who has been knocked out of the saddle by a cannon ball without being killed. The identical forty-two-pound shot is preserved by Lady Rawlinson as an interesting relic. At the Crimea Sir Robert was riding with a group of artillery officers, when he announced his intention of turning back. At this moment a shot from the Russian lines came whizzing along in front of him, cutting the reins and pommel of the saddle, and wedging a steel purse with terrific force against the rider's hip-bone.

It's Plausible.

May—I wonder why Cupid is always represented as a baby?

Jack—Probably he catches cold and meets with an early death, owing to an insufficient amount of wearing apparel.

Never punish children by striking them on the head. There are other places

CHAT OF THE CHURCH.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

News Notes from All Lands Regarding Their Religious Thought and Movement — What the Great Denominations Are Doing.

Doing, Not Thinking.

DOING, not dreaming, is the secret of success. Thinking out plans will not amount to anything unless the thought be followed by determined will to execute. Not the faithful talker, but the faithful toiler, leaves the broad mark of work accomplished. "Not he that saith Lord, Lord, but he that doeth my Father's will." Not the son that promised, but he that went, was the one who received the reward. "This one thing I do," not "This one thing I think," made Paul. "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily." Going about continually doing good was the example left by Christ; and the promise is given, "To them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life."—Parish Visitor.

One of the Faithful.

Dey talkin' on de Scripters en a-changin' em about
En takin' all de sweetness of de ol'-time Bible out;
Dey preachin' en dey teachin' in de stranges' sorter way,
But I raise up in de Bible en I holdin' dar to-day!

I heahs 'em in de pulpits des a-mixin' up de tex'—
A-tellin' folks 'bout dis worl' en de doin's of de nex';
Dey don't believe in Jonah, en Joshua's laid away;
But de Bible interdooced 'em, en I holdin' dar to-day!

I turns de ol'-time pages, en everywhar I see
De promises like rainbows in de storm dat's over me;
I pass through fiery trials en cross de rivers wide,
En reach de pleasant pastur's on de shinin' other side.

In de valley o' de shadder it's sweet ez sweet kin be—
A rod en staff to comfort en a lamp dat shines for me;
A fr'en' dat's still onfailin'—de trues' en de bes'—
A light dat's in de winder when we goin' home to res'.

Dat's why I holdin' to it; I read its meanin' plain;
It sends me all my sunshine en de Lawd is in de rain;
Dey's teachin' en dey's preachin' in every sorter way,
But I raise up in de Bible en I holdin' dar to-day!

Bible and Self-Culture.

Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago said in a recent sermon:

According to Apostle Paul, the gracious word of God is able to edify and to sanctify the soul. It is abundantly able to impart the highest intellectual and moral self-culture. I have no doubt that to the grand Christian Endeavor movement is due very much of the ever increasing interest in Biblical study which finds expression in so many ways. The University of Chicago is doing a great deal to develop an interest in Biblical studies, not only among preachers and scholars, but among all classes of people.

In the mountains of Lebanon, Christian homes are distinguished by the traveler from all others by their glazed windows, windows glazed in order that men and women may read their Bibles behind them in the winter storms. We should have no fears for the future of Chicago or of America if we knew that behind the glazed windows in all our homes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the gulf, reverent faces were gathered every evening about that word of God which giveth light.

Built from One Rock.

The following story comes from Waterloo, Iowa: The members of the Presbyterian Church decided to erect a new place of worship. Stone was scarce; in fact, there were no quarries and no rock suitable for building purposes nigh at hand. At last their attention was called to what was apparently a large bowlder, which stood in the middle of a plain about eight miles from the town. This huge mass of rock was like an island in the midst of a vast sea. About eight feet of it projected above ground. The work of excavating this gigantic bowlder was at once begun. When exposed to view it was found to be twenty-eight feet high, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide. On this monolith the workmen began their labors with drill, hammer and dynamite, and the enormous rock was converted into building stones. The pieces were conveyed to the town, and before long a wonderful metamorphosis was apparent, and then this giant bowlder, after resting undisturbed for countless years and buried by the deposits of ages, was transformed into a beautiful church. In its rough state this greater rock is estimated to have weighed more than 2,500 tons.

Empty Heads.

I verily believe that a great deal of bad company, drunkenness and folly and sin, comes from mere want of knowledge, from emptiness of head. A young man or young woman will not learn, will not read, and therefore they have nothing useful or profitable to employ their leisure hours, nothing to think of when they are not actually at work; and so they run off to vain and often wicked amusements. Gambling, what does that ruinous vice come from save from idleness of head, from having nothing to amuse your minds with save cards and dice? and so

"The devil finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

Therefore if you want to keep your brain and thoughts out of temptation, read and learn; get useful knowledge; and all knowledge—I say all knowledge—must be useful. I care little what you read, provided you do not read wicked books; or what you think of, provided you do not think of sin and folly. For all knowledge must be useful, because it is knowledge of God's works. Nothing lives upon earth but what God has made. Nothing happens upon earth but what God has done. So whatever you study, you may be certain you are studying God's works and God's laws; and they must always be worth the study of rational beings and children of God. Learn what you like, only learn; for you are in God's world, and as long as you learn about God's world your time cannot be thrown away.—Rev. C. Kingsley.

The Loftiest Spirit.

A young woman whose life was full of lofty ambitions found herself occupied day after day with disagreeable household tasks. As the future seemed to shut down hopelessly around these homely duties, the girl grew complaining and bitter. One day her father, who was the village doctor, said to her: "Do you see those vials? They are cheap, worthless things in themselves, but in one I put a deadly poison, in another a sweet perfume, in another a healing medicine. Nobody cares for the vials themselves, but for what they carry. So with our duties, insignificant and worthless in themselves, but the patience or anger or high thinking or bitterness which we put in them, that is the important thing, the immortal thing." A celebrated Frenchman said: "Perfection consists not in doing extraordinary things, but doing ordinary things with an extraordinary spirit."

The Hope of the Republic.

Law, learning, charity are insufficient to save our nation from vice, ignorance and infidelity. All have been tried and found wanting. But add to them the practical morality of Christianity and a pure and honorable citizenship is assured beyond all fear. It is hard to convince the people of this tremendous fact, sustained by all history ancient and modern, Jewish and Pagan. I believe in churches, colleges and houses of mercy, and support them all, but my hope is in a citizenship, born of Christian faith and practice; give us these and the republic will live forever.

We are in danger of forgetting the sad fact in history that the fate of republics is empire. Can we reverse the verdicts of history? I believe we can by the application of the principles of Christianity to American Citizenship.—John P. Newman, D. D.

African Appreciation.

A noted evangelist is fond of telling of his experiences in preaching to the negroes in the South. At the close of one of his meetings a very large old colored woman came up to him and shook his hand warmly while she said: "God bless you, Brudder Jones! You's evahbody's preacher, an' evahbody loves ter heah you preach, an' evah nigger loves to heah you; an' Brudder Jones, you preaches mo' like a niggah than any white man that evah lived; an' Brudder Jones, you've got a white skin, but t'ank de Lawd, you've got a black heart!"—Outlook.

Converts in Japan.

Bishop McKim, the Episcopal prelate of Tokio, says that of a total of 150,000 converts in Japan, the Roman Catholics are first with about 50,000, and the Greek Catholics second with 23,000. The Episcopalians number in the neighborhood of 10,000. He says that in the matter of church government, ritual and theology, the Episcopal and Greek Catholic churches in Japan are closer than any other religious bodies, and intimates that the two bodies may soon be united.

The Wrong Thing.

To do the right thing at the wrong time is as bad as to do the wrong thing at any time. How often have we blundered just at this point! If we review the past we will see that in many cases we have brought trouble upon ourselves, not because we did a wrong thing, but because we did just the right thing to be done, but we did it at the wrong time. We need great caution and care. Guard well this point.

Had Rock and Rye.

In every Kansas town there is an old toper who is denied whisky by the drug store keeper. It is usually the case that his family has warned them. The problem of his life, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, therefore, is how to circumvent the drug stores and procure his beverage, and it must be confessed that at times his methods rise to the heights of genius.

Several times recently the old toper of Smith Center has appeared at a drug store with a quart bottle to which could be seen a great wad of gum camphor. He made affidavit that his wife needed a mixture of alcohol and camphor for her aches and pains, and the druggist filled the bottle according to request.

Finally the old toper began coming so often and so regularly that the druggist became suspicious. He took the bottle behind his prescription case and fished out the gum camphor. It was rock candy.

Some Satisfaction.

Mrs. Bridewell—I'm glad I wasn't born in France. Just think of having your husband selected for you by somebody else!

Mrs. Oldham—I know; but there's the consolation of having somebody to blame it on to.—Judge.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31 1897

Even if the members of the Hawaiian Cabinet are ready to "sacrifice honor" in order to bring about annexation it is passible they have not enough of that article in stock to make a very impressive spectacle.

While there is an inclination to sympathize with Phil Armour over his loss of $1,000,000 the fact may be recalled, as a ray of consolation, that somebody else must first have lost this same money or Armour would have had it.

It is to be regretted that missionaries sent to Korea should have taken to politics. Missionaries have made the same mistake before, and no good has ever come of it yet. When religion and politics are thrown together an analysis of the compound shows hardly a trace of the former.

The Garlock correspondence of the *Mining and Metallurgical Journal* of Los Angeles gives the following news from that part of the booming desert:

"One hundred tons of ore from Mojave are to be milled and cyanided here next week for a test; if successful a contract for 1000 tons will be let at once.

Some remarkably rich strikes have been reported from the Panamint and Slate Range country, showing beautiful specimens of free gold.

"It is feared that Johannesburg will take Garlock's Panamint trade when the railroad is finished, but with coal at $7.50 per ton and water free we can always mill the ore of this country at $3 to $4 per ton and get the work.

Mrs. George M. Pullman has decided to accept her dower interest in the estate of her husband instead of abiding by the terms of the will. According to the will she was given $50,000 in cash, the homestead in Chicago and the income from $1,250,000 during her life, the sum to revert to the estate after her death. Her acceptance of the will would have made it practically impossible for her to leave anything to the two sons, who were practically disinherited by their father. Her third interest of the dower gives her $3,900,000 in personal property, and a one-third interest for life in the real estate held by Mr. Pullman. The estimate makes the estate of Mr. Pullman aggregate at least $15,900,000.

James I. Clements of Los Angeles, the "El Dorado King of the Klondike," who is at the Lafayett Hotel, New York, on Christmas eve displayed one of the costliest, if not the costliest, Christmas trees which was ever seen the world round. It would have made Santa Claus himself stand and blink in wonder. In this richly laden tree were 750 $20 gold pieces and Klondike nuggets as presents, worth $5000, which brought the total up to $50,000. Last year the man who fixed up the Christmas tree dined on Christmas day off a piece of caribou meat with the top of a tin lard bucket for a plate and his fingers serving the purpose of knife and fork. The tree occupied space in the Hotel Lafayette, and those fortunate enough to be allowed to feast their eyes upon this prodigal display of wealth were granted permission by the proud owner to sift the $20 pieces through their fingers, to lift double handsful of gold nuggets and guess how much they were worth. Every visitor carried away a little nugget.

Senator Lodge is preparing a bill favoring the purchase of the three islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, owned by Denmark, in the West Indies. The Senate passed a resolution a year ago asking the State Department to ascertain whether the islands were still for sale, at what price they were held, and whether any other nation was after them. Denmark has replied that she is still willing to sell, and that two European Governments are now negotiating for their purchase. These are supposed to be Great Britain and Germany.

The United States has been discussing this purchase for nearly thirty years. In 1868 negotiations went so far that a treaty was negotiated for the purchase, by which this country was to pay $8,000,000 for the islands, but it failed of ratification. On this occasion the people of the islands voted on the question and decided almost unanimously for annexation.

The Danes do not want any European power to secure possession of them. A most liberal offer would be made to the United States to purchase at a comparatively small price—almost nothing—for it has been practically decided by Denmark to either sell these islands or give them liberty. Most of the residents of the islands British immigrants, and their first move after securing independence would be to petition England for a protectorate. The present expense of maintaining a government on the islands reaches $150,000 a year. Considering her position in the European concert it is not thought necessary for Denmark to maintain a station in the West Indies, hence her willingness to sell.

St. Thomas has a harbor large enough to accommodate the navies of the whole world, and in view of the advantages to be gained, Senator Lodge is sanguine of securing an appropriation that will enable the islands to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Stars and Stripes. The three islands have a total of 100 square miles of territory and a population of 40,000. St. Croix is the biggest with sixty square miles and 25,000 population. This island is very fertile and gives an excellent crop of tropical products, especially sugar.

Randsburg Notes.

The Randsburg and Kramer broad gauge railroad is at last completed. It was expected that it would be finished some time ago, but shipments of ties were very much delayed, thus impeding the progress of the road. The first excursion will consist of the members of the Mining Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, who will come up to inspect the camp and outlying district.

The advantages to accrue to Randsburg and the adjoining district from the advent of this railroad cannot be overestimated. Heretofore it has taken from six to ten hours to make the stage ride from Mojave and Kramer, which will be cut down to an hour and a half, thus putting this rich mining territory into close communication with the outside world and make it a very desirable place to live.

There is not the least doubt in the world that Randsburg is a permanent mining camp. A Board of Trade has lately been organized of the foremost business men of the camp, which is actively at work preparing to give all sorts of information, and, with the citizens' committee, it has started in to improve the general appearance of the town by grading the thoroughfares. The chemical engine recently purchased by the fire department does excellent work, and danger of fire is well guarded against.

The miners' union is a very strong body here and is composed of a good class of miners who have a good influence on the general behavior of the camp. Assessment work is being pushed forward at a rapid rate in all directions, as this is the clase of the year, and rich strikes are being reported every day. The placer diggings are panning out extremely well and all of the men who are running dry washers are making good money. In the last month or two quite a number have been running right in the heart of town and paying well. Some of the school boys are running machines after school hours, also Saturdays and Sundays. This is the first year of the school, which has been a success from the start. There are about seventy on the roll, with a good average attendance.

A fire broke out early Christmas morning in the storeroom of Norton Obear, on Butte avenue, and before it was out had destroyed not only the warehouse but the residence of J. D. Brown and a restaurant owned by Mrs. Enners and Mrs. Parish. The warehouse contained several big tanks of gasoline and kerosene, and there were several explosions, but no one was injured. The fire company, with the chemical engine, succeeded in preventing a more serious fire, though the stillness of the night was a great help to the firefighters. Several other buildings were badly scorched. The loss was quite heavy and there was no insurance.

We clip the following items from the *Miner*:

The Little Butte has started up again after making many improvements spoken of in last week's issue, and is now running three shifts, and the big engine is running about twenty-three hours and sixty minutes a day. The balance of the time the engineer devotes to rubbing her down and grooming her. Things look decidedly lively over on Gold Hill.

The Los Angeles Mining Exchange, which has a membership of about 100 is now planning to have all its members pay a visit to our camp during the holidays, and spend several days with us. They will bring a band of music and generally make things lively during their stay in camp.

Fred L. Johnson recently took eight tons of ore out of the LaCrosse mine that produced fifty-three and one-half ounces of gold valued at more than $800. This was simply the free milling product and did not include the sulphurets that were lost in the tailings. The La Crosse is situated in the rich Stringer district, and this little milling shows what can be done there with a little hustle, as the the ore in this instance was the result of the labor of Mr. Johnson and one other man for two weeks.

The welcome sound of the quartz mill at Johanhesburg is plainly heard here in the quiet of each evening and sounds like business.

Considerable extra money was put in circulation in this vicinity last Monday, when the railroad contractors paid out to their men $3,700 in good hard cash, and took up about $1,500 worth of time checks which had been given out since the last pay day. This may be considered one of the first financial benefits the district has derived from the road.

Chances For Success In Large Cities.

In solving "Problems of Young Men" Edward W. Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal, replying to an inquirer, contends that opportunities for promotion (in business) are more numerous in large cities than in smaller communities, but they are not better. "There are more chances in the larger cities, but likewise there are more applicants for the chances. Salaries may be higher in the centers, but so, too, is the cost of living. Things always equalize themselves. To my way of thinking, a moderate business success in a small community means more to a man in point of living and absolute satisfaction than a greater success in a larger city."

Catch Fish With Wheels.

A curious plan for catching fish is used on the Columbia river. A number of wheels are set up in the middle of the stream, which, as they turn round, catch up the fish and cast them into troughs by the river banks. The salmon are then tinned and sent all over the world. As much as five tons' weight of fish a day has thus been taken.—Kansas City Star.

Between Carthage and Stillingville, in Jefferson county, N. Y., there is a stretch of country where the sand drifts like snow, causing great losses and blinding the eyes of those who look up wind. It is a desolate, barren region, where the soil is only as deep as the roots of the grass.

REAL HORSE SENSE.

STORIES OF EQUINE INTELLIGENCE BY A COUNTRY DOCTOR.

His Experience Shows That Horses Have a Sense of Humor and Love Fun—Tricks Played In the Meadow by Old Ball, Frank and the Broken Rein.

The country doctor is expected to go whenever called—rain or shine, heat or cold, night or day; sometimes, perhaps, leisurely, but often as quickly as possible. Through all this his horse and himself are constant companions and share together the joys and the sorrows of the road. It is not strange, therefore, that an attachment of more than ordinary intensity often springs up between them, during which the man notes the almost human qualities of the horse.

While quite a boy I knew a horse of such humor and intelligence that he gave me a high opinion of horses in general. Somehow the tricks of old Ball led me to consider horses as almost of kin to human beings, and I have always talked to them and treated them accordingly. Ball, a fine animal belonging to my uncle, who lived on a farm adjoining ours, was a sorrel horse of good size and especially fine head, with heavy neck and shoulders. He had done a great deal of farm work in his time, but was now too old for anything but occasional light service, so he usually had the range of a pasture in front of the house, that reached up to the yard fence. There were cattle and sheep in the same pasture.

Ball was noted for his cunning and clever tricks, such as opening gates and doors, pulling down bars and the like, but no one suspected him of playing practical jokes on sheep when one after another was found on the wrong side of the fence. It was by his antics and evident delight whenever a sheep was so found that he attracted attention. A watch was instituted, and soon, when Ball thought no one saw him, he slyly picked up a sheep by the wool with his teeth and dropped it over the fence. Then, going away some distance, he anxiously waited, evidently watching for some one to come out of the house. As soon as he saw that the sheep was discovered he gave a snort and began to run and kick up his heels with delight.

Sometimes he would steal articles and hide them, evidently just for the fun of the thing. One day a heavy maul, such as is used for splitting rails and wood, was left so near the fence that he could reach it. When he supposed that no one saw him, he took the maul up with his teeth, carried it to the farther side of the field, carefully hid it behind the stump of a tree, and then watched the result. This time he had been seen carrying the maul away, so the men made great ado, pretending to be hunting for it, looking in the fence corners and behind stumps, while Ball was running, snorting and kicking up his heels with unbounded delight. Whenever they approached the maul, he tried to attract their attention to some other point.

While I have been engaged in the practice of medicine my horses have had no opportunity to perform tricks like these, but many times I have seen exhibitions of intelligence and humor no less marked.

I have known many horses that showed a good degree of humor as well as intelligence, but for good sense I think Frank was a little superior to any other. He was 7 years old when I traded for him.

When he first came into my possession, he had the habit of frequently throwing his head up, and, as his bridle was somewhat loose, the brow band would sometimes lodge upon his ear. Whenever this happened I would stop him, get out of the buggy and replace it. He soon learned to throw the band up whenever he would like to stop and be petted a little. I might have prevented this at once by making the bridle fit better, but it occurred to me that, with this beginning, I might soon teach him to stop when anything else got wrong, and this I did, so that the least disarrangement of the harness would cause him to stop and wait to have it fixed. Sometimes, however, he would stop when the trouble was not, in my opinion, sufficient to warrant so cautious a procedure.

One day, as I was driving along at a slow trot over a smooth, lonesome road I had dropped the reins over the buggy apron and was becoming quite interested in the reading of a newspaper when Frank suddenly stopped. I looked all around and over him, but could see nothing wrong, so I said, with some emphasis, "Get up, Frank!" But he still stood and kept throwing his head up and down. As I sat there with the paper in my hand I looked again, and especially to the bridle, but saw nothing wrong. I now, without taking up the reins, took the whip from its socket and, giving him a sharp out, repeated my command to go along. This undeserved punishment nettled him very much, but still he would not move forward. After standing for a few moments, as if in deep thought, he suddenly turned to the right until the wheel on that side touched the buggy. Then again he stood stock still, only throwing his head as before. I now took up the reins and pulled with the left hand to bring him back into the road, when, to my astonishment, I found that the rein on that side, which had been fastened with a snap, was unsnapped.

When I got out to fasten it, Frank squealed. I believe a horse never squeals unless he is excited. I never heard Frank squeal before, but now he not only squealed, but shook his head, pawed the ground and manifested his delight by every means that he could command. As we afterward moved along homeward several times, as the thought would come to his mind afresh, he would shake his head and squeal for joy.—Youth's Companion.

By Canoe From Coast to Coast.

Mr. F. C. Nicholas recently described the goldfields of western Colombia for the geological section of the New York Academy of Sciences, and incidentally pointed out a route by which, in the wet season, a man might go in a canoe from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the northwestern corner of South America. The proposed route follows the river Atrato to the divide, which lies in a series of swamps, and then, by way of one or two smaller streams, reaches the river San Juan, which empties into the Pacific.

General News Items.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease has decided to run for Congress in the district in Kansas now represented by Jerry Simpson, the noted Populist.

The Pacific coast is pleased at the appropriation by congress of $200,000 for the purchase of supplies to be taken to be taken to the Klondike miners, as the most of the money will be spent in the Pacific states.

Thirteen more of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Cleveland have been rescued. They had escaped in open boats and were picked up off the coast of British Columbia.

Sniffing trouble ahead, a number of the high officials of the Chinese government have advised the emperor to move the capital from Peking to Nankin, 560 miles southwest.

Rothschild and Mirabeaud of Paris have purchased the Iguaran copper mines near Mexico city. The mines are said to be among the greatest copper deposits on the globe.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

HOTELS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for	25 cents
Board and Room, per day	$1 and 1.5
Board, per week	5.0
Board, per month	20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00

LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.

BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, KEELER.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in Inyo County, and will be sold at a very reasonable figure.

☞ For further particulars, write or call on

T. C. ROLAND, Keeler, Calif

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF HENRY WARNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY WARNER, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Warner, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., Sept. 17, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E 711. ADM. H. E. 983

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 29, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 8, 1898, viz.: Curtis F. Fuller, for the S ½ SE ¼ Sec 19, NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Sec 19, Tp 19, SR 34 E, MDM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Granville H. Melone, James Jones, Jacob C. Miller and John T. Erwin, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 668.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 15, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on DECEMBER 2, 1897, viz: Eulbu Macomber, for the S. W. ¼ of sec. 15, Tp. 14 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William J. Lane, James Stiller, Onnie I. Maire and William H. Mitchell all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ROBERT HARRY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Harry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of P. N. Forbes, in the town of Independence, county of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JAMES HARRY, Executor of the Estate of Robert Harry, deceased.

Dated at Darwin, Inyo county, Cal., November 15, 1897.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

H. E. No. 750.

LAND OFFICE INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, January 15, 1898, viz., Sylvester Tapinan, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 11 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Leroy C. Montague, Davis Rogers, William T. Bunney, Volney P. Goodale all of Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Guy P. Doyle, plaintiff, vs. Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo. Sneden & Vermilyea, attorneys for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Alice A. Doyle, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any moneys or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 27th day of November, 1897, in the matter of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the twentieth day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo State of California all the right, title interest and estate of said John Lucas at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Lucas at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

An undivided one third interest in and to the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 28, Twp 15 S, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids should be in writing and may be left with the administrator at the store of E. H. Edwards, in the town of Lone Pine, State of California. E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., November 23, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lawrence S. J. Winkle against Harrie J. Robinson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 192, dated December 16, 1887, upon the N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 13, Twp 14 S Range 36 E, in Inyo Co., California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the entryman failed to plant or cause to be planted the number of trees, seeds or cuttings required by law to be planted on said timber culture entry during the third year after entry. Nor has he done so at any time since then or caused the same to be done; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

July 1.	Cash on hand	$ 9,5.6 43
RECEIPTS—		
6	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	910 84
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector, fees	62 50
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 90
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	115 00
7	P. A. Challant, Assessor	2 1 5 29
10	Thos. Truman, on State Land	49 75
	Jas. R. Ferrel " "	187 41
	John Doran " "	61 44
	Edward S. Knight " "	140 56
	Patrick J. Pet ra " "	143 2
	John Carroll " "	6 61
	A. W. Carroll " "	5 6
16	Andrew Dell " "	33 60
	S. C. F. Wrickle " "	4 8
	" " " "	13 31
	Saml. Levy, int. on Lake Lands	28 06
	S. F. Wrickle " "	20 87
	P. Gerdt " "	40 91
1	J. H. Shannon, fines	4 75
17	State school money	3 1 1 74
		16 834 77
Aug. 2	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	344 0
	A. M. Given, Tax Collector, fees	15 00
	" " Sheriff fees	7 50
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	14 90
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	28 85
	C. W. Stewart, on redemption	5 55
	A. W. Carroll, on State land	39 50
	P. A. Challant, Assessor	28 85
7	Mrs. J. H. Lich, on redemption	1 85
	Joseph Vail " "	3 22
27	T. W. Perry, int. on State land	24 28
	A. W. Eisenstatz, Station sch. bonds	1,500 00
		10,109 03
Sept. 1	Jane Melton, redemption	8 8
6	A. M. Given, Tax collect. fees	35 00
	A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	50
	S. Novo to, Sheriff	14 00
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	23 50
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	53 35
	A. M. Given, Tax collector	4 2 50
	P. A. Inyo, Assessor	239 54
		$19,35 12
DISBURSEMENTS—		
July	Lone Pine school Bond Fund	$ 240 00
	Salary	1,41 58
	Road District No. 1	71 10
	" " 2	115 15
	" " 3	320 00
	" " 4	63 50
	" " 5	13 50
	Bridge	121 54
	Hospital	734 0
	General Expense	1,152 16
	Unapportioned County	5 16
	County School	26 00
	Liberty School	3 25
	Irving "	20 00
	Bishop School	4 50
	Riverside School	3 25
	Station school	9 00
	Round Valley School	6 85
	Union School	12 00
		5,475 79
Aug.	Salary Fund	1,924 98
	Hospital	60 00
	Bridge	51 20
	General Expense	65 30
	Road District No. 1 Fund	1 00
	" " 2 "	5 95
	" " 3 "	12 00
	Milton School	1 25
	Big Pine School	4 50
	Station School	244 37
	Round Valley School	27 95
	Warm Springs School	30 00
	Tabosa School Library	22 00
	Sundry School Library Funds	12 00
		7,037 77
Sept.	By Salary Fund	1,069 08
	Road District No. 5 Fund	37 35
	General Expense	10 00
	Hospital	121 85
	Station School Building	1,010 00
	Independence School	8 00
	Round Valley "	11 75
	Irving School	6 85
	Bishop School	3 00
	Valley School	10 0
	Big Pine School	9 25
	Milton School	6 25
	Tabosa School	8 00
	Station school	111 75
	Riverside School	8 00
	Round Valley School Library	20 59
	County Bonds, interest	1,510 00
	To General Ex. for error	0
Oct. 1	Cash on hand	8,856 93
		$19 36 62

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE—OCT. 1, 1897.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,589 21
General Expense	764 89	
Hospital	733 85	
County Bond		1,199 01
Bishop School special	5 88	
State General	1,760 57	
General Road	589 50	
Road District No. 1	122 01	
Road District No. 2	252 77	
Road District No. 3	145 40	
Road District No. 4	254 31	
Road District No. 5	192 95	
Unapportioned County	131 43	
Swamp and overflow Land	199 81	
Bridge	255 41	
Institute	28 00	
Teachers' Library	15 23	
Property Tax	1,720 15	
County School	8 98	
To the school Districts:		
Riverside	121 80	
Round Valley	201 63	
Irving	621 13	
Bishop	596 30	
Station	116 80	
Warm Springs	104 76	
Big Pine	262 75	
Milton	212 02	
Independence	215 96	
Fish Springs	154 62	
Union	215 19	
Lone Pine	750 39	
Liberty	121 21	
Valley	205 20	
Tabosa	98 55	
Keeler	95 80	
To the various School district Libraries:		
Bishop	1 85	
Round Valley	3 85	
Irving	80 67	
Bishop	11 82	
Station	4 05	
Warm Springs	8 88	
Big Pine	15 63	
Independence	29 53	
Union	13 39	
Riverside	9 96	
Lone Pine	13 52	
Fish Springs		75
Liberty	3 74	
Tabosa	6 19	
Valley	1 89	75
Keeler		
Independence Bldg	3 00	
Station Building	450 00	
Bishop Bond (old)	71 02	
Bishop Bond (new)	150 13	
Union Bond		191 98
Big Pine Bond	88 53	
Fish Springs Bond	42 18	
Lone Pine Bond	31 74	
Tabosa Bond		92
Oct. 1—To cash on hand	8,856 93	
	12,530 45	12,530 45

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Filed Oct. 6, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved Oct 7 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR, INYO CO., CAL.—TERM ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1897.

EXHIBIT Showing Amount of Warrants Drawn and upon what Funds Since June 30, 1897, date of last Report:

Sept. 30.	Inyo County—Total warrants drawn	$ 7,984 44
	General Exp. Fund	$1,206 96
	Hospital Fund	915 90
	Salary Fund	3,542 94
	Bridge Fund	175 74
	School Fund	370 29
	Unapportioned County	5 16
	Station Building	1,005 00
	Road Dist. No. 1	72 00
	Road Dist. No. 2	121 10
	Road Dist. No. 3	322 60
	Road Dist. No. 4	63 50
	Road Dist. No. 5	173 50
		$ 7,984 44 $7,984 44

EXHIBIT Showing Indebtedness of Inyo County, interest not included:

Sept. 30.	Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55	
	Inyo County Bonds		62,000 00
	Old General Fund		990 55
		62,990 55	62,990 55

EXHIBIT Showing Present Financial condition:

Sept. 30.	Inyo County—Total indebtedness	62,990 55
	Cash in Treasury	8,866 43
	Remaining indebtedness	54,134 10
		62,990 55 62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Filed October 4, 1897.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 7, 1897.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Draw direct on all the principal cities.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is ful

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Shortest Notice

A. N. BELL

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROLPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,

Mutton,

Pork,

Sausage.

j19-tf

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

D. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1898.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.....1897

Real Estate Transfers.

Hugh McDonnell to Thomas B. Bishop, undivided one-sixteenth interest in Last Chance mine, extension of Last Chance mine and La Mula mine, Tuber canyon, $500.

Theodote Wibbelt to Louis Metzler, undivided one-half interest in McKinley, Iron Queen, Westphalia and Matura mines, Argus District, $1,500.

Louis Metzler to Fred Metzler, same property, $10.

Hugh McDonnell to Thomas B. Bishop, Jr. undivided one-fourth interest in Last Chance, Jesse James and La Mula mines, Tuber canyon, $10.

Peter B. Donahoo to Thomas B. Bishop, undivided one-sixteenth interest in Last Chance, Jesse James and La Mula mines, Tuber canyon, $2,000.

John W. King to A. C. Wirtz, Klondike mine, South Park district, $150.

Ralph McGinnis to A. C. Wirtz, Judy mine, South Park Dist., $50.

Frank Davis to Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, Balenclana, Louisa, Daisy Beil, Mt. Sparry Canyon, Good Luck and Wedge mines, Argus district, $1.00.

Thomas C. Prewitt to Frank F. Davis, Mt. Sparry and Good Luck mines, 5,000 shares of stock in Inyo Consolidated Mining Company.

James C. Prewitt, Chas. D. Curless and John Andrada to Frank F. Davis, Balenciana, Louisa, Daisy' Bell and Bonita Mtnes, Argus District, 50,000 shares of stock of Inyo Consolidated Mining Company.

Tomorrow is the day we "swear off."

J. C. Crocker has gone to Bakersfield with a band of mules.

Tom Hill of Big Pine spent a couple of days in town this week.

There will be a dance this evening following the Chtistmas tree.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie of Lone Pine were in town yesterday.

Mrs. E. L. Judd of Bishop is visiting with friends at Independence.

R. S. Miner, Esq., arrived at Independence last Friday evening and will spend about a month here.

Julian Eibeshutz started for San Francisco yesterday, where he will spend a vacation of a couple of weeks.

Ed. Clarke arrived at Independence yesterday on his way home from Los Angeles. He went on to Bishop today.

The Reward mine and mill are again running full blast, the recent cold snap having caused a temporary suspension.

Miss Lena Harris came down from Big Pine last Friday and is visiting with the family of L. Wood. She expects to return to San Francisco after the holidays.

Wm. Rowan of Bishop passed through town last Tuesday on his way to Los Angeles with a band of horses. Mr. Rowan understands the market conditions in the southern country probably better than any dealer in the valley, and as he had a fine looking lot of animals he should do very well.

The Board of Education met yesterday, all the members being present, and adjourned today. Certificates were renewed as follows: Misses Evelyn Gnter and Libbie Garretson and George F. Willis. Misses Margaret Isball and Idella Gregory were granted certificates on credentials. Some changes were made in the course of study and a list of examination questions prepared.

A Gross Wrong.

The Lyon County *Times*, published at Dayton, Nevada, in its issue of December 25 contains the following:

"Some weeks ago the stage running between Independence and the C. & C. station, in Inyo county was robbed of the treasure box containing $2,000. For a time it was thought the robber would not be apprehended, but they have now arrested a young man named Banny, a son of the County Clerk of Inyo county. Young Bunny was in a position to know when the treasure box would be fat with the money, and since the robbery has been spending money very freely.

"The Bunny family were residents of Mason Valley back in the '80's."

This is, in its entirety, a gross, malicious falsehood. Ivan Bunney has not been arrested. He has not been spending money freely. He has never been supected of the crime. At the time when the robbery was committed he was in Rhine's store in company with a number of other boys. He was there when Harper came in and announced that the stage had been robbed. The fact is that Ivan is an industrious and steady boy. There is not a lad of his years in this vicinity who earns more money by his labor. The above statement is cruel and will meet with indignation from every person in this community. It is a serious wrong to the boy and his people. It is pretty well known who originated the falsehood, and the boy's father will, and should hound down the wretch and show him up, if no other satisfaction can be gained.

Wages of employes on the Union Pacific railroad have been reduced, the reduction amounting to about 30 per cent of their former wages.

Emmett Dalton, the only surviving brother of the band of Dalton outlaws, and who was severely wounded while attempting to rob a bank at Coffeyville, Kansas, five years ago, has petitioned the courts for a pardon. It is not likely that his request will be granted.

The Christmas Tree.

Tonight at the Pavili On, Our children will enjoy an old fashioned—Xmas tree. It was intended to have had it last Friday night but it was postponed on account of so much sickness among the little folks. Most of them are well now and we hope they will all be on hand tonight 'cause everybody who goes, big or little, is sure to have a real jolly time. Christmas only comes once in a whole year in California, 'cause Santa Claus has to visit lots and lots of little people all over the world and he only gets out here in mid winter. So on the occasion of his annual visit the children should all turn out and give him a royal welcome, 'cause then the old fellow will know his visits are appreciated, and it will tickle him ever so much. Besides his sled is filled with presents for all the good little boys and girls, an' he's got a great big box o' candy and nuts, and he isn't a wee bit stingy with 'em, either, for he buys 'em on purpose to give to little boys and girls. Tomorrow is New Years, and Christmas won't come again for fifty one long weeks, but if the children are all real good and mind their mammas, he will come again next year and bring lots more presents. So

child ren, put
on your best
bibs and
tuckers and
come to the
Xmas tree
TONIGHT

NEWSY NOTES FROM BIG PINE.

BIG PINE, Dec. 29, 1897.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—The hamlet honored the Yuletide in the usual earnest manner so common in this neck of the woods. The exercises at the new church on Christmas were up to the long established stannard of "we 'uns." The music by Miss Mabel Chaltant of the primary department of the district school was excellent, and the song by Miss Lena Warner would rank well in any appreciative section. The chorus by the school showed careful training by the tutor; the recitations were appropriate and well rendered, notably those by Master Kent Ober, Arthur Newman and his sister; the address of welcome by Master Dixon was an entire and complete success.

The Christmas tree was well loaded with mementoes for the little ones. Mr. George Mitchell, in make-up and action, was a record-smashing Santa Claus. Your scribe has seldom seen so happy a concourse of young Americans as was in evidence on the occasion referred to.

After the last kindly act of distribution had been performed by the cunning little "Dutch Saint," the young folks adjourned to meet immediately at Williams hall where they did the perfection of poetic motion until the wee sma' hours.

Some years since the U. S. Indian day school was duly established, and except a brief lapse incident to the loss of the building by fire the school has been running constantly since 1892. At the beginning of the current term, September 1, Mrs. Riter, late of the Round Valley School, Mendocino county, took charge of the little brown braves and brave brown lassies of this school and one of the most interesting incidents of our Christmas celebration was the rendition of the following program:

Welcome Song - - By School
"Ring Out, Sweet Bells," Lonella Yandell
"On this Christmas Morning"
- - - George Gregg
"We Bid Thee Welcome, Holy Child,"
- - - School
"Hark! A Burst of Heavenly Music."
- - - Nettie Paine
Chorus with same by school
"Gallilee," - N. Paine, E. Horton, G. Gregg, V. J. Baker.
Our Christmas Tree - - E. Horton
"See the Neat Little Clock."
- - Little Children
"Roll Your Hands" - Little Children
"Snow Angels," - N. Paine, E. Horton
Child's Prayer - - - School
"Gather Around the Christmas Tree,"
- - - R. J. Baker
Song—"Gather Around the Christmas Tree" - - School

Those who attended the Christmas tree exercises were impressed with the evidences of real improvement plainly illustrated. The recitations and songs were all rendered in an excellent manner. Mrs. Riter informs your correspondent that the Piutes of Big Pine are equal to other Indians taught by her in point of receptive capacity. The exhibition was generously attended by the whites, and they all agree that the Indian school is a success under the efficient management of the present teacher.

Notwithstanding the fact that no "whoop" of previous birth had heralded the celebration of Xmas many of the good people came into the hamlet to exchange greetings of the glad time; much innocent amusement was enjoyed, and "feats of strength went round." One incident closed the drama and the day, to-wit: a hotly contested sprint between Capt. Jim Wallace of the Farrington wood schooner, "Betsy Jane," and an acclimated webfoot from Black canyon, as yet quite unknown to fame. The distance, 75 sober yards, was done by the valiant captain in 7 seconds; at the outcome his competitor was found well in the neighborhood of the home base, some Miles nearer town. The contest was for $1.50 worth of merchandise, which was promptly administered to the winner, accompanied by the loud plaudits of the multitude.

The local sports, prompted by the fraudulent claim of "foul" by the friends of the broad-footed sprinter of Black canyon, are offering to back "Capt. Jim," for much yellow metal from Klondike.

At the regular annual meeting of the management of the Big Pine and Owen's River Canal Co., held here the 28th inst. H. McMurry, J. W. McMurry, J. C. Crocker, A. C. McDonald and Louis Miller were elected directors, R. W. Thomas was re-elected Treasurer and Secretary.

Yours,
SWAMPER.

Joins the Silent Majority.

I. N. McLaughlan, better known to all old timers as "Big Mack," died at Lone Pine on Wednesday and was buried yesterday. The deceased was one of the old pioneer race, so fast passing away. He had a heart as big in proportion as his body, and every man was his friend. He made Inyo county his home for many years, though occasionally he prospected new fields in Colorado and elsewhere. Many an old-timer will mourn the death of "Big Mack," and all his friends of later years will sorrow with them.

Church Notice.

The order of religious services will be as follows until further notice:

Independence—Preaching service every Sunday evening commencing 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning (excepting the last Sunday of each month) commencing at 11 o'clock.

George's Creek's—The first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberty—The last Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

So great is the dissatisfaction in English mining circles relative to the new Government restrictions regarding explosives that inventors are devising methods for rapid mining without the use of explosives of any kind. One appliance, when placed in a hole drilled as though for blasting powder, can be expanded with such force as to rupture the coal effectively and with trifling waste. The tool in its normal condition is but two and one half inches in diameter, but by an interior combination of wedge and screw can be expanded to three and one-half inches along its entire length. The apparatus is inserted and by forming a screw, the inner part tapered in several stages, slides along correspondingly inclined surfaces inside, thus expanding and exerting enormous pressure until the mass of coal gives way, bringing the coal down quickly without even the use of a hammer.

How to Prevent Pneumonia

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief*.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of osingle case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Nathan Rhine, druggist.

DIED.

McLAUGHLIN—At Lone Pine, December 28, 1897, Isaac N. McLaughlin, a native of Illinois aged 59 years.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
December 16, 1897.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

Supplemental List No. 66. Southern Pacific Railroad Lands. Main Line.

Part N W ¼ Sec 3, Tp S 26, R E 33, 40a
" S W ¼ Sec 15, Tp S 29, R E 39, 80a
All Sec. 21, Tp S 29, R E 39 - - 640a
NW ¼ and S½ Sec 27, Tp S 29, R E 33, 480a

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of BENJAMIN L. WEBSTER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Thomas Summers administrator of the estate Benjamin L. Webster deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in Inyo county, California.

Dated December 17th, 1897.

THOMAS SUMMERS,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin L. Webster, deceased.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1897, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 16th
" .....February 13th
" .....March 13th
" .....April 10th
" .....May 15th
" .....June 12th
" .....July 10th
" .....August 7th
" .....September 4th
" .....October 9th
" .....November 6th
" .....December 4th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. H. MACK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

SNEDEN & VERMILYEA,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bishop, - - Inyo County, Cal.
—o—x—o—
AGENCY LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLOBE and Hartford Insurance Companies.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

G. P. DOYLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, Cal.
OFFICE—GILL RESIDENCE.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

MERCHANDISE.

NATHAN RHINE
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Our store is complete in every branch. Quotations furnished on application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING SUPPLIES.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We invite your inspection of our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

NATHAN RHINE,

INDEPENDENCE. - - - - - CALIF.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

TRAVELING.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierre Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
jo29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with best stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1899 tf.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4[illegible]	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Klukwan	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:20 a m	6:05 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:30 a m	5:51 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:35 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great cañons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

ZEVER AWAKE.

Some people will never wake up till the last horn blows, and then they'll ask if that's the horn for dinner. Delays are dangerous and ruinous. Thousands can say if they hadn't put off an opportunity, they would have been rich and happy. Some never know they have rheumatism until crippled by it, and all the while in pain, thinking it will pass off. But St. Jacob's Oil never delays, and is a wide awake. It goes straight to its work of cure in a business way, and cures rheumatism in any form and at its worst stage. It's a live remedy.

Coffee and Its Uses.

When there are in a community epidemics of typhoid fever, cholera, erysipelas, scarlet fever and the various types of malarial fever, which are transmitted almost entirely through the medium of food and drink, coffee is a valuable agent and may be used as a drink instead of water.

It is a valuable agent in assisting in the digestion of food and aids the blood in taking up more nourishment than it would without it.

It quickens the circulation of the blood and respiration.

It is also stimulating and refreshing (due to the caffeine it contains).

In tiding over nervousness in emergencies it is a sovereign remedy.

As a stimulant and caloric generator in cold weather it is 100 per cent ahead of whisky or other liquors.

As a disinfectant it is one of no small usefulness in the sick chamber.

VALUABLE FRANCHISE SECURED.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

"Yonder is a lawyer who got rich as an inventor." "And what did he invent?" "An heirship." "Is it possible? One that would go?" "It went."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

It's the quality that's high in TEA GARDEN DRIPS, TOBOGGAN MAPLE SYRUP and PELICAN LOUISIANA MOLASSES. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

The first two weeks' meeting at the Ingleside race course was a great success, the management, under the able supervision of F. H. Green, the secretary of the association, left no stone unturned to cater to the public's wants, in furnishing good cards for every day's racing and assured good honest sport, which was fulfilled to the letter. The second two weeks meet will begin at Ingleside, November 29th to December 11th, inclusive, where some of the best horses in the United States will contest for supremacy. Visitors to San Francisco should avail themselves of this opportunity and visit these beautiful grounds, which excel anything of its kind in the Union.

The Directors of the Valley road will award a contract to grade a roadbed between Visalia and Tulare just so soon as all rights of way are secured.

$2000.00

Schilling's Best baking powder is such baking powder as you would ask us to make if you knew the facts.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 2019

A Cart-Load of Gold

FREE TO ALL MEN

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REFORMATORIES.

NEW YORK'S SPLENDID INSTITUTION AT ELMIRA.

Exhaustive Report Thereon by Secretary of State L. H. Brown—Some Facts of Interest to All.

During the summer of 1896 Secretray of State L. H. Brown was authorized by the State Board of Examiners to visit a number of reformatory institutions in the East, with a view to reporting to the board the methods employed by the older States in taking care of their criminal element.

The Secretary of State is the Vice-President of the National Prison Association, and takes great interest in the reformation of criminals. A number of the reports on the institutions visited by him have been filed with the Board of Examiners.

Among the reports already on file is that on the New York Reformatory, at Elmira. That institution, Secretary Brown says, is a model of the first class, and in view of the fact that outside of its reform schools for juvenile offenders California has no prison reformatory, the report will prove interesting. Shorn of statistics relative to prices paid for clothing, supplies, etc., the report is as follows:

NEW YORK REFORMATORY.

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., was established in July 1876. Of all the penal reformatories in this country, or any other, this one excels. It is first in moral and physical training, in military discipline and trades teaching. Its several systems for the reformaton and betterment of the criminals are well nigh perfect. Z. R. Brockway, the Superintendent, has but few equals and no superior in his line of work, of which he has made a life study, and the result of his labors at this great reformatory has given him a national reputation, and made him an authority upon penology. He combines qualities rarely found in men; is kind, but firm, keen and very intelligent, and is master of every detail of the work of the institution.

Here are confined 1,420 felons, whose ages average 25 years. Since the opening of the reformatory in 1876, to July 1895, 7,586, inmates were received. Of the number, 6,386 have been paroled or discharged. The average period of detention was twenty-four and three-twelfths months. Here the indeterminate sentence law governs the commitment and release of prisoners. The average term of sentence of those sent to the State prisons for similar crimes to those sent to Elmira is more than five (5) years being three (3) years longer. As the cost to the State for support of an inmate is something like $140 to $150 per annum, one can see at a glance that the law results in a large saving to the State.

Had the definite law been in force there would be twice the number of inmates in the reformatory because there would have been three more years of commitments added to the number already there, owing to their term of sentence being three years longer. A prisoner may, by good behavior, be paroled in one year after becoming an inmate of the reformatory. Nearly 500 are conditionally released in a single year.

During the existence of the parole system, more than 5,000 of those sent here have been paroled, and only 700 discharged by expiration of maximum term. During the same period less than 200 were re-paroled, after being returned to the reformatory and less than 400 recommitted.

Of the present inmates and those received in the past, 55 per cent are of foreign parents, and 45 per cent of natives. In one year, out of 672 men received, more than 600 had no trade.

The annual cost for maintenance, deducting income from sales of products, is $200,000. The cost per capita per annum is $150.38 or 41 2-10 cents per day. It costs to keep a convict in the English prisons $206.18 per annum or 56 4-10 cents per day. The annual pay-roll for salaries is about $40,000. In addition, about $20,000 per annum is expended for physical and technological training.

Much attention is given to improving the physical condition of the prisoners. There is a splendid equipped gymnasium, large enough for 100 prisoners at one time under the charge of a competent instructor, and also under the directions of a physician. The special daily manual training is an attempt to cure specific, mental and moral perversions; to restore deficiencies and to adjust and balance the functions of the mind, believing by cultivating the activity of a certain part of the body a better condition of affairs in the brain is produced. Adjacent to the gymnasium are excellent baths, consisting of large swimming tanks, various showers, etc.

A more complete bathing establishment and gymnasium is seldom seen. The military training is equal to that of a well-governed military school. The discipline enforced, military or otherwise, is remarkable, denoting years of study and experience. It is a fact that this reformatory, which to all outward appearances resembles a penitentiary, is conducted in a scientific manner in the moral, mental and physical development of its inmates. Here are schools of different classes and grades, and those attending are required to reach a certain average. Failing in this means a loss of one month's earned credits. Written examinations are held monthly. Each prisoner attends school two evenings in a week. Free labor is employed in teaching the trades and the same in the schools.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of those discharged return to prison, and but 20 per cent of those paroled commit crime again. In one year a convict may gain sufficient knowledge of a trade with which to earn a livelihood upon being released. They are sent here for the first offense in felony, if known to the magistrate to be such. For the second, to the State's Prison. It is estimated that 40 per cent of those sent to this institution have come in contact with the courts, and have been imprisoned in County Jails. There are three divisions of prisoners. The second grade, the upper grade first, and the upper grade second. In grade second they are charged 25 cents per day for board, in upper first, 23 cents, and lower first, 40 cents.

In addition, they are charged with clothing and whatever else they may use. On entering, a complete outfit is furnished them. Each one is credited daily with from 45 to 70 cents, according to grade and military rank. Fines are charged against their monied credits; punishment or loss of time credits being regulated according to the offense against discipline. If a prisoner has any money to his credit when released, it is given him.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM.

On entering the reformatory the prisoners' clothing is taken from him, he goes through a thorough cleansing, his hair is closely cropped and a careful inspection is made of his body, to note any physical ailments, or deformities, and to discover marks that would assist in identification, if necessary. Each convict is given a complete outfit of clothing, together with necessary cell furniture, and thenceforth he is put upon his own resources. The clothing consists of a cheviot jacket, cut in fatigue style, with a row of nickel-plated buttons at the front; two pairs of trousers; one for shop wear and one for drills, school exercises, etc.; a vest made of gray diagonal cloth, same as the pants, a cap of the same color and material; two suits of underwear, two pairs of hose, a pair of low-cut shoes, a black cotton necktie, and a red cotton handkerchief. He is also furnished for use in the cell two pairs of sheets, two pillow cases and two towels, tin cup, tea cups and basin, a pewter tablespoon a glass jar for molases, a cup for salt, blacking brush and blacking, a hair brush and comb and a small mirror.

In the cell there is an iron bedstead with straw filled mattress and pillow, a double and single blanket with chair, a hinged wall table, a hanging wall closet and a night pail. The prisoner is placed in the lower first or neutral grade and he is paid for every full day's work of eight hours at the rate of 45 cents per day. He may add to this by performing more than the required task. For shortage in task a loss on the same basis is incurred. He must pass an exmination equal to a marking of at least 75 per cent during his term whether being instructed or employed in production. For failing of an examination he is fined from $1 to $3, according to the loss in the percentage.

He may also incur losses through fines for bad or poor work, carelessness, wastefulness, for each of which offense a fine of 30 cents is imposed. He is charged for his board, room and washing 30 cents a day, in the lower first grade. The charge for the upper-first grade is 40 cents per day. The rooms are better and also the diet. The convict may advance or retrograde; he commences as mentioned above in lower first grade and may advance to the upper first grade or backwards to the second grade.

In the second grade the charge for board, etc., is 25 cents per diem, but the diet is restricted and the rooms are not so good as in the other two grades. For his outfit clothing, etc., upon entering no charge is made, but when any part of said outfit is required to replace what was first given, he is obliged to purchase them.

By good conduct a prisoner after six months may earn his promotion to the upper grade; for bad conduct he may be reduced to the second or lowest grade. After six consecutive months of good behavior in the upper first grade he is entitled to his release on parole. He is not under any circumstances paroled under one year's residence at the reformatory, for he is kept in the grade he enters six months, and same length of time in the grade he is paroled from. After six months' satisfactory conduct while on parole, the convict is entitled to his freedom. To maintain his standing in grade, the prisoner must maintain a credit balance to his account, and as a condition to his release on parole he must have accumulated sufficient money to carry him to his destination and defray his expenses until he receives his first wages; in a few cases exceptions are made, for obvious reasons.

A few hours after the inmate's admission, he is taken before the General Superintendent, where he is subjected to a searching examination of his whole history; he is questioned closely as to his parentage, youthful environment, employment, habits, ambitions; whether he has been arrested for minor crimes (it must not be forgotten that all criminals sent to Elmira Reformatory are felons), whether any of his ancestors had been criminals or afflicted with insanity, or epilepsy, and what was their vocation.

The examination is one of considerable latitude, and at its termination the Superintendent is better able to judge as to the mental capacity, moral susceptibility, and the technical training required. The convict is given instructions by the Superintendent, in detail, as to the system in rogue, with the privileges and restrictions and penalties, in fact all the workings of the reformatory are outlined to him.

Instructions are given in the primary, elementary and academic branches of learning. Instruction is given in thirty-four different trades, and during one year, of the 452 convicts paroled, 78 per cent obtained employment in the trades learned in the reformatory. The trade schools not only instruct and occupy the inmates, but they are a source of revenue, for during a single year they neted the State, over cost of material, etc., $53,000. The convicts manifest considerable interest in acquiring a trade, and seem to realize the great benefit of one.

The discipline at all times is very strictly enforced, and in no prison or reformatory can be found better order. Every able-bodied convict is required to drill daily. The military is organized into a regiment of four battalions, each consisting of four companies, with a staff and officers. Dress parade is held daily, and regimental drills twice a week. The men are armed with dummy guns, weighing five or six pounds.

The following trades are taught: Baking, barbering, bookbinding, brass-finishing, brass-molding, bricklaying, cabinet making, carpentry, cooking, frescoing, hardwood finishing, horse-shoeing, iron-molding, machinists, photography and etching, plastering, plumbing, printing, stenography, stone-cutting, tailoring, tinsmithing, wood-carving and wood-molding. The prisoners in the upper first grade eat their meals in a large dining-room, while those in the other two grades eat in their cells.

In the upper grade the clothing worn by the prisoners is a uniform of sky blue, and those of the lower grade wear a garb of bright red; they have no sheets on their beds, receive no tea or coffee, are denied the use of the library, and labor in the shops, without any instruction in learning a trade, nor are they permitted to communicate with the outside world. To emerge from this grade a convict is required to earn a perfect marking for three consecutive months. The time of the inmates is fully occupied during working hours and the occupations are varied. They are awakened daily, except Sundays, at 5:45 a. m. One hour is given for their morning toilet, cleansing their cells and eating breakfast. At 6:45 lines are formed, and the prisoners are marched to their several occupations, and at 7 o'clock the work of the day begins. One hour intermission is given at noon; at 4:15 p. m. all assemble on the parade. At 5 is the supper hour.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, school meetings are held from 6:30 to 8, and between 8 and 9:30 (at which later hour lights are out), they are permitted to study or read in their cells. Those who perform domestic labor, or exercise in the gymnasium in the morning, receive a trades instruction in the afternoon. Upon Wednesday and Saturday afternoon work is suspended and four hours are devoted to drilling and military tactics.

On Saturday the chorus choir of 400 voices rehearse. Lectures on ethics and moral philosophy are held on Sunday for those in two grades, with religious services for all in the evening. A very minute account is kept of every man's behavior, his work and school proficiency. A debit and credit account of marks are kept, and at the end of each month a complete record is sent to each prisoner, which includes the conduct, school markings, earnings or losses, etc.

The Board of Managers sit as a Parole Court four times a year. Notice of such meetings is given to the convicts, and all those eligible to parole are called before the board. Parole is granted upon the record of the convict in the institution, his general appearance and manner, and on the recommendation of the General Superintendent. No convict is permitted to go out on parole without money or employment.

THE PAROLE.

When an inmate obtains his release on parole he is provided with a new suit of clothes and receives sufficient funds to reach his destination and pay his immediate expenses. An interview is then granted him by the General Superintendent, who gives him some practical advice with respect to his duties and presents him with his parole papers. The document practically permits him to go at liberty under certain conditions and restraints mentioned in the papers.

Upon their release on parole inmates are requested to "proceed directly to the place of employment" provided for them, and "there remain, if practicable, for at least six months" from the date of issuance of parole papers. When arrived at their destination they must report to the guardian specially selected for the purpose—in most cases the New York Association, otherwise some leading citizen of the town—furnish particulars as to place of employment and of residence. They must also communicate with the General Superintendent, announcing their arrival.

On the first day of every month, for a period of six months or more, and until absolutely released by the managers, they must present themselves at the office of their temporary guardian and hand in a statement of their conduct, to be forwarded to the reformatory authorities. The account, duly certified by their employer, must state whether they have been "constantly under pay during the month, and if not to furnish the reason therefor, and also make known the amounts of money they have expended and laid aside," together with a general and full statement of themselves and surroundings. A systematic record is kept of all men paroled from the institution, with minutes of their correspondence and of the guardian's private reports.

Whenever an ex-prisoner, conditionally released, is found derelict in complying with the conditions of his parole an investigation is set on foot, and if the reports are unsatisfactory a warrant is issued for the apprehension and return of the delinquent. Paroled men who, "through misfortune or inability," lose their position and voluntarily return to the institution with the advice and consent of the management, are received as guests, waiting the procurement of a new situation.

Chinese Money.

A kind of Chinese money which is largely manufactured and sold is worthy of mention, although the traveler need not trouble himself with it except as a curiosity. This is prepared for the special purpose of burning at the graves of deceased relatives as an offering to the dead. The denizens of the other world are supposed to require and to be capable of receiving money in this way, but the Chinaman is far too practical a person to part in such a fashion with the currency of the empire. Instead he buys for a few cash a large supply of silvered and gilded pieces of paper or of imitation coins blocked out of cardboard.

Although these have no purchasing power on earth, they are supposed to count for much in the transactions of the spirit world. By this practice one is reminded of an old story of a miser who left his belongings to his son on condition that a certain sum of money should be buried in the coffin with him. The son was, however, a chip of the old block and carried out his father's wishes by placing in the coffin a crossed check for the required amount, assured that it had little chance of being presented at his banker's.—Chambers' Journal.

Glass bricks are made extensively in Germany. They are blown with a hollow center, containing rarefied air, and they are said to be as strong and durable as clay bricks. They freely admit light.

QUEER LAKE SALAWIK.

Its Waters Grow Warm In Winter, and Men Can Fish There With Clubs.

The rich placers of Klondike are not the only curiosity of the country traversed by the Yukon. Not far from Dawson there is in Alaska a really extraordinary lake which was named Salawik by its discoverer, the Rev. P. Tosi, a missionary among the savages.

This lake, which is 90 miles long and about 15 miles wide, is perhaps the only one in all that extreme northern region which does not freeze over during the winter. No communication has been discovered between it and the sea, nevertheless at high water upon the coasts of the northern ocean the level of the lake rises, and it falls again at low tide.

This sympathy with the sea does not extend to the point of making Salawik a salt lake. On the contrary, its waters are good to drink. But another of its peculiarities is that its temperature rises in winter and falls in summer. When all the water courses of the neighboring country are completely frozen over, Lake Salawik becomes so warm that it is really pleasant to bathe in it. On the other hand, in the summer time the water is extremely cold.

This peculiarity makes it in the winter time a Mecca of fishermen. The abundance of fish in the lake is so great that a person can almost catch them with the hand and can kill large quantities with a club. Here for the miners is a source of food supply which they had not counted upon and which certainly will contribute to diminish the cost of living, especially during the winter, in that inhospitable region. In an hour a man can get enough fish to supply himself for a month, and of the very best quality, including salmon ranging from 20 to 50 pounds in weight.

It will not be astonishing if some fine day we may see upon the shores of Lake Salawik one of those fashionable hotels which are the glory of American watering places.—Lewiston (Me.) Republique.

ABSINTH IN FRANCE.

Taking a Glass of the Liquor Is a Whole Evening's Work.

Although absinth is to a Frenchman what whisky is to an American, he never dreams of running behind a screen and swallowing a glassful in one tremendous effort. There is something almost poetic in the way a Frenchman prepares and partakes of his beverage.

It always takes two waiters to serve a glass of absinth. Waiter No. 1 brings the tray, upon which are a carafe frappe (ice water that has been frozen in the carafe), a tall glass, a tiny tray piled up with small blocks of sugar and a queer, flat, perforated spoon. Waiter No. 2, who has remained discreetly in the rear, advances with the bottle of the popular stimulant said to be the destruction of so many French minds and bodies. After saluting monsieur, the garcon carefully pours the desired quantity into the glass and goes on to serve some one else.

Then for the first time the Frenchman shows some signs of interest in the matter. He relinquishes his hold on his cane, but one hand only; the other never deserts the cane. He carefully places the perforated spoon across the top of the glass. On the spoon he balances, with careful nicety, a block of sugar and gently pours a small quantity of ice water over the sugar into the glass. This done, he once more grasps his cane with both hands and apparently forgets all about the beverage before him. The sugar slowly melts, drop by drop, into the glass, through the perforations of the spoon. Quite awhile afterward, sometimes a half an hour, the drinker again shows an interest in his beverage. He looks to see if the sugar has all melted; then he removes the spoon and raises the glass for a sip of the concoction—only a sip, however—for it is sip by sip that a Frenchman consumes his absinth, and a glass of it, including the time passed in the preparation, takes an entire evening.—Chicago Tribune.

An Ancient Prayer.

Old John Ward, who was pilloried by Pope in the "Dunciad," and who actually stood in the pillory in the year 1727, when he was said to have been worth £200,000, was, nevertheless, a pious man. He had large estates in London and Essex and did not omit to pray for their welfare in the following manner: "O Lord, I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquake, and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties deal with them as thou pleasest!"—Household Words.

Unworthy.

"That man Davis is clearly not fit to be a father."

"Why?"

"His child is a week and a half old, and he hasn't expressed the belief that it recognizes him."—Chicago News.

A HEALTHY WIFE

Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

The following from MRS. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans., shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh and have better health than I have had for the past ten years."

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You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

People doctor their troubles and try different medicines so often without benefit that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, scalding irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, eyes puffy, the feet swell and sometimes the heart aches badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring.

The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. So universally successful has Swamp-Root been in quickly curing even the most distressing cases that if you wish to Prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The fact that this liberal offer appears in this paper is sufficient guarantee.

HUMAN BRAINS.

How Science Views the Difference Between Men and Women.

The weightier brain would seem also to indicate, a priori, the greater intellectual power, and this, too, is borne out by undoubted facts. Women, it has often been said, have yet to produce their Newton, their Dante, their Aristotle, their Pascal, their Goethe. The assertion is very feebly met by the contention that women's education has been for centuries neglected.

It was not education which enabled Pascal as a child to see his way through problems which not one man in 1,000 can understand after prolonged mental drill. It was not education which gave the race its great men poets. "They lisped in numbers for the numbers came." But where are their feminine equals? We will, however, take an art in which women have enjoyed far more training than men—the art of music. There are some excellent women pianists and violinists, but where are the female Bachs, Beethovens, Mozarts and Wagners? Nature only can explain the absence of great women composers as of the feminine compeers of Titian and Raphael, the technique of whose art seems peculiarly fitted to women.

Nature tells us that she cannot form the matrix out of which commanding intellectual geniuses of the female sex would proceed. Why this is so we may partly guess, but cannot wholly know. We see that nature has divided the world into sexes for her own purposes, and that to each sex peculiar functions are assigned. We see that the physiological functions of woman necessitate a different anatomy from that of man, and we infer that these functions and this structure preclude, speaking generally, the kind of effort which we call supreme genius, as also that kind of effort which we call sustained executive power. While women are not so far differentiated from men that they cannot enter with pleasure into men's works, and, often in a great measure, share in their production, it remains a fact that it is man's particular organization which is alone capable either of the highest manifestations of genius or the most sustained exhibition of energy. Whether it will always be so we do not know, for we cannot peer into the future. It is sufficient that it not only is so now, but that it always has been so, and that science does give us some good grounds for believing that the fact is deeply rooted in the very structure of sex.—London Spectator.

THE HEALTHY PALATE.

It Does Not Crave Condiments, but the Food Must Possess Flavor.

While a perfectly sound and healthy palate does not crave for condiments, even prefers to do without them, yet the majority of digestions require to be humored and kept in order, and their peculiarities must be studied. Dr. Brunton says:

"Savory food causes the digestive juices to be freely secreted. Well cooked and palatable food is therefore more digestible than the unpalatable. If food lacks savor, a desire naturally arises to supply it by condiments, not always well selected or wholesome."

As commerce brought them within reach of the people condiments, in simple or complicated forms, came greatly into favor, and foreign spices were added to the wild herbal growths of the fields and hedges. In our early history the "spicery" was a special department of the court and had its proper officers.

In the fourteenth century spices were both costly and rare, most of them coming from the Levant. Chaucer mentions many by name—canella, macys, clowes (cloves), grains of paradise, nutmegs, caraway and spikenard. The ancients, especially the Greeks and Romans in the luxurious period of their history, used condiments very freely.

An old English historian, referring to the earlier Roman court, says, "The best magistrates of Rome allowed but the ninth day for the city and publick business, the rest for the country and the sallet garden." From this it would seem as though the education of taste was accounted of some consequence in those days.—Exchange.

"Professors."

The misuse of the title "professor," when it is applied indiscriminately to musicians in general, finds an amusing example in the following story, credited to Bandmaster Sousa and printed in The Musical Age:

Some years ago Sousa was leading a band at a small country festival. The advent of the band had been awaited with intense interest by the audience, and when they arrived the bandsmen were quickly surrounded by a surging crowd which hemmed them in so that it was difficult for them to keep on playing.

Sousa appealed to one of the committee to keep the crowd away and said that unless his men had more room they could not play. The committeeman shook his hand warmly, and, turning to the asembled multitude, bawled out:

"Gentlemen, step back and give the purfesser's purfessers a chance to play!"

Aggravation Below Stairs.

Mrs. Greene—Really, I think that girls in domestic service have a pretty comfortable time of it.

One of Them—But we have our trials, mum. Just as like as not, when we have got a bonnet or a gown that is particularly becoming, first thing we know our mistress comes out with something exactly like it.—Boston Transcript.

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